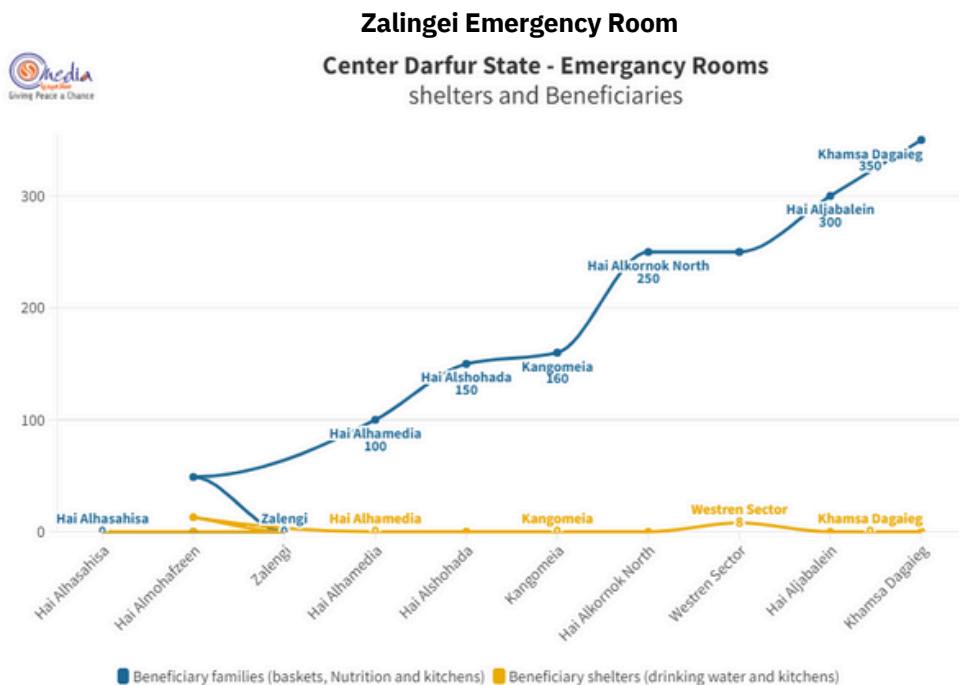
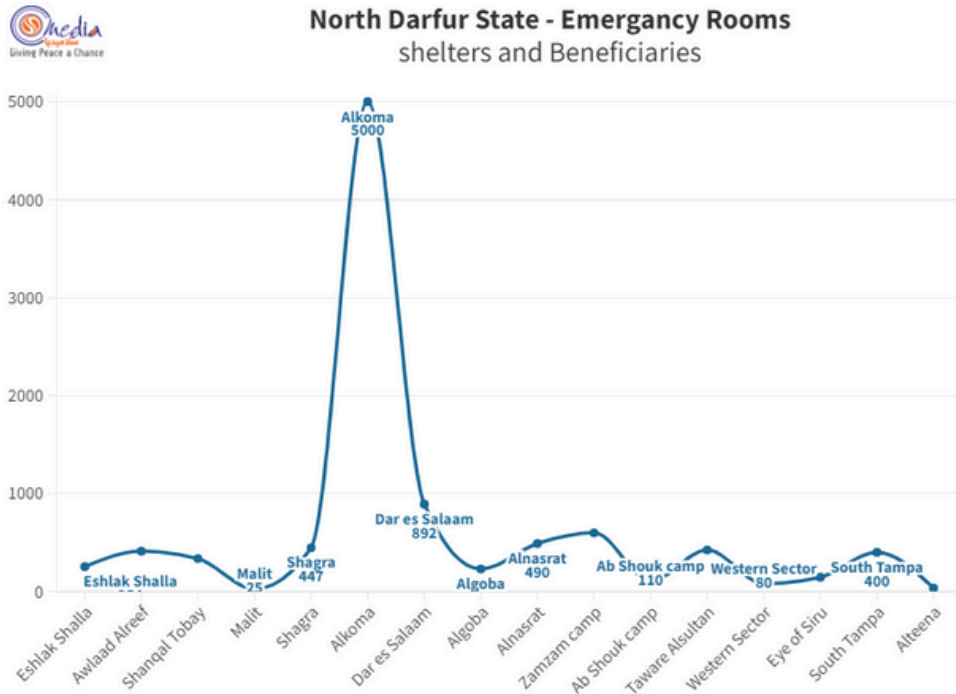


