



**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 #12, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

July 2, 2004

*Note: This report updates the last fact sheet dated June 25, 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 approximately 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**

*Increasing International Pressure against the Government of Sudan*

- On June 29, U.S. Secretary of State Colin L. Powell, accompanied by USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios and other senior USG officials, arrived in Khartoum and met with GOS President Umar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir and Foreign Minister Mustafa Ismail. During the meeting, Secretary Powell outlined three priorities for the GOS: rein in *Jingaweit* militias accused of massive human rights abuses, allow unimpeded humanitarian access to all areas of Darfur, and commence negotiations with Darfur's two main opposition movements. Secretary Powell stated that security remains the greatest concern for IDPs and relief workers. Secretary Powell also cautioned that the international community may consider other measures, including Security Council action, to halt the violence.
- On June 30, Secretary Powell and Administrator Natsios traveled to El Fasher, North Darfur, to view humanitarian operations and assess conditions on the ground. The delegation met with relief organizations, members of an African Union ceasefire monitoring team, and the governor of North Darfur. The delegation also walked through Abu Shouk camp, where nearly 40,000 IDPs have sought refuge from *Jingaweit* and GOS attacks. The USAID/DART reported that in anticipation of Secretary Powell's visit the GOS had removed some IDPs from the camp and inserted approximately 500 GOS-aligned people to pose as IDPs and medical personnel.
- From June 26 to 30, a congressional delegation (CODEL) of Senator Sam Brownback and Representative Frank Wolf, traveled to North and West Darfur to assess humanitarian conditions. According to the USAID/DART in El Fasher, the GOS inserted people into the Abu Shouk camp to provide disinformation to visiting delegations. During a visit to

Tawilah on June 28, the Brownback-Wolf CODEL was accompanied by a heavy GOS security presence, inhibiting the CODEL from having open discussions with IDPs and relief workers.

- On June 30, U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan arrived in Khartoum for a three-day mission focused on the situation in Darfur and neighboring Chad as part of his official trip to the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Europe. On July 1, the Secretary General visited the Zam Zam IDP camp, south of El Fasher, where he held private discussions with IDPs and assured them that displaced persons would not be forced to return home without guarantees of security and protection.
- On June 29, U.N. Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Arbitrary or Summary Executions briefed reporters on her recent two-week trip to Sudan. The Special Rapporteur indicated that significant evidence exists to support allegations that the GOS had helped to perpetuate grave human rights violations in Darfur, and stated that it was the GOS' responsibility to end the cycle of violence and end the culture of impunity.

#### *Continued Insecurity, Displacement, and Protection Concerns*

- On July 1, according to international media reports, an official from the JEM reported that GOS forces conducted air attacks against three SLM/A-controlled villages located east of Nyala in South Darfur. According to local media reports, the GOS indicated that on June 30 and July 1 opposition forces attacked an army unit escorting humanitarian relief convoys traveling from Nyala to Ed Da'ain.
- Despite continued violence throughout Darfur, the GOS has urged IDPs to return to their homes, suggesting that relief agencies should assist the GOS to resettle IDPs. In Mornei, West Darfur, where 75,000 IDPs have sought refuge from violence, local authorities recently announced that displaced Darfurians should return to their villages "as quickly as possible". Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) reported that the GOS is asking relief organizations to encourage people to return home.
- The population of Kalma IDP camp, east of Nyala, continues to grow rapidly. According to the International Rescue Committee (IRC), nearly 27,000 new IDPs have arrived at Kalma camp over the past 10 days. Recent rains have flooded large parts of the camp, forcing households to move their shelters. MSF-Holland is also planning to move its feeding centers, where more than 150 severely malnourished children are being provided with life-saving therapeutic treatment. Water and sanitation services and the provision of shelter materials are priority concerns as a result of the rains.
- Over the past two weeks, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) has begun to register beneficiaries for food distributions in Jebel Marra, an SLM/A stronghold in West Darfur. WFP registered 40,000 people in Guildo, 35,000 in Gulo, and 94,000 in Rokero. WFP is reporting there are *Jingaweit* attacks every week in the surrounding villages and that six villages have been completely destroyed.

