



**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 #4, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

May 7, 2004

Note: This report updates the last fact sheet dated April 30, 2004

BACKGROUND

- The humanitarian emergency in Darfur is a direct result of violence and harassment directed toward the Fur, Zaghawa, and Massalit 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) formally announced themselves and stated that they would defend vulnerable ethnic groups in Darfur against increasing GOS and *Jingaweit* aggression. 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.
- According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), out of an estimated population of 6.5 million in Darfur, more than 1 million people are internally displaced and approximately 110,000 people have fled across the border into neighboring Chad.
- 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.
- Despite the ceasefire, reports from the field indicate that GOS and *Jingaweit* violence and harassment against civilian populations has continued in all three states of Darfur. Many conflict-affected persons remain virtual prisoners in IDP camps and in the towns where they have sought refuge with friends and relatives. Relief workers report that IDPs who venture from their settlements are often subject to *Jingaweit* attacks, including beatings, sexual assaults, and murder.
- 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' access to major population centers and has required daily travel permits for relief workers to conduct activities in the internally displaced person (IDP) camps located in GOS-controlled areas.

CURRENT SITUATION

- After leading a high-level U.N. mission to Darfur from April 28 to 30, James Morris, Executive Director of the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), reaffirmed the severity of the humanitarian emergency in western Sudan. The U.N. delegation called upon the GOS to disarm and control the *Jingaweit* militia groups, provide protection for IDPs and other vulnerable civilians, and allow unimpeded humanitarian access.
- According to USAID's Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART), GOS officials are increasing pressure on IDPs to return to their villages before the onset of heavy rains in late May and early June. Many IDPs maintain that security is inadequate and IDPs continue to move away from rural villages and into larger settlements seeking protection and humanitarian assistance.
- On May 5, international media sources reported fighting between GOS forces and opposition groups. GOS sources indicated that three days of clashes near Abu Gamra, approximately 45 km north of Kebkabiya in North Darfur, involved regular GOS army forces, *Jingaweit* militia, and opposition forces.

U.N. Interagency Fact-Finding and Rapid Assessment Mission to Kailiek, South Darfur

- On April 25, a U.N. interagency team conducted a humanitarian needs assessment mission to Kailiek, 64 km southwest of Kass in South Darfur. Approximately 1,700 IDPs were living in the open or in the remains of burned and looted houses. The IDPs lacked freedom of movement due to the GOS-authorized presence of armed *Jingaweit* militia patrolling the area. Many IDPs stated that they did not want to receive food-rations or non-food item (NFI) assistance, as this would only subject them to further attacks by nearby *Jingaweit* and GOS security forces.
- The assessment team further reported that food and water are scarce in Kailiek, and due to insecurity around the camp and GOS-supported restriction on movement away from the site, months of open defecation has taken place within the

area of residence, amassing great amounts of feces in the areas where IDPs live, eat and sleep, resulting in an array of health hazards. As the rains increase, this area will also become even more susceptible to communicable disease.

- The rapid health assessment found that the most common diseases in Kailiek were malnutrition, acute watery diarrheal diseases with moderate and severe dehydration, bloody diarrheas, acute respiratory infections, malaria, scabies, skin infections and eye infections, mainly in children under the age of five.

Health

- According to the USAID/DART, preparations are underway in the three states of Darfur for a joint U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)-U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) measles vaccination campaign to begin during the third week of May.
- Médecins sans Frontières-France (MSF-F) and MSF-Holland (MSF-H) teams in West Darfur have observed a drastic decline in the population's nutritional status, especially among children under five. In Mornei, during the week of April 19-23, approximately 107 new patients were admitted to MSF-F's therapeutic feeding center (TFC), which is now treating 383 severely malnourished children under five years old. An additional 1,623 moderately malnourished children are being treated in supplementary feeding centers. A rapid assessment in Zalengei by MSF-F yielded a 20 percent global malnutrition rate in children under five. In Garsilla, MSF-H is operating a TFC for 296 children under five, and two supplementary feeding centers serve 396 children.

Food Assistance

- Since January 2004, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) has distributed food rations to 1,015,996 conflict-affected beneficiaries in Darfur, using 13,698 MT of cereals and other food items. Transport to the region is problematic with some transporters reluctant to travel some routes due to insecurity and high transport costs. Supply issues continue to concern the operation with shortfalls in corn-soya blend (CSB) expected in May.