DARFUR
LOCAL EFFORTS
TO CONFRONT
FAMINE

SALAAMEDIA REPORT
SEP 12, 2024



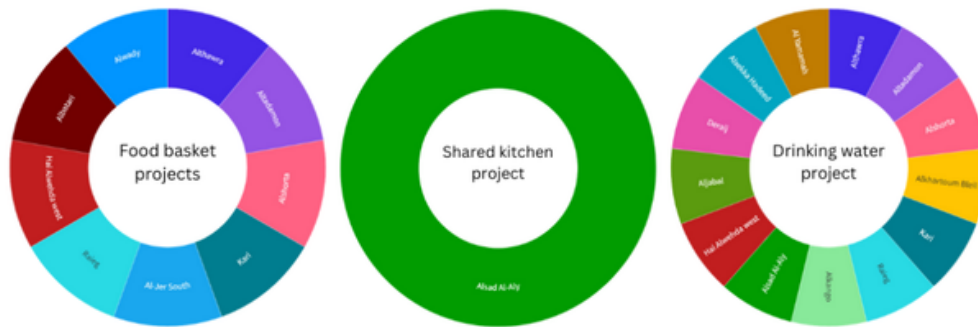
Nine emergency rooms were identified in central Darfur state, providing services such as (food items, treatment of malnutrition in children, and collective kitchens). The number of beneficiaries from these rooms amounted to about 1,150 families and more than 310 children suffering from malnutrition.

Al-Daein Emergency Rooms

Under the umbrella of the Humanitarian Emergency Room in [East Darfur state](#), a group of sub-rooms were active and worked to provide services that included (collective kitchens, water provision, and food supplies) but the SalaamMedia team did not have statistics on the number of families that benefitted from the services provided by the emergency rooms in East Darfur.



Emergency rooms in East Darfur State - Services provided in neighborhoods and localities



Al-Jenena Emergency Rooms

The Al-Jenena Emergency Room in West Darfur state took the initiatives to attract support to provide the necessary materials to the emergency rooms in the town’s neighborhoods; and in August 2024, it was able to deliver support to five collective kitchens (Umm Duayn, Ardamata, Al-Zahour, neighborhoods and Maqtaa), which are kitchens that provide daily meals to hundreds of families affected by rains and floods, but the SalaamMedia team was unable to find statistics indicating the number of families and individuals who benefitted from the meals provided by these collective kitchens.

Agriculture in the Region

Cultivating agricultural lands in the Darfur Region is one of the solutions that the community relies on to achieve food security and overcome the famine that has struck large parts of Darfur. The area of arable land in the region is about 55 million acres; equivalent to a third of the agricultural land in Sudan.

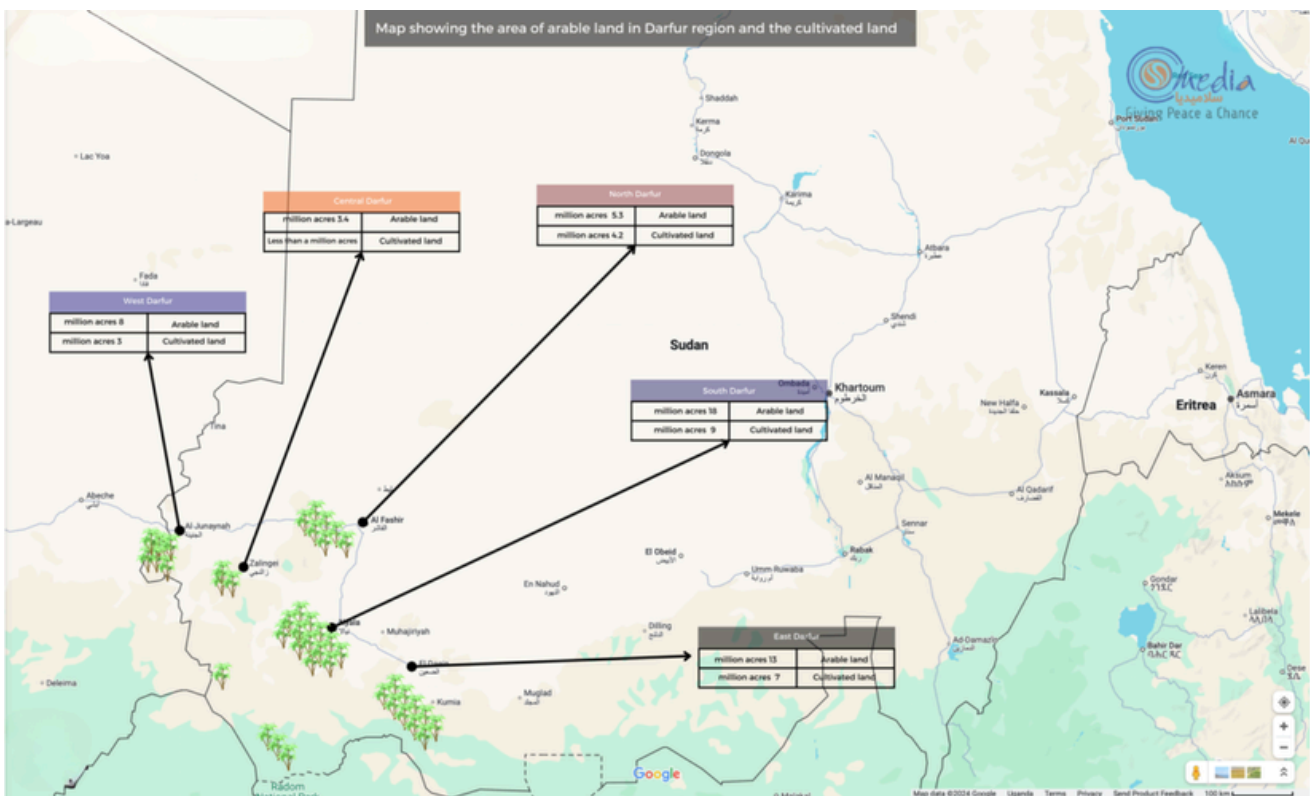
Previous [government reports](#) indicate that South Darfur alone has 18 million acres suitable for agriculture, however, the state authority planned to cultivate only nine million acres this season, due to the loss of all agricultural inputs and components such as (seeds, agricultural machinery, fertilizers, and pesticides, and spraying and pest control mechanisms), according to [Darfur 24](#).

