



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

DARFUR – Humanitarian Emergency

Fact Sheet #14, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

July 16, 2004

Note: This report updates the last fact sheet dated July 9, 2004

BACKGROUND

- The humanitarian emergency in Darfur is a direct result of violence and harassment directed toward the Fur, Zaghawa, and Masaalit civilian groups by Government of Sudan (GOS) forces and GOS-supported militia groups collectively known as *Jingaweit*. In early 2003, the Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) stated that they would engage in armed struggle to achieve full respect for human rights and an end to political and economic marginalization in Darfur. On April 24 and 25, 2003 the SLM/A attacked GOS military forces at El Fasher in North Darfur.
- Following this attack, GOS military forces and *Jingaweit* militia initiated a more coordinated campaign of violence against civilian populations, including aerial bombardments to kill, maim, and terrorize civilians who the GOS claimed were harboring opposition forces. Conflict-affected populations have described recurrent and systematic assaults against towns and villages, looting, burning of buildings and crops, destruction of water sources and irrigation systems, gang rape, and murders. Throughout late 2003, armed conflict intensified, as GOS military and *Jingaweit* clashed with the two main opposition groups – the SLM/A and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) – in Darfur.
- Following U.S. Government (USG) and European Union (EU) facilitated negotiations in N’Djamena, Chad, the two main opposition groups and the GOS signed a renewable 45-day humanitarian ceasefire on April 8 that took effect on April 11. This agreement included a GOS commitment to disarm *Jingaweit* militia groups and a protocol on providing humanitarian assistance in Darfur. The ceasefire agreement was renewed on May 22.
- Despite the ceasefire, *Jingaweit* violence against civilians continues in all three states of Darfur resulting in increasing displacement. Because the victims are displaced and vulnerable, they become targets of further violence. Even in villages where there is nothing left to burn, the fear of further violence continues to paralyze displaced populations, preventing voluntary returns. This cycle prevents many internally displaced persons (IDPs) from safely returning home, trapping them in camps or informal settlements for the foreseeable future. Out of an estimated population of 6.5 million in Darfur, approximately 2.2 million people are affected by the crisis, including more than 1 million IDPs and an estimated 158,000 refugees who have fled into neighboring Chad.
- Humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations outside of the state capitals of Geneina, El Fasher, and Nyala was extremely limited until late May due to GOS impediments that blocked humanitarian access and relief operations. As a result of intense international pressure, the GOS lifted some of the restrictive travel regulations and announced a series of measures, effective May 24, to facilitate humanitarian access to Darfur. USAID’s Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) and other humanitarian agencies have deployed additional staff to Darfur to increase emergency response capacity. However, several obstacles remain, including continued delays in obtaining visas for relief personnel, travel restrictions within Darfur, difficulties in clearing essential relief supplies and equipment through customs, and GOS interference in relief activities that address protection of civilians and human rights abuses.

CURRENT SITUATION

Government of Sudan Compliance with Commitments to Increase Humanitarian Access

- On July 15, the U.N. Secretary General’s Special Representative to Sudan, Jan Pronk, traveled to Khartoum to participate in the first meeting of the Joint Implementation Mechanism (JIM). The JIM was established to monitor progress made by the GOS and the U.N. as agreed to in the joint communiqué signed on July 3. In the joint communiqué, the GOS formally committed to immediately disarm *Jingaweit* militias, lift humanitarian access restrictions, investigate human rights violations, and reach a political solution to the conflict.
- According to a July 15 report from the Office of the U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (UNRC) in Khartoum, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are reporting continued delays in obtaining registration to work in Sudan, visas for international staff, and customs clearance for essential equipment. Because of these restrictions, relief agencies do not have the numbers of staff or the logistical capacity to reach accessible populations.

Ongoing Attacks against Civilians

- According to U.N. reports, ten women were reportedly harassed and beaten by *Jingaweit* militias while collecting firewood outside of Kass IDP camp in South Darfur on July 12. In Masarana, also in South Darfur, three people were murdered by *Jingaweit* militias when they attempted to return to their homes from the Kalma IDP camp.

- On July 11, U.N. sources reported a *Jingawit* attack against the village of Sani Korou, located approximately 7 kilometers south of Geneina in West Darfur. The attackers shot and killed two people and injured many others. The victims of the attack had been attempting to return to their homes after leaving the Abu Zur IDP camp near Geneina.

