



**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 #5, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

May 14, 2004

Note: This report updates the last fact sheet dated May 7, 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.
- 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 internally displaced person (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.
- 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 IDP camps located in GOS-controlled areas.

CURRENT SITUATION

U.N. Team Releases Human Rights Assessment

- During April and early May 2004, the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) sent a mission to Darfur and eastern Chad to interview IDPs, refugees, and other conflict-affected persons. On May 7, UNHCHR released an advanced copy of its report. According to UNHCHR, the GOS and *Jingaweit* have committed massive human rights violations against civilians in Darfur, including indiscriminate aerial bombardments of towns and villages, forced displacement, rape and sexual abuse of woman and girls, and murder of unarmed civilians.
- UNHCHR concluded that GOS and *Jingaweit* have coordinated with one another in attacks against Zaghawa, Masaalit, Fur, and other non-Arab ethnic groups, and that men and young boys have been targeted during ground assaults. UNHCHR urged the GOS to disarm and disband the *Jingaweit* and to allow full and unimpeded humanitarian access for relief workers in Darfur. The report calls for an international commission of inquiry to investigate actions of the GOS and GOS-supported militia groups that may constitute war crimes or crimes against humanity.

Fighting and Insecurity Continue Despite Ceasefire

- The USAID/DART reported recent fighting in South Darfur when GOS-supported *Jingaweit* militia attacked Fur and Masaalit villages and burned civilians' homes. An estimated 6,000 to 9,000 civilians were displaced by the attacks. The USAID/DART also reported that *Jingaweit* assaulted Sudanese relief workers in Kalma camp near Nyala, and humanitarian operations were suspended for several days.
- According to international media reports, an SLM/A spokesperson stated that GOS forces used planes and helicopters to attack SLM/A positions on May 9 and 10 in the Korma area, North Darfur. The reports indicated that six civilians were killed and ten wounded in the attacks.

- U.N. Security reported fighting on May 6 and May 9 between GOS forces and the SLM/A at Abu Ghamri near Kebkabiya in North Darfur. In addition, the U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (UN RC) in Khartoum reported that the SLM/A had taken control of the town of Dar el Salam, southeast of El Fasher in North Darfur.
- According to the USAID/DART, relief agencies reported two major cross-border *Jingaweit* attacks against the town of Birak in eastern Chad. International media also reported that *Jingaweit* killed one Chadian soldier and seven civilians in an attack on Djanga, eastern Chad. The USAID/DART further reported that *Jingaweit* are gathering in large numbers near the Ardamata IDP camp outside of Geneina, West Darfur.
- Reports from Geneina also indicate that *Jingaweit* have called upon Arab groups from Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR) to settle on lands in West Darfur seized from non-Arab ethnic groups. Relief workers have reported entire Arab families settling in the remains of non-Arab villages.

Humanitarian Access

- The USAID/DART noted that although general access has improved throughout the three states of Darfur, donor government personnel, U.N. workers, and international NGO staff are facing continued GOS bureaucratic delays in obtaining Sudanese visas and travel permits to work in Darfur.
- The U.N. Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) has completed a 16-day assessment of some areas previously inaccessible to relief workers, including Umbaro, Karnoi, Tine, and Malha in North Darfur, the route from Tine through Kulbus to Geneina in West Darfur, and the Jebel Marra area in South Darfur. The three-person team was able to enter SLM/A-held areas.
- According to the USAID/DART, the humanitarian situation in areas south of Geneina is catastrophic. Historically, access to these areas will become virtually impossible during the rainy season, and reports suggest that increasing numbers of IDPs are crossing the border to Chad to seek humanitarian assistance.

Health

- According to the USAID/DART, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) will begin a measles vaccination campaign in South Darfur on May 22. WHO plans to begin a measles campaign for West and North Darfur approximately one week after the completion of the campaign in South Darfur.
- The GOS Ministry of Health (MOH) has announced that it intends to formally accept artemisinin-based combination therapy treatment (ACT) for malaria for Sudan in the next one to two months. The GOS has authorized NGOs to import combination therapy drugs. Most NGOs receive their drug supplies through the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), and relief workers are hopeful that UNICEF will begin importing ACT immediately. The malaria season normally begins in July, and control measures, such as indoor residual spraying and insecticide treated nets, should begin in June at the latest.

Food Assistance

- According to the USAID/DART, The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) has distributed 17,632 metric tons (MT) of cereals and other food items to more than 709,000 war-affected beneficiaries in Darfur since January 2004. WFP estimates that 800,000 beneficiaries will receive WFP food rations during the month of May. Shipping difficulties in Darfur continue as some transporters are reluctant to travel certain routes due to insecurity and increasing attacks on commercial vehicles.
- WFP has secured a \$10 million commitment from the WFP Immediate Response Account (IRA). WFP plans to use these funds for local purchase of approximately 14,000 MT of sorghum for conflict-affected beneficiaries in Darfur.
- WFP has informed USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) that a portion of the USAID/FFP contribution of 30,000 MT of wheat that is expected in Port Sudan on May 20 could be available for distribution in Darfur by mid-June. WFP estimates that 7,500 MT of this wheat could reach beneficiaries by the end of June.

Onset of the Rainy Season

- According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), seasonal rains have begun in the southernmost areas of Darfur. FEWS NET expects heavy rains to cover most of the conflict-affected area by early June. FEWS NET reported that rains will isolate much of eastern Chad, and the areas around large towns in Darfur will be virtually inaccessible by road. FEWS NET stated that all efforts should be made to provide vulnerable populations with shelter and to preposition or distribute relief supplies to cover the duration of the rainy season that runs through October.

Refugees in Eastern Chad

- As of May 11, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had relocated approximately 55,000 Sudanese refugees away from the volatile Chad-Sudan border to six camps in eastern Chad. UNHCR reported that an additional 10,000 refugees have traveled without U.N. assistance and settled in the camps.
- At present, UNHCR has registered approximately 124,000 refugees in the camps border area of eastern Chad. According to the USAID/DART, UNHCR indicates that the total number of registered and non-registered refugees in eastern Chad has risen to nearly 150,000, and WFP has indicated that it plans to increase its planning figure to 180,000 beneficiaries.

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.
- From May 4 to May 10, four USAID airlifts of non-food items (NFIs) from USAID's pre-positioned stockpiles in Dubai arrived in Nyala in South Darfur. The flights contained 1,400 rolls of plastic sheeting to provide shelter for 14,000 families, 37,500 blankets, and 600 water containers. The total value of the commodities is \$537,500. USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$400,000 to the NGO CARE for logistics and coordination operations for the distribution of NFIs in the three states of Darfur.
- Since February 2003, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$7 million to the UNICEF, the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), UN OCHA, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO and NGOs, including CARE, 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/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.
- On May 10, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided more than \$432,000 to IRC to support the Chadian national health care system, improve water and sanitation capacity for refugee hosting communities, and promote protection of refugees. IRC will focus on refugees in areas of northeastern Chad, including Bahay, Bamina, and Cariari, where many refugees have are not living in camps.
- To date in FY 2004, State/PRM has provided \$10.3 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.

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 commodities and transport	Darfur	\$972,850
	Administrative Expenses	Darfur	\$943,388
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$7,086,358
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.....			\$74,288,563
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
IRC	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$432,552
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$5,000,000
WFP	Refugee Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM.....			\$10,300,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHAD.....			\$15,100,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR EMERGENCY³			\$79,088,563
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR EMERGENCY³			\$89,388,563

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents committed amounts as of May 14, 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