



**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 #13, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

July 9, 2004

Note: This report updates the last fact sheet dated July 2, 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, looting, burning of buildings and crops, destruction of water sources and irrigation systems, gang rape, and murders. 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 resulting in increasing displacement. Because the 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 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, approximately 2.2 million people are affected by the crisis, including more than 1 million IDPs and an estimated 158,000 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 humanitarian access and relief operations. As a result of intense international pressure, the GOS lifted some of the restrictive travel 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 relief supplies and equipment through customs, and GOS interference in relief activities that address protection of civilians and human rights abuses.

CURRENT SITUATION

The Government of Sudan Commits to Protect Civilians and Allow Unimpeded Humanitarian Access

- On July 3, at the close of U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan's three-day mission to Sudan and Chad, the U.N. and GOS issued a joint communiqué that formally committed the GOS to immediately disarm *Jingaweit* militias and deploy a capable police force to protect IDP camps and other vulnerable civilian areas. The GOS pledged to suspend visa restrictions for all relief workers, allow freedom of movement for humanitarian operations, permit temporary registration for relief agencies wanting to work in Darfur, and suspend all restrictions on the importation of vehicles, aircraft, communications gear, and other equipment used for humanitarian operations.
- On July 8, a week after visiting Sudan, U.S. Secretary of State Colin L. Powell stated that the GOS has so far failed to deliver on its pledge to help civilians in Darfur and disarm the *Jingaweit* militias.

Planned Deployment of African Union Protection Force

- According to international media reports, on July 5, the African Union (AU) announced plans to deploy a protection force comprised of Rwandan and Nigerian troops to Darfur. By the end of July, the AU plans to deploy 300 troops to guard an eventual 60 AU peace monitors and patrol near IDP camps and border areas between Sudan and Chad.

Ongoing Attacks against Civilians

- On July 6, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that attacks by GOS forces and *Jingaweit* militias against villages in SLM/A-controlled territory in South Darfur continue to displace civilians. According to UNHCR, displaced civilians continue to arrive at Kalma IDP camp, near Nyala in South Darfur. New arrivals reported

that their villages, located south-east of Nyala, were attacked by GOS Antonov aircraft and helicopter gunships. Following the air strikes, armed men in pickup trucks and on horseback and camelback killed civilians, raped women, stole possessions, and burned homes. These reports are consistent with allegations from SLM/A officials that approximately 40 villages have been burned since June 30.

- UNHCR also reported that a group of approximately 1,500 recent arrivals at the Kalma camp had been beaten to force them to leave a makeshift camp. Sudanese police and soldiers indicated the camp was illegally occupying private land next to the road to the Nyala airport.
- Despite the increasing visibility on Darfur, high-level visits, and GOS promises, Médecins Sans Frontières-France (MSF-F) recently reported that they continue to receive two to three rape victims per week at their hospital in Mornei.

Continued Insecurity Disrupts Humanitarian Access

- The U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) reported on July 8 that several security incidents have hindered road transport in North Darfur. Humanitarian workers traveling between Kebkabiya and El Fasher have been searched and looted. U.N. security has restricted travel on the route from Mellit to Malha.
- Increasing insecurity reported on the road and rail between Ed Da'ein and Nyala has resulted in a serious slowdown of relief food deliveries to South and West Darfur. The U.N. World Food Program's (WFP) June food distribution only reached 80 percent of the planned target, representing 225,000 beneficiaries, in South Darfur. In July, WFP plans to target 377,000 beneficiaries. To date, only 25 percent of these distributions have been completed. The arrival in Nyala of 4,500 metric tons (MT) of food commodities on July 7 and reports of additional expected arrivals have improved the supply situation in South and West Darfur.
- On June 29, an eight-truck U.N. convoy transporting blankets, jerry cans, soap, and plastic sheeting from Nyala to Mornei and Geneina was attacked by *Jingawit* militia between Sisi and Zalingei. An assistant driver was killed and two other drivers injured in the attack, and WFP reported that at least 350 blankets were stolen.

Conditions in Camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

- The USAID/DART reported a large recent influx of IDPs to Kalma camp. Although UNHCR reported on July 6 an IDP population of 26,000, the population may have increased to approximately 50,000 due to the insecurity around Ed Da'ein. In addition, the USAID/DART reported that the IDP population at Kass, northwest of Nyala, has increased from 36,000 to 42,000.
- On July 4, USAID/DART members traveled with UNHCR representatives to the Azerni IDP camp, 29 km east of Geneina in West Darfur. Azerni is temporary home to 7,000 IDPs and 3,500 Chadian refugees. According to local Sheiks, the IDPs have come from 20 villages in West Darfur that were attacked by *Jingawit*. The Chadian refugees have been in Darfur since the 1984 drought and are reluctant to leave the camps to return to Chad because they fear *Jingawit* attacks. According to the USAID/DART, the camp's residents are in desperate need of food and relief items, particularly shelter materials.
- The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) confirmed that Kalma camp only has 130 working latrines for an IDP population of more than 26,000. OXFAM and the Sanaag Civil Rights Centre (SCRC), supported by the Spanish Red Cross, plan to construct 1,500 additional latrines.

Food Assistance

- In July, WFP plans to target one million beneficiaries in Darfur. According to WFP's logistics officer, WFP will be ready to begin airdrops of food on July 15 if necessary. In preparation, WFP has sent teams to the field and identified drop zones. WFP's airlift of 2,000 MT of corn soya blend (CSB) from Ethiopia has begun with the first 128 MT of 1,000 MT destined for Nyala arriving as of July 5.

