



**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 #8, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

June 4, 2004

*Note: This report updates the last fact sheet dated May 28, 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, burning of buildings and crops, destruction of water sources and irrigation systems, murders, gang rape, and looting. 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, including reports of killings, rapes, beatings, looting, and burning of property. These attacks cause increasing displacement, and because 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 vicious 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, an estimated 2.2 million people are affected by the crisis, including more than 1 million IDPs and approximately 150,000 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 official access and relief operations in Darfur. As a result of intense international pressure, the GOS lifted some of the restrictive travel permit 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 equipment through customs, and GOS interference in relief activities that address protection of civilians and human rights abuses.

**CURRENT SITUATION**

*High-Level Donors Conference for Darfur*

- On June 3, at a high-level donors conference for Darfur held in Geneva, USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios announced USAID plans to contribute an additional \$188.5 million for humanitarian assistance to the Darfur emergency through 2005.

*Planned Observer Mission in Darfur*

- On May 28, the GOS and representatives of the SLM/A agreed to the deployment of international observers to Darfur to monitor the ceasefire. An initial group of six African Union (AU) observers based in Khartoum plan to deploy to El Fasher, North Darfur, in the coming days. The observer team will eventually be comprised of members from the U.S., the EU, Chad, the GOS, and the SLM/A.

*Continued Violence against Civilians*

- In North Darfur, several humanitarian agencies reported a GOS air attack on the village of Thabit, 25 kilometers southwest of El Fasher, on May 28.
- Field reports also indicate that population movement near Kutum is extremely fluid, and large concentrations of IDPs are now living in rural areas. Civilians, especially women, report continued attacks and harassment in localities near Kutum, especially around the Kassab camp and at Fata Borno. In addition, *Jingaweit* harassment of vehicles on the road from El Fasher to Kutum is a regular occurrence.

- According to the USAID/DART, *Jingaweit* militias are active in the areas surrounding Nyala, the capital of South Darfur. IDPs told relief workers that they could not venture outside their camps or villages for fear of being assaulted, raped, or murdered by *Jingaweit*.
- According to the USAID/DART, large numbers of IDPs have recently fled violence east of Geneina, West Darfur, and settled outside Geneina town. Some population movement can be partially attributed to the incentive of receiving food and other relief distributions by the U.N. and NGOs. The USAID/DART also reports that civilians in Selaya, north of Geneina, are virtual prisoners in their homes, fearful of attacks by *Jingaweit* if they travel outside the town.
- GOS officials in West Darfur continue to encourage IDPs to return to their homes before the rainy season completely disrupts road access to some areas. However, according to the May 30 report of a U.N. interagency assessment team, many IDPs are returning home to find that the food and other relief assistance promised by the GOS is not available.

#### *Sexual Violence*

- Sexual violence remains an enormous problem in all states of Darfur. According to the USAID/DART, relief workers in West Darfur report an average of four victims per week coming forward to seek medical treatment. This number is thought to represent only a fraction of those who actually need care. Rape victims are often stigmatized in this traditional society, and many victims are ashamed and reluctant to report sexual violence.

#### *Additional Protection Concerns*

- According to the USAID/DART, there is a need for improved IDP registrations in order to better understand the numbers, movements, and relief requirements of these populations. CARE has recently re-registered IDPs at the Kalma Camp in South Darfur, correcting an inflated number previously provided by the GOS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). Linked to the registration process is the need for proper IDP caseload follow-up and an adequate camp management system.
- Reports are beginning to emerge of nomadic Arab communities moving onto land abandoned by the original inhabitants who were attacked and driven away by the GOS forces and *Jingaweit* militia. The resolution of competing land claims will require consideration during any future peace process.

#### *Humanitarian Access*

- According to the USAID/DART, despite some notable improvements in visa and travel procedures to Darfur for international agencies during the last week, donors, U.N. agencies, and NGOs continue to be frustrated by cumbersome GOS field travel notification requirements and clearance procedures for importing equipment into Sudan. The new measures for expediting visa requests within 48 hours seems to be working, although some NGOs and U.N. agencies still report delays in receiving visas. While the GOS Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs (MHA) continues to provide assurances that any assistance for the Darfur crisis will be expedited, bureaucratic delays persist, and the humanitarian community remains skeptical until new measures are fully adopted in Khartoum and translated into reality in the field.

