

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JUNE 15, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.6 million

People in Sudan in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 2014

4.4 million

People in Darfur in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

OCHA – April 2015

1.7 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or Severely Affected Persons in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States

OCHA – October 2014

325,100

Refugees in Sudan

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – June 2015

1,900

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic

UNHCR – April 2015

367,200

Sudanese Refugees in Chad

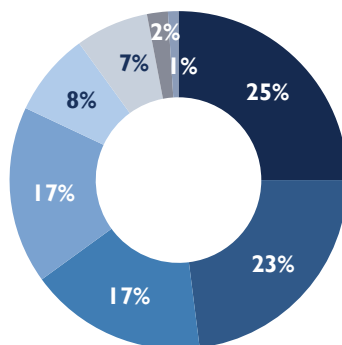
UNHCR – April 2015

241,800

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan

UNHCR – June 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH) (25%)
- Health (23%)
- Nutrition (17%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (17%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (8%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (7%)
- Shelter & Settlements (2%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (1%)

USAID/FFP³ FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



HIGHLIGHTS

- Violence in Blue Nile's Bau Locality and East Darfur's Abu Karinka Locality results in property destruction and population displacement
- USAID/FFP provides approximately 47,500 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to Sudan in late May

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$34,329,973
USAID/FFP	\$84,397,752
STATE/PRM ²	\$38,500,000

\$157,227,725

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2015

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Armed clashes between members of the Ma'aliya and Rizeigat ethnic groups in Abu Karinka affected or displaced approximately 24,000 people and destroyed at least 660 houses in early May, according to the Government of Sudan (GoS) Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).
- In late May, the GoS identified three new refugee sites in White Nile State—which currently hosts more than 88,700 South Sudanese refugees at seven sites—to address concerns associated with overcrowding. With the arrival of more than 13,000 South Sudanese refugees to Southern Kordofan and White Nile states since late May, White Nile's current refugee-hosting sites are facing environmental and WASH challenges, the UN reports.
- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) is launching a school feeding program in Southern Kordofan and pre-positioning emergency food commodities in preparation for the May-to-October lean season; however, the UN agency reports that funding challenges could jeopardize its food voucher program.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

³ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

DARFUR

Central Darfur

- On June 6, an unidentified armed group released two African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) contractors after 128 days of captivity, the UN reports. Armed elements abducted the contractors on January 29 while traveling to the UNAMID base in Zalingei town, Central Darfur, according to international media. Following the contractors’ release—facilitated by the Government of Russia, the GoS, and UNAMID—the UN called on the GoS to launch a full investigation into the abduction.

East Darfur

- Early May fighting between armed members of the Ma’aliya and Rizeigat ethnic groups in Abu Karinka affected or displaced approximately 24,000 people and destroyed at least 660 houses, according to the HAC. The HAC, which the GoS designated to lead the humanitarian response in Abu Karinka, reports conducting an initial rapid assessment and distributing emergency food commodities and relief supplies—including cooking utensils, plastic sheeting, and tents—to affected households in the locality. The HAC also approved joint rapid needs assessments with the UN and other relief actors in early June to further address humanitarian concerns in the locality.

North Darfur

- In late May, WFP surveyed the vulnerability levels among North Darfur IDP households—some of whom have been displaced and dependent on emergency food assistance for up to 11 years—in Kebkabiya and Kutum localities and Abu Shouk and Al Salam IDP camps. While WFP’s surveys in North Darfur’s Tawilla Locality remain ongoing, WFP indicated plans to conduct additional surveys in the state’s Mellit Locality and Shangil Tobaya area in May and June. The surveys—which collect demographic data as well as information about housing, income sources, livelihoods, and assets—allow WFP to provide assistance based on IDP households’ level of need rather than displacement status alone. Based on the results of previous surveys in East Darfur’s El Neem camp, WFP plans to reach approximately 11,000 IDPs with food-for-work and food-for-training programs in lieu of general food distributions.

South Darfur

- In April, UNAMID peacekeepers repelled two attacks by armed actors in South Darfur’s Kass Locality, the UN reports. On the evening of April 23, approximately 40 armed militants attacked UNAMID troops protecting a water distribution point in Kass, injuring two peacekeepers and seizing a UN vehicle. The UNAMID troops returned gunfire, killing four militants and injuring one militant. On April 24, attackers opened fire near the UNAMID base in Kass, wounding four peacekeepers. According to the UN, militants have killed 61 peacekeepers in Darfur since UNAMID’s launch in December 2007.
- As a result of a favorable March-to-April wheat harvest, USAID/WFP partner WFP expanded its food voucher program in South Darfur, which currently serves Otash IDP camp, to also include Dereige camp. With this expansion, WFP’s food voucher program included more than 78,600 participants as of early May—an increase from approximately 57,300 participants in January. This expansion of emergency food assistance follows a projected increase in food insecurity during Sudan’s June-to-September lean season, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

THE TWO AREAS

Blue Nile

- Recent clashes between the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North and Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) in and around Bau have destroyed villages, triggered looting, and caused significant population displacement, including possible forced relocations, local media report. On May 27, the UN expressed concern regarding reports of large-scale displacement and Blue Nile’s limited humanitarian access, which is constrained due to insecurity and GoS-imposed restrictions.