While the agricultural areas East Darfur are estimated at about 13 million acres, of which even million acres are used annually; however, [farmers and owners of agricultural machinery](#) suppliers expected that the agricultural areas will shrink this season to less than 50%; in addition to the [pests](#) threatening agricultural seasons every year.

West Darfur state has eight million acres suitable for agriculture, of which only three million acres have been used. This season, the state authority has developed a plan to cultivate about 2.1 million acres this year in order to achieve food security with a production estimated at 207 thousand tons.

In Central Darfur state, the arable land is 3.4 million acres. The state witnessed a significant decline in agricultural production and cultivated areas in the previous season to less than one million acres out of a total of 3.4 million acres, of the areas that were cultivated in previous season. Darfur 24.

Last March, the Ministry of Agriculture in North Darfur state announced that it was planning to cultivate 5.3 million acres in the current agricultural season, but after the outbreak of the war, there is no information about the areas that have been cultivated.



According to the tables attached to this report, the emergency rooms in the five states have contributed significantly to alleviating the suffering of citizens facing hunger and the disastrous effects of war, floods, and torrents. Given the information available about the efforts made by the emergency rooms, it has become necessary for the United States agencies and international organizations to provide support to these rooms so that their efforts in the collective kitchens continue as one of the effective initiatives so far, while citizens hope that the current agricultural season will contribute to reducing famine.

The International Efforts

According to [Toby Harward](#), the deputy Representative of United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, there have been international endeavors and efforts since the beginning of the war but they are not enough to confront the threat of famine in Sudan. He said that, the international organization has called on several local, National and international levels for unrestricted access to all the vulnerable people, and urged the warring parties to commit to respecting the International Humanitarian law. While the [United Nations High Commissioner for refugees](#) stated that the need to move urgently has become vital to avoid further deaths and suffering in Sudan. In the same context, [Kari Skao](#), Deputy Executive Director of the World Food Program (WFP), said that the situation in Sudan has not received the attention it deserve, and that there is an urgent need for concerted diplomatic efforts and more resources to enhance the humanitarian response. Meanwhile, [Eden Wosorno](#), Director of Operations and Advocacy at the United Nations, indicated that the humanitarian appeal for Sudan is only 32% funded, having received \$874 million out of the \$2.7 billion required.

Based on evidence and data gathered by SalaaMedia team on the worsening famine in Darfur, Reuters identified 14 graves in five settlements across Darfur that have expanded rapidly in recent months, with [newly dug graves](#) growing three times faster in the first half of this year than in the second half of last year, these graves are a telltale sign of famine. The analysis points to a disproportionate increase in graves near these camps in particular, with Zamzam 26% faster growth between mid-December 2023 and early May 2024. According to interviews with community leaders, the main causes of death in the camps were malnutrition with related diseases. The analysis clearly shows how the denial of humanitarian aid, including food and medicine, has cost lives and still continues to do so.