#### *Food Assistance*

- WFP plans to move approximately 52,000 metric tons (MT) of commodities to Darfur to meet the needs of approximately 1 million beneficiaries from June to August. Now that most of implementing partners are in place and staffing is being augmented, WFP is reasonably confident of reaching this target beneficiary number. WFP plans to reach 1.2 million people immediately after the rainy season.
- WFP plans to have three international staff in each Sub-Office (El Fasher, Geneina, and Nyala) by early July. These positions are Head of Office, Food Aid Monitor, and Logistics Officer. WFP also plans to establish additional field offices in the next two months in Geneina, Zalingei, Mornei, Mukjar, Jebel Marra, and Habilla in West Darfur and Kebkabiya and Kutum in North Darfur. The field office in Ed Da'ein in South Darfur is already operational. These field offices will serve primarily as logistical hubs and storage centers.
- According to WFP staff in Port Sudan, relief personnel completed offloading a ship carrying 30,000 MT of USAID Food for Peace (FFP) commodities. Approximately 15,000 MT of wheat will feed 1 million beneficiaries for one month. Between May 21 and June 1, the wheat was discharged at a rate of approximately 2,600 MT per day. The majority of the wheat is being trucked to WFP warehouses in Darfur, and 12 trucks loaded with the wheat arrived in El Fasher on May 29.
- The primary constraints to full food distributions continue to be transportation and access. At present, the GOS has not allowed WFP to tender contracts from foreign trucking companies, insisting instead that WFP use local transporters that often have limited capacity and charge higher rates than foreign competitors. Additionally, WFP reports that 30 percent of distribution locations still remain inaccessible.

#### *Distribution of Non-food items (NFIs)*

- According to the DART, jerry cans and plastic buckets for the collection and storage of drinking water have been distributed on a limited basis to conflict-affected persons in Darfur, but the demands for these items are far greater than the current supply. In Kebkabiya, Oxfam is considering distributing locally manufactured water storage vessels made of clay rather than plastic jerry cans in order to avoid exposing IDPs to further violence and banditry by the *Jingaweit*.

#### *Water and Sanitation*

- The DART reported that the humanitarian response in the water and sanitation sector has been inadequate due to several constraints. Coordination and leadership at both the regional and central levels is poor in terms identifying where the gaps are and prioritizing areas for interventions. Many NGOs and international organizations have not yet sent adequate numbers of experienced technical staff to Darfur because of difficulties in obtaining visas and travel

permits. Even fully staffed, the number of agencies operational in the water and sanitation sector is not sufficient to meet the overwhelming needs of the conflict-affected population, and the shortage of drilling rigs, water tankers, and other essential equipment has slowed the development of new water sources.

- According to the DART, interventions in water supply and sanitation need to be accelerated dramatically in the coming weeks to avoid wide-scale disease outbreaks, including cholera, once the rains begin in June. Supplies of potable water are inadequate, sanitary facilities are extremely limited, and hygiene levels are low. Improvements in sanitation and in hygiene, such as distribution of soap and setting-up of hand-washing facilities, are especially needed.

#### *Refugees in Eastern Chad*

- On June 1, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that nearly 81,000 Sudanese refugees had been moved from insecure areas along the Sudan border to seven camps further inland in eastern Chad. Approximately 150,000 Sudanese refugees have fled to eastern Chad seeking protection and humanitarian assistance.
- UNHCR reported that between 200 and 300 Sudanese refugees per week are crossing the border and arriving in Bahay, along the northern portion of the border. UNHCR and other relief agencies are distributing sorghum, cooking oil, and pulses provided by WFP to nearly 14,000 refugees in Bahay.