Southern Kordofan

- In early May, USAID/FFP partner WFP announced it would support a school feeding program in Southern Kordofan—WFP’s first school feeding program in the state since 2011. The program, scheduled to begin in July, will target approximately 40,000 food-insecure children. To date in FY 2015, USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$56 million to WFP’s emergency food assistance and nutrition support activities in Sudan, including the provision of school meals.

REFUGEE INFLUX

- On May 25, U.S. Government (USG) officials participated in a visit to refugee-hosting sites in White Nile organized by the GoS and UNHCR. Other donor country representatives and senior UN staff joined the mission, which highlighted preparedness measures implemented in advance of the rainy season and other activities at sites likely to receive additional arrivals in the coming months. Rainy season preparedness activities in White Nile include road and other infrastructure strengthening, increasing storage capacity for humanitarian supplies, and pre-positioning emergency relief commodities, according to the UN.
- WASH conditions in nearly all of White Nile’s refugee sites do not meet the minimum Sphere WASH standards, the UN reports.⁴ Two of the state’s most populous refugee sites—El Alagaya and El Redis—do not meet the minimum Sphere threshold for water supply of 7.5–15 liters of water per person per day, while six of the state’s seven sites fail to meet the Sphere sanitation standard of 20 people per latrine. Only Dabat Basin, White Nile’s smallest refugee site, exceeds the Sphere standards for both water supply and sanitation. According to the UN, an increase in refugee arrivals to White Nile since April has overwhelmed already limited resources and contributed to the poor WASH conditions.
- In late May, the GoS identified three new refugee sites in White Nile, which currently hosts more than 88,700 South Sudanese refugees at seven sites. The new sites will have a combined capacity to host approximately 14,000 people. Two of the new sites will be located in the state’s El Jabalian Locality and the third will be located in El Salam Locality, next to the El Kashafa and El Redis camps—White Nile’s two largest refugee sites—which currently host nearly 13,000 and 15,400 people, respectively.

FOOD SECURITY

- On May 19, a U.S.-flagged cargo ship carrying approximately 47,500 MT of emergency food assistance—part of USAID/FFP’s FY 2015 contribution to WFP—arrived in Port Sudan, Red Sea State. The delivery enables WFP to position food commodities near IDP camps for the May-to-October lean season, as access roads to many IDP sites may become impassable during the June-to-October rainy season. USAID/FFP’s contribution will help WFP support approximately 1.8 million vulnerable people in Sudan, including conflict-affected populations in the Darfur Region and the Two Areas of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan, for up to three months.
- In early May, WFP expanded its emergency food assistance response for South Sudanese refugees in Abu Jubaiha, El Abbasiya, and Elleri localities in Southern Kordofan. In addition to its regularly scheduled May food distribution, WFP is also providing vulnerable households with a four-month supply of food in preparation for the rainy season. Additionally, WFP has begun building mobile storage units in five of White Nile’s refugee-hosting sites to pre-position emergency food commodities for use during the rainy season.
- An estimated \$24.8 million funding shortfall could force the suspension of the WFP emergency food assistance voucher program in Sudan, the UN reports. Without additional funding, nearly 500,000 individuals, most of whom are internally displaced, could be without voucher assistance by September. WFP has urgently appealed to donors for additional funds to prevent the program’s elimination. Through its emergency operations, WFP targets nearly 3.7 million vulnerable people in Sudan.

⁴ The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by the International Committee of the Red Cross, UN, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and donors to develop a set of universal minimum standards for humanitarian assistance and thereby improve the quality of assistance provided to disaster-affected persons and to enhance the accountability of humanitarian agencies.