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- According to the USAID/DART, NGO-led coordination committees in each of the three states of Darfur are developing distribution plans for shelter materials and other non-food items (NFIs) that began arriving on USAID/OFDA airlifts in Nyala, South Darfur on May 4. Demand for the supplies is high and NGOs have encouraged donors to continue pre-positioning items to ensure a steady pipeline of assistance to vulnerable civilian groups.
- The USAID/DART also reported that UN OCHA is developing guidelines for distribution of NFIs. The guidelines pay particular attention to protection of beneficiaries, a major concern of all involved.

Refugees in Eastern Chad

- On April 30, international media sources reported that Chadian armed forces had deployed along the border after clashing with Sudanese armed forces. A Chadian government spokesman noted that the Chadian troops will protect local civilians and refugees who are sheltering in the Chad border area.
- As of May 4, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had relocated 50,588 Sudanese refugees away from the volatile Chad-Sudan border and registered them in five camps in eastern Chad.
- On May 4, UNHCR announced plans to open three additional refugee camps in the coming weeks, two camps along the northern stretch of the border at Mille and Am Nabak and a third camp to the south at Asterena. The camp at Asterena will take in approximately 7,300 refugees who have been living in Tissi, one of the southernmost settlements along the 600 km-long border.
- UNHCR continues to register refugees in Bahay and Kariari along the northern portion of the border. Once registration is complete, UNHCR and partners will begin food and NFI distributions.

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/DART. USAID continues a phased deployment of humanitarian personnel as official access and improved security allow for increased presence in Darfur. The USAID/OFDA-led USAID/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.
- On May 3, the first USAID airlift of NFIs arrived in Nyala, South Darfur and delivered 640 rolls of plastic sheeting valued at \$160,000 from USAID's pre-positioned stockpiles in Dubai. A second airlift arrived in Nyala on May 6 and delivered an additional 570 rolls of plastic sheeting and 3,750 blankets valued at \$161,250. These two deliveries of plastic sheeting will provide shelter for approximately 12,100 families. USAID/OFDA personnel met the plane in Nyala to oversee arrangements for the items to be distributed through implementing partners to conflict-affected populations in South and West Darfur.
- On May 5, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$400,000 to the NGO CARE for logistics and coordination operations for the distribution of NFIs in the three states of Darfur.
- On May 5, USAID/OFDA provided \$400,000 to the U.N. Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) to increase the number of security officers in Darfur who can clear areas for project activities in advance of the deployment of U.N. staff.

- Since February 2003, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$6.5 million to the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), UN OCHA, WFP, WHO and NGOs, including the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medair, and Save the Children-UK (SC-UK) for emergency humanitarian activities. New proposals from additional relief organizations are under review.
- Since October 2003, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has provided more than \$67.1 million to WFP for Darfur, including a recent contribution of 30,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance valued at more than \$27.1 million. With a turn-around time of 14 days, from initial discussions with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to vessel loading, this contribution is one of the quickest in USAID/FFP history.
- 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) has provided more than \$96,000 to IRC for IDP assistance activities in Darfur. In addition, USAID/OTI plans to deploy an IDP advisor as a member of the USAID/DART.
- The U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has provided \$5 million to UNHCR for emergency refugee assistance, \$2 million to WFP for refugee food needs, \$400,000 to the International Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Society (IFRC), nearly \$1.6 million to AirServ International, and more than \$870,000 to the International Medical Corp (IMC) for additional refugee assistance activities.

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			
CARE	Logistics, Coordination	Darfur	\$397,952
IRC	Health, Water and Sanitation	North Darfur	\$473,736
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
UNSECOORD	Security Officers	Darfur	\$400,000
WFP	Flight Operations	Darfur	\$250,000
WHO	Health, Coordination	Darfur	\$250,000
Various	NFI Airlifts	Darfur	\$469,250
	Administrative Expenses	Darfur	\$849,588
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$6,488,958
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
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
IRC	IDP Assistance	North Darfur	\$96,205
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$96,205
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR.....			\$73,691,163
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			
AirServ	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$1,590,350
IFRC	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$400,000
IMC	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$877,098
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$5,000,000
WFP	Refugee Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM.....			\$9,867,448
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD.....			\$14,667,448
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR EMERGENCY³			\$78,491,163
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR EMERGENCY³			\$88,358,611

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents committed amounts as of May 7, 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