#### **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 June 3, eight USAID/DART members have deployed to newly established field offices in Geneina and Nyala. USAID/DART field officers are attending humanitarian meetings, monitoring the delivery and distribution of NFIs, and participating in assessments with implementing partners throughout accessible areas of West and South Darfur.
- The DART, led by personnel from USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (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.
- USAID recently provided the Geneva-based Center for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD) with nearly \$268,000 to negotiate and monitor implementation of the ceasefire agreement in Darfur.
- In May 2004, USAID delivered a total of 3,900 rolls of plastic sheeting, 57,500 blankets, and 600 jerry cans via nine airlifts to Nyala. Based on data collected during Médecins sans Frontières' (MSF) recent nutritional survey, the average family size among the conflict affected population in Darfur is seven persons. In compliance with Sphere standards<sup>1</sup> for humanitarian assistance, each roll of plastic sheeting can provide adequate shelter for nine families, and USAID's contribution of 3,900 rolls of plastic sheeting will provide shelter for nearly 245,700 beneficiaries. The total value of the commodities, including transportation costs, was more than \$1.7 million.
- Since February 2003, USAID has provided more than \$13.5 million to U.N. agencies and NGOs, including CARE, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medair, and Save the Children-U.K. (SC-UK) and SC-US for emergency health, water and sanitation, agriculture, food security, shelter, logistics, and coordination activities. Proposals from additional relief organizations are under review.
- On June 3, USAID approved a 13,000 MT contribution, including 5,000 MT of pulses, 5,000 MT of corn soya blend, and 3,000 MT of vegetable oil, to WFP's Darfur Emergency Operation (EMOP), valued at approximately \$15.8 million. With this contribution, USAID will have provided 48 percent of the EMOP requirements. In combination with previous donations, it is expected that WFP will have fully resourced CSB pipelines from July through October, and pulses and oils pipelines fully resourced through November. The cereals pipeline is expected to break in October, and USAID has been encouraging WFP and other donors to contribute cash for local cereals purchases.
- Since October 2003, USAID 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. USAID 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 (OTI) has provided more than \$96,000 to IRC for IDP assistance activities in Darfur. Such initiatives may include support for peace and reconciliation interventions and strengthening of Sudanese civil society organizations. In addition, OTI has deployed an IDP advisor as a member of the USAID/DART.
- On May 21, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) approved an additional contribution of \$1.2 million to UNHCR in response to its emergency appeal for Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad. This brings State/PRM's total contribution to date to the Chad appeal to \$6,912,972, including \$712,972 provided during FY 2003.
- To date in FY 2004, State/PRM has provided \$11.5 million to UNHCR, WFP, the International Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Society (IFRC), AirServ International, International Medical Corps (IMC), and IRC for emergency refugee assistance activities.

---

<sup>1</sup> 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.

## U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR EMERGENCY

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>DARFUR, SUDAN</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
CARE	Health, Water and Sanitation, Logistics, Coordination	Darfur	\$1,513,957
CHD	Mediation	Darfur	\$267,709
IRC	Health, Water and Sanitation	North Darfur	\$473,736
Medair <sup>2</sup>	Health, Water and Sanitation, Non-Food Commodities, IDP Assistance	West Darfur	\$1,103,000
SC-UK <sup>2</sup>	Water and Sanitation	North Darfur	\$605,602
SC-US	Health, Nutrition, Shelter	West Darfur	\$1,794,794
UN FAO <sup>2</sup>	Food Security, Agriculture	Darfur	\$465,000
UNICEF	Health, Water and Sanitation	Darfur	\$1,724,830
UNJLC	Coordination	Darfur	\$150,000
UN OCHA	Coordination	Darfur	\$500,000
UNSECOORD	Security Officers	Darfur	\$400,000
WFP	Flight Operations	Darfur	\$900,000
WHO	Health, Coordination	Darfur	\$250,000
Various	NFI Commodities	Darfur	\$1,262,500
Various	Airlift Operations for NFIs	Darfur	\$490,300
	Administrative Expenses	Darfur	\$1,600,898
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA .....</b>			<b>\$13,502,326</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	86,700 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur	\$82,870,800
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP .....</b>			<b>\$82,870,800</b>
<b>USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE</b>			
IRC	IDP Assistance	North Darfur	\$96,205
<b>TOTAL USAID/OTI .....</b>			<b>\$96,205</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR.....</b>			<b>\$96,469,331</b>
<b>EASTERN CHAD</b>			
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	7,040 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$4,800,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP .....</b>			<b>\$4,800,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD.....</b>			<b>\$4,800,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup></b>			
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 <sup>2</sup>	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$6,912,972
WFP	Refugee Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM.....</b>			<b>\$12,212,972</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD .....</b>			<b>\$17,012,972</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD<sup>4</sup> .....</b>			<b>\$101,269,331</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD<sup>4</sup> .....</b>			<b>\$118,282,303</b>

<sup>1</sup>USAID/OFDA funding represents committed amounts as of June 4, 2004.<sup>2</sup>Totals include some funding obligated during FY 2003<sup>3</sup>State/PRM figures do not include un-earmarked Africa-wide contributions to ICRC and UNHCR.<sup>4</sup>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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org)
  - InterAction: [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org) -> “How You Can Help”
- Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.org](http://www.reliefweb.org)