Health and Nutrition

- According to the USAID/DART, there is a need for blanket supplementary feeding for all children under five years of age at Abu Shouk IDP camp near Geneina. WFP is ready to start supplementary food distribution in the camp and the NGO Action Contre la Faim (ACF) will assist with determining the under five population.
- The recently completed measles vaccination campaign reached more than 95 percent of targets in North and South Darfur and between 70 percent and 80 percent of targets in West Darfur, according to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF). However, these percentages, especially in West Darfur, represent a reduced number of children targeted. UNICEF is currently mobilizing a monitoring team comprised of representative from the State Ministries supervised by a UNICEF doctor. This monitoring team will inspect performances of fixed health facilities in Darfur and supplement these facilities with mobile teams as needed.
- In response to the potential increase in malaria during the rainy season, UNICEF is prepositioning combination therapy in Darfur. At present, 16,000 doses are available, and UNICEF is preparing training curriculum for health staff. A critical need for bed nets remains. UNICEF estimates a need of 250,000 bed nets for Darfur, but there are only 35,000 currently available.

Refugees from Darfur in eastern Chad

- As of July 9, more than 120,000 Sudanese refugees have been relocated away from insecure border areas to nine refugee camps inside Chad. According to UNHCR, approximately 158,000 refugees have fled the violence in Darfur to eastern Chad, and new refugees continue to arrive in the northern border town of Bahay.

- On July 9, UNHCR announced plans to airlift an additional 180 MT of emergency relief supplies from stockpiles in Denmark to eastern Chad. The planned airlifts will include more than 49,000 blankets, 10,000 pieces of plastic sheeting, 8,500 kitchen sets, 20,000 jerry cans, and 4 prefabricated warehouses.
- On July 6, UNCHR reported that the start of rainy season in eastern Chad is hindering efforts to reach Sudanese refugees remaining at the border. Many roads have become impassable as the rains have flooded *wadis* (dry river beds). The road between Abéché and Goz Beida has been cut off due to the rains, and Goz Beida is only accessible by plane. In the south, where the Djabal and Goz Amer camps are located, UNHCR has pre-positioned enough food and relief supplies to last until the end of the rainy season in November.
- On July 4, a team of relief workers from UNHCR implementing partner Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) was hijacked while traveling on the road from Touloum camp to Iridimi camp, the two northernmost refugee camps in eastern Chad. The relief workers were released on the same day. The team's vehicle was clearly marked with UNHCR and NCA logos. According to UNHCR, this is the first incidence of this kind that it has experienced in Chad.

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 July 9, 13 USAID/DART members are deployed to Khartoum and to field offices in El Fasher, Geneina, and Nyala, and two USAID/DART members are working in eastern Chad. USAID/DART field officers are attending coordination meetings, monitoring the delivery and distribution of relief commodities, and participating in assessments with implementing partners throughout accessible areas of Darfur.
- The USAID/DART, led by personnel from USAID/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.
- As of July 9, USAID has delivered a total of 9,570 rolls of plastic sheeting, 157,500 blankets, 2 water bladders, and 600 jerry cans via 23 airlifts to Darfur. USAID's contribution of plastic sheeting will provide shelter for approximately 602,910 beneficiaries. The total value of the commodities provided to date, including transportation costs, is approximately \$4.6 million. Of the commodities contained in USAID/OFDA airlifts to date, 67 percent of the plastic sheeting has been dispatched for distribution to beneficiaries, 61 percent of the blankets, and 100 percent of the jerry cans and water bladders. Limited capacity, rather than funding constraints, continues to hamper distribution of the relief items.
- Since February 2003, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$21.3 million to U.N. agencies and NGOs, including CARE, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medair, Save the Children U.K. (SC-UK), and SC-US for emergency health, water and sanitation, agriculture, food security, shelter, logistics, relief commodities, air operations, and coordination activities.
- On July 6, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) contributed an additional 4,320 MT of humanitarian food assistance valued more than \$4.1 million to WFP for Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad. This contribution brings the total FY 2004 USAID contribution to WFP in Chad to 11,360 MT valued at more than \$8.9 million and constitutes 36.1 percent of the total program requirements.
- 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's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) has provided more than \$96,000 to IRC for IDP assistance and protection activities in Darfur.
- Based on the severity of the humanitarian situation in eastern Chad, especially the increasing demand for potable water in both the refugee camps and within towns and villages, U.S. Ambassador Marc M. Wall declared a disaster in Chad on June 24. USAID/OFDA immediately provided \$114,000 through the U.S. Embassy in N'Djamena to UNICEF to improve the surface water during the July to September rainy season for 5,000 vulnerable host-country families (approximately 25,000 people) whose resources and livelihoods have been taxed by the heavy influx of refugee populations. Provision of water purification kits will decrease morbidity and mortality of targeted populations.
- In FY 2003 and FY 2004, State/PRM has provided more than \$25.2 million to UNHCR, WFP, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Society (IFRC), AirServ International, International Medical Corps (IMC), and IRC for emergency refugee assistance activities in eastern Chad.

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	\$865,000
UNICEF	Health, Water and Sanitation	Darfur	\$2,574,830
UNJLC	Coordination, Logistics	Darfur	\$150,000
UN OCHA	Coordination	Darfur	\$750,000
UNSECOORD	Security Officers	Darfur	\$400,000
WFP	Flight Operations, Coordination	Darfur	\$1,375,000
WHO	Health, Coordination	Darfur	\$250,000
Various	Relief Commodities	Darfur	\$3,800,400
Various	Airlift of Relief Commodities	Darfur	\$2,109,485
	Administrative/Logistics	Darfur	\$2,006,125
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$21,302,816
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.....			\$109,269,821
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			\$138,531,193

¹Totals include some funding obligated 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