



**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 #15, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

July 23, 2004

Note: This report updates the last fact sheet dated July 16, 2004

DARFUR EMERGENCY – NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

SOURCE

Conflict Affected Persons in Darfur and Eastern Chad	2.2 million people	U.S. Government, European Union, and United Nations
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Darfur	1.2 million people	U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)
Sudanese Refugees in Eastern Chad	200,000 people	U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Conflict-Affected Persons in Darfur Receiving Food Assistance	650,000 people	U.N. World Food Program (WFP)
General Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rates for children <5 in Darfur	13 to 39 percent ¹	USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART)
GAM Rates for Refugee Children <5 in Eastern Chad	36 to 39 percent	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Darfur	\$113,379,503
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Eastern Chad	\$29,261,372
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to the Darfur Emergency	\$142,640,875

CURRENT HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Forced Returns of Displaced Persons

- According to USAID’s Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART), the humanitarian community is concerned that the Government of Sudan (GOS) is planning to forcibly return internally displaced persons (IDPs). Although not yet implemented, the *Wali* (Governor) of West Darfur informed the U.N. that 25 percent of the population of Mornei (nearly 20,000 people) would be relocated. In North Darfur, the *Wali* announced the GOS intention to move approximately 200,000 IDPs approximately eight sites near urban centers. On July 18, the GOS officials in South Darfur announced plans to begin immediate evacuation of IDPs from the Kass schools, allegedly following requests from the IDPs to be relocated. However, IDPs have rejected the relocation site on several occasions as insecure.

Humanitarian Access

- According to the USAID/DART, the GOS has imposed rigorous registration requirements that hinder qualified health workers from entering Darfur. These regulations are severely affecting relief agencies’ capacity to respond to disease outbreaks anticipated in the coming weeks.
- According to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), since July 4 both humanitarian and commercial transporters have experienced supply shortages in jet fuel for air operations. Shortages are reportedly due to mechanical problems in the primary Sudanese refinery that have prevented it from operating at full capacity. In addition, production of jet fuel and regular transport fuel, such as diesel, is zero-sum; if diesel production goes up, jet fuel production must decrease. As a result

¹According to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), 15 percent General Acute Malnutrition (GAM) with aggravating factors (e.g. food availability, disease, etc.) is the threshold for emergency.

of increased trucking demand due to increased humanitarian needs, jet fuel production has been reduced. The reduction has presented a significant problem for food distributions and transport.

- According to the U.N., road access to Geneina, West Darfur, remains a major concern. The road from Nyala to Geneina is frequently closed due to flooding, and the northern corridor via El Fasher is often closed for one or more days due to flooding. In addition, vehicles traveling along the northern route face continued harassment by uniformed groups who demand payment from drivers or loot relief cargo and fuel.
- Recent reports indicate that convoys traveling the supply route from El Obeid via Ed Da'ein were forced by the opposition Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) to offload their trucks, delaying transport. These incidents and the general reluctance of transporters to travel insecure roads have decreased the number of trucks available for humanitarian operations and increased transport costs by up to 200 percent.

Health and Nutrition

- Preliminary results of nutritional surveys conducted by several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have found alarming rates of malnutrition in many areas in Darfur. At present, WFP is providing food to 19 therapeutic feeding centers (TFCs) and 24 supplementary feeding programs run by its implementing partners. Increases in therapeutic and supplementary feeding are expected to stress the resource pipeline for corn soya blend (CSB), a vital component of nutritional feeding.

Food Assistance

- WFP has identified airdrop locations in Darfur and will begin to airdrop commodities in areas inaccessible by road in two phases next week. The first phase will last six days and will focus on priority locations in West and South Darfur, with a distribution of 1,376 metric tons (MT) to an estimated 83,363 beneficiaries. The second phase will last seven days and will provide 1,671 MT to approximately 101,000 beneficiaries along the Chadian border in West Darfur. WFP recently contracted a helicopter to support airdrop logistics and to place teams in airdrop locations.

Emergency Relief Supplies

- As of July 21, USAID/OFDA has delivered a total of 10,830 rolls of plastic sheeting, 218,335 blankets, 38 water bladders, and 52,100 jerry cans via 30 airlifts to Darfur. USAID's contribution of plastic sheeting will provide shelter for approximately 682,290 beneficiaries. Each 10,000-liter water bladder serves between 600 and 700 people.² The total value of the commodities provided to date, including transportation costs, is approximately \$6.2 million.

Sudanese Refugees in Eastern Chad

- According to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other relief agencies, two refugees were killed in Farchana Camp on July 22 during efforts by the Chadian government to quell unrest. Chadian authorities had previously ordered all aid workers to temporarily withdraw from both Farchana and Breidjing camps following violence that erupted on July 13 and 16 respectively. Conditions at the camps have worsened due to the temporary halt of services and food distributions following the withdrawal of aid workers.
- Representatives from UNHCR, WFP, the Chadian Army, and the Commission Nationale d'Assistance aux Réfugiés (CNAR) have begun discussions with the refugee community in Farchana and Breidjing to ensure security and renew assistance operations. Initial discussions have been acrimonious.
- Preliminary findings of a multi-agency nutrition survey conducted in mid-June in three refugee camps and in the Chadian border area of Bahay indicated alarming Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates of 36 to 39 percent among refugee children under five years of age. In addition, a GAM rate of 35 percent was found among the local Chadian population and 34 to 59 percent of young refugee children have diarrhea.

² Average water use for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene is at least 15 liters per person per day according to Sphere standards. 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.

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	\$1,365,000
UNICEF	Health, Water and Sanitation	Darfur	\$4,574,830
UNJLC	Coordination, Logistics	Darfur	\$650,000
UN OCHA	Coordination	Darfur	\$750,000
UNSECOORD	Security Officers	Darfur	\$400,000
WFP	Flight Operations, Coordination	Darfur	\$1,825,000
WHO	Health, Coordination	Darfur	\$250,000
WV	Relief Commodities	Darfur	\$276,639
Various	Relief Commodities	Darfur	\$3,958,375
Various	Airlift of Relief Commodities	Darfur	\$2,194,933
	Administrative/Logistics	Darfur	\$2,145,745
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$25,412,498
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.....			\$113,379,503
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	\$142,640,875

¹Totals include funding obligated for Darfur 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