Conditions in Camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

- According to the USAID/DART health officer, lack of cooking fuel is becoming a major constraint for the health and nutrition of the population in general and to girls and women in particular. The amount of wood available near population centers is steadily decreasing forcing women and girls to walk up to five hours in search of wood, placing themselves in danger of attack, rape, kidnapping, and murder. Additionally, with less wood available for cooking fuel, families are eating under-cooked food at best and/or decreasing their daily food rations.
- Even though there has been a general improvement in shelter conditions for IDPs (due in large measure to USAID-sponsored airlifts of supplies) where relief workers have had access, there is a constant influx of newly displaced requiring shelter and relief items. In areas where access is limited, shelter has not been provided. With the coming rains, shelter is critical for the health and nutrition conditions of the population.
- On July 14, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported an outbreak of Shigellosis that began in mid-May in the Abu Shouk IDP camp in North Darfur. As of June 30, WHO's partners had reported 1,340 cases and 11 deaths.
- From July 11 to 12, USAID/DART members conducted assessments of the water and sanitation conditions in the IDP camps near Kulbus near the Chad border in West Darfur. The general status of water sanitation conditions in IDP camps and in the town of Kulbus range from nonexistent to extremely poor. The onset of rains will make the road impassible for days isolating IDP populations, and the USAID/DART is encouraging relief agencies to quickly establish effective water and sanitation interventions in the camps along the road.
- From July 3 to 8, a USAID/DART water and sanitation specialist conducted an assessment of IDP camps near Nyala in South Darfur. Due to the inadequate number of latrines, the recent influx of approximately 25,000 IDPs to Kalma camp has led to dangerous sanitation conditions. In response, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) is coordinating an emergency latrine building campaign. Forced IDP relocations have adversely impacted water and sanitation interventions in South Darfur, wasting scarce resources and demoralizing local NGO personnel.
- Newly arrived IDPs at Kalma camp stated they did not have water containers and had to walk long distances to watering points. The USAID/DART water and sanitation specialist visited Kalma and determined that the distance from the newly expanded southeast end of camp to the nearest watering point is 1.7 km. This is in contrast to IDPs in the older portion of Kalma camp where distances to watering points are at a maximum of 500 meters.
- On July 5, the USAID/DART visited Kerenek Camp (estimated population 25,000) located 90 km east of Geneina and Krinding camp (estimated population 20,000) just outside of Geneina. USAID/OFDA implementing partner Save the Children-U.S. (SC-US) is providing emergency health and sanitation assistance and distributing emergency relief commodities. Due to the overwhelming caseload, SC-US plans to add an additional health site in each camp.

Food Assistance

- The U.N. World Food Program reported that in June, 650,000 out of a planned 800,000 beneficiaries were accessed for food distributions. Primary constraints to full access continue to be a lack of on-the-ground human capacity, lack of road transport capacity, and a shortage of jet fuel which limits the number of flights to Darfur. WFP reports that as of 12 July, it had reached 214,000 beneficiaries since the beginning of the month. WFP plans to reach a total of 1 million beneficiaries by the end of July, 1.2 million in August and September, and 2 million from October through December.
- Access to affected populations remains a critical issue for the food response. At present, out of a total number of 137 IDP concentrations in Darfur, WFP has access to 103, 72 of which currently receive assistance.
- Malnutrition rates continue to alarm international observers and on-the-ground humanitarian staff. WFP, in tandem with other humanitarian agencies, are planning to provide blanket supplementary feeding to children in the most severely-affected areas. WFP is currently providing food to 19 therapeutic and 24 supplementary feeding centers through its implementing partners.
- WFP expects a break in the cereals pipeline in late September (86 percent of requirements available), with no further cereal arrivals confirmed through the calendar year. A break in the cereals pipeline would be particularly problematic for the overall food response, as cereals comprise over 75% of monthly commodity requirements. WFP is lobbying donors for cash contributions that can be used for local sorghum purchases in advance of the impending break.
- On July 15, WFP reported a donation of 120 6x6 short-haul trucks from the Netherlands, a high priority identified by WFP for logistics support during the rainy season. The trucks will transport food and relief commodities on secondary transport routes in Darfur. The total value of the fleet, including spare parts and maintenance, is €4 million.