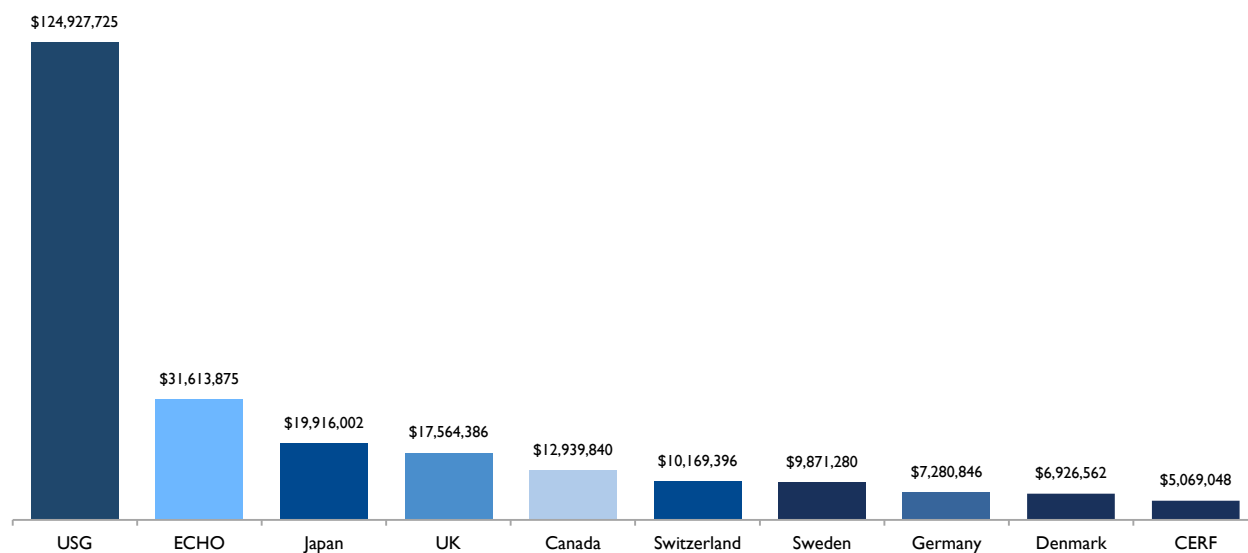
HEALTH

- As of May 24, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) had confirmed more than 2,500 measles cases in Sudan's ongoing outbreak. The outbreak, which began in January 2015, now affects 57 localities in 17 of Sudan's 18 states; only River Nile State remains unaffected, according to WHO. In late April, the GoS Ministry of Health and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) completed the first phase of a measles vaccination campaign that aims to inoculate 7.9 million children in high-risk localities. To date in 2015, at least 38 people have died of measles in Sudan.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In late April, the Government of Sweden contributed \$6.4 million to the Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), a pooled, multi-donor fund used to support timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to meet urgent humanitarian needs, according to the UN.
- On June 10, the Government of Germany contributed \$1 million to support humanitarian operations in Sudan via the CHF. The recent contribution—the country's first to the CHF—will support humanitarian partners to provide life-saving assistance to Sudan's conflict-affected and other vulnerable populations. With this support, donors, including the USG, have contributed more than \$23.3 million to the CHF in 2015 to address Sudan's most critical humanitarian needs.
- As of June 15, donors had committed \$334.5 million—approximately 32 percent of the total requested funding—to the UN's 2015 Sudan Strategic Response Plan. In addition to the USG, other top humanitarian donors to Sudan in 2014 include the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Government of Japan, the Government of the UK, and the Government of Canada.

2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of June 15, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2015 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2014.

CONTEXT

- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, economic shocks, and perennial environmental hazards, such as drought and flooding.
- Since 2003, the complex emergency in Darfur has affected more than 4.7 million people, including more than 1.2 million long-term IDPs who remain in camps, according to UN agencies. Conflict continues among the SAF, armed opposition groups, militias, and ethnic groups. Insecurity, access restrictions, and bureaucratic impediments limit the ability of relief agencies to respond to humanitarian and recovery needs.
- In July 2004, the GoS signed a joint communiqué with the UN, committing to a moratorium on restrictions for humanitarian work in Darfur. In 2007, the GoS formally reaffirmed the July 2004 commitment and agreed to procedures to facilitate the expedited delivery of assistance to Darfur. The moratorium expired on January 31, 2013. In March 2013, the GoS finalized and released a directive setting out new regulations and procedures governing humanitarian agencies operating in Sudan. The directive codifies and clarifies many existing regulations, while introducing some new procedures. To date, government restrictions on humanitarian activities remain a major challenge to meeting the needs of beneficiaries.
- On July 14, 2011, the GoS and the Liberation and Justice Movement, an armed opposition group in Darfur, signed the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, a framework for establishing a comprehensive peace process in Darfur.
- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the GoS and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement officially ended more than two decades of North–South conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others. In accordance with the CPA, the 10 states of Southern Sudan conducted a referendum on self-determination on January 9, 2011, which resulted in the independence of the Republic of South Sudan on July 9, 2011. Between the signing of the CPA and the independence of South Sudan, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to South Sudan and the Two Areas and Abyei, according to UNHCR.
- On October 9, 2014, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Jerry P. Lanier renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2015. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur²			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$15,037,022
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UN Department of Safety and Security	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$749,628
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN DARFUR			\$27,786,650

USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas ³ and Central and Eastern Sudan			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
NGOs and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Abyei, Southern Kordofan, Western Kordofan	\$1,384,366
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$250,000
UN Development Fund	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Abyei, Khartoum	\$500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide	\$500,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$908,957
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$6,543,323

USAID/FFP ³ Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
WFP and Implementing Partners	66,733 MT of Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$84,397,752
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$84,397,752

State/PRM Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$6,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$25,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM COUNTRYWIDE ASSISTANCE			\$32,300,000

State/PRM Assistance in Sudan For South Sudanese Refugees Response			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Khartoum, Southern Kordofan, White Nile	\$6,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES RESPONSE			\$6,200,000

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$34,329,973
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$84,397,752
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$38,500,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2015			\$157,227,725

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of June 15, 2015.

³ Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan

**USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2015 has supported the following NGO and international organization partners in Sudan: American Refugee Committee, Concern, GOAL, International Organization for Migration, Mercy Corps, Relief International, United Methodist Committee on Relief.

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of June 15, 2015.

³ Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan

⁴ Estimated value of food assistance.

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 disaster responses around the world 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, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at

<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>