#### *Humanitarian Access*

- On June 30, following the meeting with Secretary Powell, Foreign Minister Ismail announced several GOS measures to address the humanitarian crisis in Darfur. Ismail stated that the GOS planned to send more GOS forces to provide security, ease restrictions on humanitarian operations, and accelerate negotiations with opposition groups. The USG is closely monitoring the situation on the ground to determine if these measures are implemented.
- U.N. agencies reported that the route linking Nyala to Mornei and Geneina has been cut-off since June 25 following heavy rains in Zalingei, and access to the area may be limited until October. The U.N. also reported that increased fuel prices will likely impact truckers sub-contracted for the transport of relief commodities in other areas of Darfur.

#### *Food Assistance*

- On June 30, WFP began airlifting 2,000 metric tons (MT) of corn soya blend (CSB) and pulses from Ethiopia to North and South Darfur in response to acute shortages. The 2,000 MT is adequate for 300,000 people for one month.
- The USAID/DART reports that WFP has established field offices in Kutum, Kebkabiya, Mornei, Zalingei, and Mukjar, and completed assessments of airdrop zones in order to meet July food needs through air and ground shipments. However, security concerns, limited access, and logistical constraints continue to hamper WFP food deliveries.
- According to WFP, current stocks in Darfur's three regional capitals and extended delivery points are 5,812 MT compared to WFP targets of 12,000 MT by the end of June. However, WFP reports that 18,000 MT are currently in transit to Darfur. In addition, USAID/DART reports that preparations at Nyala airport to support air drop operations for West and South Darfur are expected to be completed by the first week of July.

#### *Nutritional Situation Deteriorating in North Darfur*

- On June 29, Action Contre La Faim (ACF) called an emergency meeting in El Fasher, North Darfur, to discuss the health and nutrition situation in Abu Shouk camp. ACF opened a therapeutic feeding center on June 27 in Abu Shouk, and by midday on June 29, had admitted more than 100 children under five years of age. According to ACF, camp leaders are reporting between six and seven deaths per day of children under the age of five.
- The USAID/DART Health Officer reports that malnutrition in El Fasher town may also be increasing. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), at least six children per week are referred from the nine clinics near El Fasher to the hospital due to malnutrition. The coping mechanisms of both the IDPs and host community are beginning to erode. WFP is prepared to provide food in El Fasher but is waiting since the local officials have stated that they have 33,000 sacks (90kg per sack) of sorghum that they plan to distribute in town. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) agreed to wait for a few days to see if the GOS moves forward with the distribution of sorghum. WFP plans to distribute food if there is no movement from the GOS by July 4.

### *Refugees from Darfur in eastern Chad*

- As of July 2, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) reports that more than 170,000 refugees have crossed the border from Darfur into eastern Chad. Since February 2004, UNHCR has relocated more than 118,000 refugees away from insecure border areas to nine refugee camps.
- On July 1, UNHCR and its partners planned to start food distributions to approximately 30,000 refugees in the northernmost part of the affected border zone around Bahay and Cariari. This is the fourth food distribution in Bahay and third in Cariari and will provide 15-day rations of rice, oil and beans provided by WFP. UNHCR plans to start moving the refugees in Bahay to the new site of Oure Cassoni near Cariari in 10 days.
- WFP reported significant progress in pre-positioning food assistance for the southern camps in Chad for the next six months. WFP has prioritized Gos Amir and Djabal distribution sites, both in the southern portion of the region, as these areas will be the most difficult to access during the rainy season. Currently, Gos Amir and Djabal have adequate supplies of cereals, pulses, and oil for the next four to six months. However, Djabal only has approximately half of the required CSB stocks pre-positioned, and may require a small airlift if there is therapeutic or supplemental feeding in the camp. Presently, Gos Amir and Djabal are not likely to require airlifts if WFP can continue to preposition the remaining needs before the rains cut off access.