Food Assistance Pipeline through Libya Established for Refugees in Eastern Chad

- On July 13, WFP reported that it is finalizing arrangements with Libyan authorities to transfer relief commodities through Libya to serve Sudanese refugees in Eastern Chad. The first shipment of relief supplies through Libya will be a Swiss contribution of approximately 416 MT of wheat flour scheduled to arrive in early August. The 20 to 25-truck convoy carrying this contribution will depart from the port of Benghazi and traverse Libya into Chad.
- The first shipment of USAID-donated food commodities to travel through Libya will be a recently approved USAID contribution of 4,320 MT of sorghum, pulses, vegetable oil, and corn soya blend (CSB), valued at approximately \$4.1 million. The commodities for this contribution are expected to arrive in Benghazi in late October.

Refugees from Darfur in eastern Chad

- On July 12, representatives from the USAID/DART and the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) traveled to Abéché in eastern Chad. The team met with representatives of WFP and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to discuss efforts to preposition food in refugee camps and continued refugee flows in eastern Chad.
- To date, WFP has made some progress in prepositioning food in camps in advance of the rainy season, though some camps may become cut off by rains before sufficient stocks are in place. The roads leading to the southern camps of Djabal and Goz Amer camps have already been cut-off by heavy rains, but these camps do have sufficient food stocks until December 2004. Among the central and northern camps, Bredjing is already beginning to experience food shortages and is being resupplied from existing stocks in other camps. Other camps in the northern and central areas are expected to have sufficient food stocks until mid-September, assuming no unanticipated large-scale refugee influxes occur.
- On July 13, UNHCR opened a ninth camp for Sudanese refugees at Oure Cassoni in eastern Chad. The first UNHCR convoy transferred 258 refugees to the new camp from the border town of Bahay on the same day. Some 3,400 refugees have been moved thus far.
- UNHCR reported this week that approximately 7,000 refugees have traveled without assistance Am Nabak in the north. UNHCR is providing assistance at this site and has offered to relocate the refugees to an established camp.

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

- Over the past year, USAID has deployed field staff to Sudan specifically to assess the extent of the Darfur crisis. On April 11, to respond to the increasing scale of humanitarian needs, USAID mobilized a USAID/DART. Several USAID/DART members have deployed to Darfur, and USAID continues a phased deployment of humanitarian personnel as official access and improved security allow for an increased presence in the region. As of July 16, 13 USAID/DART members are deployed to Khartoum and to field offices in El Fasher, Geneina, and Nyala, and one USAID/DART member is working in eastern Chad. USAID/DART field officers are attending coordination meetings, monitoring the delivery and distribution of relief commodities, and participating in assessments with implementing partners throughout accessible areas of Darfur.
- The USAID/DART, led by personnel from USAID/OFDA, is complemented by a Response Management Team (RMT) in Washington that is supporting field operations and providing a point of contact for coordination and information regarding the USG's humanitarian response in Darfur.
- As of July 14, USAID/OFDA has delivered a total of 10,830 rolls of plastic sheeting, 206,650 blankets, 14 water bladders, and 20,400 jerry cans via 28 airlifts to Darfur. USAID's contribution of plastic sheeting will provide shelter for approximately 682,290 beneficiaries. Each full 10,000-liter water bladder can serve between 600 and 700 people.¹ Water bladders will facilitate the efficient distribution of water, minimize waiting time for water collection (frequently hours at a time), and may improve security for vulnerable individuals by allowing for distribution of water at locations that are more secure than more distant water sources. The total value of the commodities provided to date, including transportation costs, is approximately \$5.9 million. Of the commodities contained in USAID/OFDA airlifts to date, 68 percent of the plastic sheeting has been dispatched for distribution to beneficiaries, 61 percent of the blankets, and 100 percent of the jerry cans and water bladders. Limited capacity, rather than funding constraints, continues to hamper distribution of the relief items.
- Since February 2003, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$21.9 million to U.N. agencies and NGOs, including CARE, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medair, SC-UK, and SC-US for emergency health, water and sanitation, agriculture, food security, shelter, logistics, relief commodities, air operations, and coordination activities.
- Since October 2003, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has provided nearly \$82.9 million to WFP for Darfur for 86,700 MT of food commodities, including cereals, cooking oil, pulses, and blended foods.
- In FY 2004 USAID/FFP has contributed 11,360 MT valued at more than \$8.9 million to WFP's operation in eastern Chad. This contribution represents 36.1 percent of the total program requirements.
- USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) has provided more than \$96,000 to IRC for IDP assistance and protection activities in Darfur.
- Based on the severity of the humanitarian situation in eastern Chad, especially the increasing demand for potable water in both the refugee camps and within towns and villages, U.S. Ambassador Marc M. Wall declared a disaster in Chad on June 24. USAID/OFDA immediately provided \$114,000 through the U.S. Embassy in N'Djamena to UNICEF to improve the surface water during the July to September rainy season for 5,000 vulnerable host-country families (approximately 25,000 people) whose resources and livelihoods have been taxed by the heavy influx of refugee populations. Provision of water purification kits will decrease morbidity and mortality of targeted populations.
- In FY 2003 and FY 2004, State/PRM has provided more than \$25.2 million to UNHCR, WFP, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Society (IFRC), AirServ International, International Medical Corps (IMC), and IRC for emergency refugee assistance activities in eastern Chad.

