



**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 #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

April 30, 2004

Note: This report updates the last fact sheet dated April 23, 2004

BACKGROUND

- Fighting between two main opposition groups—the Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)—the Government of Sudan (GOS) military, and GOS-supported militia groups collectively known as *Jingaweit* intensified in the three states of Darfur, the western region of Sudan, during late 2003. Insecurity has steadily increased since the Darfur-based opposition SLM/A attacked GOS military forces at El Fasher, North Darfur, on April 24 and 25, 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.) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), more than 1 million 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 in 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.
- 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. However, many sources report that violence and harassment of civilian populations is continuing in Darfur.

CURRENT SITUATION

- Despite the April 11 ceasefire, reports from the field indicate that *Jingaweit* violence and harassment of civilian populations continues 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 more than approximately one-half kilometer (km) from their settlements are often subject to *Jingaweit* attacks, including beatings, sexual assaults, and murder.
- On April 27, a high-level U.N. delegation led by James Morris, Executive Director of the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), arrived in Khartoum. On April 28, the delegation had meetings with GOS officials, donor representatives, and NGOs. The U.N. team highlighted protection of civilians as the most significant priority for relief agencies in Darfur.
- Bureaucratic obstruction is adversely affecting the international community's ability to prepare for a significant humanitarian intervention in western Sudan. Donors and NGOs have international staff waiting to travel to Sudan, but many relief workers are unable to obtain visas from the GOS. Relief workers who eventually receive visas and travel to Khartoum face further delays in receiving GOS travel permits for Darfur.

Joint USAID/U.S. Department of State Press Conference on Darfur

- On April 26, USAID Administrator and Special Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan Andrew S. Natsios, Assistant Administrator for the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/DCHA) Roger P. Winter, and U.S. Department of State Special Advisor for Sudan Policy Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger held a press briefing to address the ongoing humanitarian emergency in Darfur. Administrator Natsios called for the GOS to implement the humanitarian access agreement that was signed in N'Djamena, respect the ceasefire and disarm the *Jingaweit* militias, and issue travel permits for relief workers to visit vulnerable populations outside the three state capitals in Darfur.
- Administrator Natsios cited a report of human rights violations in Darfur produced by a fact-finding team from the U.N. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) that interviewed refugees in eastern Chad from April 5 to 15. OHCHR reported remarkable consistency in the refugees' testimony of systematic and often ethnically based violence by GOS military forces and GOS-supported *Jingaweit* militias against civilian populations in Darfur, including indiscriminate killings, rape and other forms of sexual violence, torture, bombing of villages and towns by GOS military aircraft, looting and destruction of property, and forced displacement.

- Administrator Natsios also cited an April 23 report by the advocacy group Human Rights Watch that described joint GOS/*Jingaweit* military operations against civilians, including the execution of 136 members of the Fur community in West Darfur in early March 2004.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

- On April 26, relief workers reported that the GOS had authorized *Jingaweit* militia groups to patrol the road and areas around Kass town and Kailiek IDP camp in South Darfur. Relief agencies are concerned that these areas will become more insecure due to GOS-sanctioned militia activity.
- IDPs in Darfur have indicated that protection from militia attacks is their greatest concern, especially as local authorities have been encouraging IDPs to return to their areas of origin. The majority of the IDPs are living in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions, with insufficient latrines and potable water and inadequate health facilities. However, many IDPs have stated that they prefer to remain in camps rather than return home, where they are more vulnerable to *Jingaweit* attacks.

Health

- Médecins sans Frontières-Holland (MSF-H) has begun a nutritional survey in the areas around Garsila, southeast of Geneina in West Darfur. Action Contre la Faim-France (ACF-F) plans to commence nutrition surveys soon, starting in Kebkabiya in North Darfur.
- Malaria outbreaks will be a serious concern during the rainy season that begins in May. The GOS Ministry of Health (MOH) has announced plans to change the national malaria treatment protocol from a single-drug therapy to the two-drug therapy recommended by the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO).

Food

- Save the Children-US (SC-US) began food distributions in partnership with the WFP near Ardamata camp in Geneina, West Darfur, on April 25. Previously, the majority of WFP distributions to the large IDP populations in the areas around Geneina had been implemented through the Sudanese Red Crescent.
- On April 26, WFP reported that since January 2004, 10,856 metric tons (MT) of assorted food commodities have been distributed as individual rations to 806,299 beneficiaries in Darfur. WFP and implementing partners distributed 2,900 MT to 273,098 beneficiaries in West Darfur, 7,122 MT to 468,596 beneficiaries in North Darfur, and 834 MT to 64,605 beneficiaries in South Darfur.
- WFP also reported imminent pipeline breaks in April for salt and in May for pulses and corn-soya blend (CSB), an essential component of a balanced food basket.

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- The U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) has finalized arrangements for receipt of NFI cargo in El Obeid and eventually Nyala, where UNJLC's implementing partner CARE plans to distribute NFIs to conflict-affected populations. Airlifts of plastic sheeting, blankets, water containers, and other essential NFIs should begin immediately to ensure that items are pre-positioned and distributed to vulnerable populations before late May, when road access will become severely limited due to heavy rains.

Refugees in Eastern Chad

- According to local Chadian authorities in the border town of Bahay, an estimated 200 to 300 Sudanese refugees per week have been crossing the border from Darfur to Bahay since early April. On April 27, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) sent a team to Bahay to assist the new arrivals.
- As of April 30, UNHCR had moved more than 45,000 Darfur refugees from away from the volatile 600 km-long border to five camps in eastern Chad. UNHCR plans to relocate a total of at least 60,000 refugees before the rainy season begins in May.

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.
- On April 27, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) provided \$473,736 to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to implement health and water and sanitation activities in North Darfur. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) provided \$96,205 to IRC for IDP assistance.
- Since February 2003, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$4.5 million to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), UN OCHA, WFP, WHO and NGOs IRC, Medair, and Save the Children-UK (SC-UK) for emergency humanitarian activities. New proposals from additional relief organizations are under active review for approval.
- 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.
- 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.

OTHER DONOR AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ASSISTANCE

- To date, the Government of the United Kingdom has provided nearly \$16.8 million to UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the NGOs ACF, GOAL, MSF-France, MSF-H, and SC-UK for emergency humanitarian interventions in Darfur and eastern Chad.
- 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 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
IRC	Health, Water and Sanitation	North Darfur	\$473,736
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
WHO	Health, Coordination	Darfur	\$250,000
	Administrative Expenses	Darfur	\$150,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$4,522,168
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.....			\$71,724,373
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			\$76,524,373
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR EMERGENCY³			\$86,391,821

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents committed and/or obligated amounts as of April 30, 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

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance