



**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 #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

April 16, 2004

BACKGROUND

- Insecurity in the three states of Darfur, the western region of Sudan, has steadily increased since the Darfur-based opposition Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) attacked Government of Sudan (GOS) military forces at El Fasher, North Darfur, on April 24 and 25, 2003. Fighting between two main opposition groups—the SLM/A and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)—the GOS military, and GOS-supported militia groups collectively known as *Jingaweit* intensified during late 2003.
- The humanitarian emergency in Darfur is a direct result of violence toward the Fur, Zaghawa, and Massalit civilian groups by GOS forces and the *Jingaweit*. Conflict-affected populations describe recurrent and systematic attacks against towns and villages, burning of buildings and crops, arbitrary killings, gang rape, and looting. The GOS has used aerial bombardments to terrorize civilians who the GOS claims are harboring SLM/A or JEM forces. According to the United Nations (U.N.), approximately 860,000 people are internally displaced and more than 110,000 people have fled across the border into neighboring Chad, out of an estimated population of 6.5 million within Darfur.
- Due to GOS impediments blocking official access and relief operations in Darfur, humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations outside of the state capitals of Geneina, El Fasher, and Nyala has been extremely limited. USAID, U.N. agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have deployed personnel to the region, but the GOS has restricted relief workers' activities to major population centers and intermittently to internally displaced person (IDP) camps located in GOS-controlled areas. IDPs and other vulnerable populations have remained largely unprotected against *Jingaweit* attacks.

CURRENT SITUATION

- 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. The parties are expected to discuss the terms for implementation and monitoring with the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia later in the month.
- As of April 16, the U.N. in Khartoum stated it had received no reports of ceasefire violations in Darfur.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

- According to the USAID/DART, an estimated 45,000 IDPs have settled in a dry river bed at El Meshtel, outside of El Fasher in North Darfur. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is currently preparing a new site at Abu Shok, also near El Fasher, where approximately 50 percent of the El Meshtel IDPs are expected to be transferred.
- The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) reported that due to the escalating violence before the ceasefire, many of the estimated 180,000 Dinka IDPs who fled Bahr al Ghazal in southern Sudan to South Darfur to avoid fighting between the GOS and SPLM/A during the 1990s are starting to move back toward Bahr al Ghazal.

Health

- According to the Office of the U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Khartoum (UN RC), communicable disease outbreaks, such as measles and meningitis, are increasing as rising numbers of IDPs concentrate in and around urban areas.
- The U.N. has reported several local measles outbreaks in the three states of Darfur. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the GOS Ministry of Health (MOH) are planning a Darfur-wide measles vaccination campaign.

Food

- On April 5, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) approved a \$99.4 million Emergency Operation (EMOP) for approximately 1.18 million conflict-affected persons in Darfur. WFP plans to provide 107,959 metric tons (MT) of food commodities worth nearly \$24.5 million to IDPs and other vulnerable populations.
- USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/DCHA) estimates that as many as two million people eventually will require food assistance in Darfur. Pre-positioned stocks will be necessary to cover the emergency food needs for June and July, as the full effects of the rainy season will hamper deliveries to remote areas of Darfur by the middle of June.

Refugees in Eastern Chad

- According to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as of April 15, approximately 25,000 refugees from Darfur were in camps in eastern Chad. UNHCR is moving approximately 1,200 people per day away from the volatile border area, and the U.N.'s goal is to have 65,000 refugees relocated to camps by the end of April.

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

- Over the past year, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) 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/OFDA mobilized a USAID/OFDA-led Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART). USAID continues a phased deployment of humanitarian personnel as official access and improved security allow for increased presence in Darfur. The DART 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.
- Since February 2003, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$3.8 million to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), UN OCHA, WFP, and NGOs Medair and Save the Children UK (SC/UK) for emergency humanitarian activities.
- Since October 2003, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has provided more than \$67.1 million to WFP for Darfur, including an upcoming contribution of 30,000 MT of emergency food assistance valued at more than \$27.1 million.
- USAID/FFP has also contributed \$4.8 million to WFP for Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad, including 7,040 MT of mixed commodities already in the region.
- USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) is providing an Abuse Prevention Officer to the DART. The Abuse Prevention Officer will provide technical assistance to the DART, conduct assessments, implement quick-impact projects, and create conditions for effective longer-term human rights and transitional justice mechanisms to operate within conflict affected areas.
- The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has provided \$5 million to UNHCR for emergency assistance, \$2 million to WFP for refugee food needs, \$400,000 to ICRC, and \$2.5 million to various NGOs for additional refugee assistance programs.

OTHER DONOR AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ASSISTANCE

- On April 13, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) announced a contribution of more than \$4.8 million to provide relief assistance to Chad for Sudanese refugees from Darfur Region, as well as to local Chadians who have received the refugees. The focus of the assistance will include healthcare, nutrition, water and sanitation, shelter, and refugee protection activities. ECHO granted nearly \$2.4 million in humanitarian assistance to Sudanese refugees in Chad in October 2003.
- The U.N. issued a revised Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for \$115 million on April 9 to address the humanitarian crisis in Darfur through food assistance, health care activities, agricultural inputs, and the provision of shelter and relief supplies.
- On April 2, the U.N. launched a new 2004 CAP for Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad for \$30.1 million to provide immediate humanitarian assistance, reinforce refugee and host communities' capacities and coping mechanisms, and coordinate the international response to the humanitarian needs of the affected population.
- ICRC and the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) launched emergency relief operations in Darfur in October 2003 to protect civilians from the effects of the conflict.

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 ASSISTANCE¹			
Medair	Health, Water and Sanitation, Non-Food Commodities, IDP Assistance	West Darfur	\$1,103,000
SC/UK	Water and Sanitation	North Darfur	\$605,602
UN FAO	Food Security, Agriculture	Darfur	\$465,000
UNICEF	Health, Water and Sanitation	Darfur	\$724,830
UN OCHA	Coordination	Darfur	\$500,000
WFP	Flight Operations	Darfur	\$250,000
	Administrative Expenses	Darfur	\$150,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$3,798,432
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	73,700 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur	\$67,106,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$67,106,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR.....			\$70,904,432
EASTERN CHAD			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	7,040 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$4,800,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$4,800,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD.....			\$4,800,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE²			
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$5,000,000
WFP	Refugee Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
ICRC	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$400,000
Various	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$2,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM.....			\$9,900,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD.....			\$14,700,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR EMERGENCY³			\$75,704,432
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR EMERGENCY³			\$85,604,432

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents committed and/or obligated amounts as of April 16, 2004.

² State/PRM figures do not include un-earmarked Africa-wide contributions to ICRC and UNHCR.

³ Total funding dates from February 2003, including total contributions to Darfur, Sudan and to Chad for the Darfur emergency.

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:
 - 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.