¹ Average water use for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene is at least 15 liters per person per day. The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by ICRC, the U.N., NGOs, and donors to develop a set of universal minimum standards for humanitarian assistance and thereby improve the quality of assistance provided to disaster-affected persons and to enhance the accountability of humanitarian agencies. According to Sphere standards,

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR EMERGENCY

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
CARE	Health, Water and Sanitation, Logistics, Coordination	Darfur	\$2,667,895
CHD	Monitoring	Darfur	\$267,709
IRC	Health, Water and Sanitation	North Darfur	\$473,736
Medair ¹	Health, Water and Sanitation, Non-Food Commodities, IDP Assistance	West Darfur	\$1,103,000
SC-UK ¹	Water and Sanitation	North Darfur	\$605,602
SC-US	Health, Nutrition, Shelter	West Darfur	\$1,794,794
Tufts University	Research	Darfur	\$109,240
UN FAO ¹	Food Security, Agriculture	Darfur	\$865,000
UNICEF	Health, Water and Sanitation	Darfur	\$2,574,830
UNJLC	Coordination, Logistics	Darfur	\$650,000
UN OCHA	Coordination	Darfur	\$750,000
UNSECOORD	Security Officers	Darfur	\$400,000
WFP	Flight Operations, Coordination	Darfur	\$1,325,000
WHO	Health, Coordination	Darfur	\$250,000
Various	Relief Commodities	Darfur	\$3,800,400
Various	Airlift of Relief Commodities	Darfur	\$2,109,485
	Administrative/Logistics	Darfur	\$2,142,606
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$21,889,297
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	86,700 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur	\$82,870,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$82,870,800
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
IRC	IDP Assistance	North Darfur	\$96,205
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$96,205
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ICRC	Emergency Humanitarian Operations	Darfur ²	\$5,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM.....			\$5,000,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR.....			\$109,856,302
EASTERN CHAD			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
U.S. Embassy Chad	Water Purification and Soap	Eastern Chad	\$114,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$114,000
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	11,360 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$8,934,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$8,934,400
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$9,048,400
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE³			
AirServ	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$1,590,350
IFRC	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$400,000
IMC	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$877,098
IRC	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$432,552
UNHCR ¹	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$14,912,972
WFP	Refugee Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM.....			\$20,212,972
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$29,261,372
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD⁴			\$139,117,674

¹Totals include some funding obligated during FY 2003.²State/PRM's contribution to ICRC will also fund increased humanitarian operations in eastern Chad.³State/PRM figures do not include un-earmarked Africa-wide contributions to ICRC and UNHCR.

⁴Total funding dates from February 2003, including total contributions to Darfur, Sudan and to eastern Chad.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for their humanitarian emergency response efforts in Darfur, Sudan can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they: allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information on making donations and volunteering can be found at:
 - U.S. Agency for International Development: www.usaid.gov – keyword: donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org
 - InterAction: www.interaction.org -> “How You Can Help”
- Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.org