



**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 #18, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

August 13, 2004

Note: This report updates the last fact sheet dated August 6, 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 | 940,000 people during July | U.N. World Food Program (WFP) |
| Global 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..... \$159,648,041
 Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Eastern Chad..... \$32,761,372
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance for the Darfur Emergency..... \$192,409,413

CURRENT HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Ongoing Violence against Civilians in all Three States of Darfur

- According to U.N. reports, *Jingaweit* activity has significantly increased in and around Sisi camp, West Darfur. The U.N. reported that when women leave the camp, they are consistently attacked and harassed by *Jingaweit*. As a result, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been unable to fetch firewood for cooking and fodder to feed the few animals that have survived the crisis. Since February 2004, a total of 75 cases of rape have been reported in Sisi camp, with 18 rapes occurring on July 23 and 24. However, the actual number of rape cases may be higher due to the societal stigma surrounding rape, which inhibits many victims from seeking help.
- IDPs in Kalma Camp, South Darfur, reported to relief workers that on August 1, *Jingaweit* selected 14 passengers on a bus traveling from Kass to Nertiti, ordered them to disembark, and then threw them into a fire by the side of the road. According to the Government of Sudan (GOS) Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), 265 families have arrived to Kalma Camp in recent days following fresh violence in South Darfur.
- According to the U.N., IDPs report increasing incidents of sexual abuse and exploitation in Abu Shouk camp near El Fasher, North Darfur, committed by police officers. According to the IDPs, police are exploiting women's inability to move freely outside the camp to collect firewood and fodder for fear of *Jingaweit* attacks, by collecting the firewood for the women in exchange for sexual favors.

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

Humanitarian Access

- According to the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART), the difficult logistical situation in West Darfur is adversely impacting the humanitarian response. Because relief agencies cannot access Sudan via Chad due to GOS and Government of Chad restrictions, beneficiaries in West Darfur are at the end of the logistics line westward from El Obeid and are the most difficult to access during the rains. With large IDP populations and poor overall capacity in the health sector, relief agencies are concerned that disease outbreaks will spread rapidly and affect large populations across West Darfur.

Health

- The U.N. has warned of the possibility of severe outbreaks of disease among IDPs as a result of increased vulnerability due to crowding, poor water and sanitation services, malnutrition, lack of shelter, and the continuing rains. Darfur is among those sub-Saharan regions with severe P. Falciparum malaria – considered to be among the top killer diseases in Africa. In North Darfur, the GOS and U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) are conducting indoor residual spraying in Zam Zam and Abu Shouk camps, to control malarial mosquitoes. Médecins sans Frontières-Spain (MSF-S) and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) have begun distributing mosquito nets.
- According to the USAID/DART, there is widespread concern about a Hepatitis E/Jaundice outbreak in West Darfur. This outbreak is a consequence of the inadequate and unsafe water supply and poor sanitary conditions in many IDP sites. The USAID/DART reported that WHO is chairing daily emergency task force meetings to coordinate a response to the outbreak. Between May 22 and July 30, WHO reported 625 cases of Hepatitis E/Jaundice in West Darfur and 22 deaths.

Food Assistance

- On August 10, donors (including USAID) and NGOs operating in West Darfur held an emergency session with the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to review the overall status of food deliveries to West Darfur and discuss solutions to the logistics crisis as rains intensify in late August and through September. WFP is struggling to maintain deliveries to West Darfur, and has failed to reach monthly distribution targets. On August 10, USAID/OFDA committed more than \$10.1 million to WFP that will allow WFP to enhance its logistics capacity, but rains, poor roads, insecurity, and shortages of Jet A-1 fuel for air operations will continue to interrupt food deliveries to affected areas. The USAID/DART has deployed two staff members full-time to Geneina for this period, augmented by technical experts in the food, water, sanitation, and protection sectors.

Sudanese Refugees in Eastern Chad

- The USAID/DART reports that the situation in the Sudanese refugee camps in Chad is critical due to poor water/sanitation services, lack of shelter, inaccessibility, inadequate coordination, and a continuous influx of spontaneous arrivals. For example, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) statistics indicate that Sphere standards for water and latrines are far from being met.² The water/sanitation situation in the camps has serious implications for disease outbreaks.
- On August 4, WFP announced that a joint UNHCR/WFP assessment confirmed the need for a blanket supplementary feeding program (SFP) in the refugee camps as shown by an increasing number of malnutrition cases in the last months. According to the assessment, the SFP should be coupled by improvements in public health interventions which include sanitation/latrine facilities and sensitization of use, measles vaccination, and other preventive health activities. The Bahay area and Breidjing camp will be priority areas for program implementation.

² 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> |
|---|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| DARFUR, SUDAN | | | |
| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE | | | |
| ACF | Multi-Sector | Darfur | \$1,500,000 |
| CARE | Health, Water and Sanitation, Logistics, Coordination | Darfur | \$2,667,895 |
| CHD | Monitoring | Darfur | \$267,709 |
| IRC | Health, Water and Sanitation, Shelter | Darfur | \$2,473,643 |
| 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, Logistics, Communications | Darfur | \$11,975,000 |
| WHO | Health, Coordination | Darfur | \$250,000 |
| WV | Water and Sanitation, Health, Environmental Protection, Relief Commodities | Darfur | \$2,270,812 |
| Various | Relief Commodities | Darfur | \$3,959,238 |
| Various | Airlift of Relief Commodities | Darfur | \$2,483,100 |
| | Administrative/Logistics | Darfur | \$2,439,173 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA | | | \$41,639,036 |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | |
| WFP | 118,400 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance | Darfur | \$112,912,800 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP | | | \$112,912,800 |
| USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE | | | |
| IRC | IDP Assistance | North Darfur | \$96,205 |
| TOTAL USAID/OTI | | | \$96,205 |
| TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR | | | \$154,648,041 |
| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE | | | |
| ICRC | Emergency Humanitarian Operations | Darfur ² | \$5,000,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR..... | | | \$5,000,000 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR..... | | | \$159,648,041 |
| EASTERN CHAD | | | |
| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE | | | |
| U.S. Embassy Chad | Water Purification and Soap | Eastern Chad | \$114,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA | | | \$114,000 |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | |
| WFP | 13,940 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance | Eastern Chad | \$11,434,400 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP | | | \$11,434,400 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD..... | | | \$11,548,400 |
| 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 | \$1,432,552 |
| UNHCR ¹ | Refugee Assistance | Eastern Chad | \$14,912,972 |
| WFP | Refugee Food Assistance | Eastern Chad | \$2,000,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD..... | | | \$21,212,972 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD | | | \$32,761,372 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD⁴ | | | \$192,409,413 |

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 or 703-276-1914
 - InterAction: www.interaction.org -> “How You Can Help”
- Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.org