### **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 2, 14 USAID/DART members are deployed to Khartoum and to field offices in El Fasher, Geneina, and Nyala. 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 June 30, USAID has delivered a total of 7,680 rolls of plastic sheeting, 157,500 blankets, 2 water bladders, and 600 jerry cans via 20 airlifts to Darfur. USAID's contribution of plastic sheeting will provide shelter for approximately 483,840 beneficiaries. The total value of the commodities provided to date, including transportation costs, is approximately \$3.4 million. Of the commodities received to date, the USAID/DART reports that 64 percent of the plastic sheeting, 72 percent of the blankets, and 100 percent of the jerry cans have gone out for distribution, primarily through CARE, Save the Children-US (SC-US), MSF-France, and Medair. Limited capacity, rather than funding continues to hamper distribution of the relief items.
- Since February 2003, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$21.4 million to U.N. agencies and NGOs, including CARE, the IRC, Medair, SC-UK, and SC-US for emergency health, water and sanitation, agriculture, food security, shelter, logistics, relief commodities, air operations, and coordination activities.
- 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 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. Such initiatives may include support for peace and reconciliation interventions and strengthening of Sudanese civil society organizations.
- 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.
- On June 24, the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) announced the approval of a \$14 million dollar contribution from the President of the United States' Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance fund. Of this funding, State/PRM has provided \$8 million to UNHCR for refugee assistance in eastern Chad, \$5 million to ICRC for its expanded operations in Darfur and eastern Chad, and plans to provide the remaining \$1 million to NGOs working in eastern Chad.
- In FY 2003 and FY 2004, State/PRM has provided more than \$25.2 million to UNHCR, WFP, 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>
<b>DARFUR, SUDAN</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
CARE	Health, Water and Sanitation, Logistics, Coordination	Darfur	\$2,667,895
CHD	Humanitarian Access	Darfur	\$267,709
IRC	Health, Water and Sanitation	North Darfur	\$473,736
Medair <sup>1</sup>	Health, Water and Sanitation, Non-Food Commodities, IDP Assistance	West Darfur	\$1,103,000
SC-UK <sup>1</sup>	Water and Sanitation	North Darfur	\$605,602
SC-US	Health, Nutrition, Shelter	West Darfur	\$1,794,794
Tufts University	Research Studies	Darfur	\$109,240
UN FAO <sup>1</sup>	Food Security, Agriculture	Darfur	\$865,000
UNICEF	Health, Water and Sanitation	Darfur	\$2,574,830
UNJLC	Coordination	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	\$2,098,125
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA .....</b>			<b>\$21,394,816</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	86,700 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur	\$82,870,800
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP .....</b>			<b>\$82,870,800</b>
<b>USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE</b>			
IRC	IDP Assistance	North Darfur	\$96,205
<b>TOTAL USAID/OTI .....</b>			<b>\$96,205</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
ICRC	Emergency Humanitarian Operations	Darfur <sup>2</sup>	\$5,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM.....</b>			<b>\$5,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR.....</b>			<b>\$109,361,821</b>
<b>EASTERN CHAD</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
U.S. Embassy Chad	Water Purification and Soap	Eastern Chad	\$114,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP .....</b>			<b>\$114,000</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	7,040 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$4,800,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP .....</b>			<b>\$4,800,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD .....</b>			<b>\$4,914,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup></b>			
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 <sup>1</sup>	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$14,912,972
WFP	Refugee Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM.....</b>			<b>\$20,212,972</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD .....</b>			<b>\$25,240,972</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD<sup>4</sup> .....</b>			<b>\$134,602,793</b>

<sup>1</sup>Totals include some funding obligated during FY 2003.

<sup>2</sup>State/PRM's contribution to ICRC will also fund increased humanitarian operations in eastern Chad.

<sup>3</sup>State/PRM figures do not include un-earmarked Africa-wide contributions to ICRC and UNHCR.

<sup>4</sup>Total 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](http://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](http://www.usaid.gov) – keyword: donations
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org)
  - InterAction: [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org) -> “How You Can Help”
- Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.org](http://www.reliefweb.org)