

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

MAY 23, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

5.8 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan
OCHA – December 2015

2 million

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur
OCHA – December 2015

775,000

IDPs in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States
2016 HNO – December 2015

356,950

Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – May 2016

1,900

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic
OCHA – December 2015

298,700

Sudanese Refugees in Chad
OCHA – December 2015

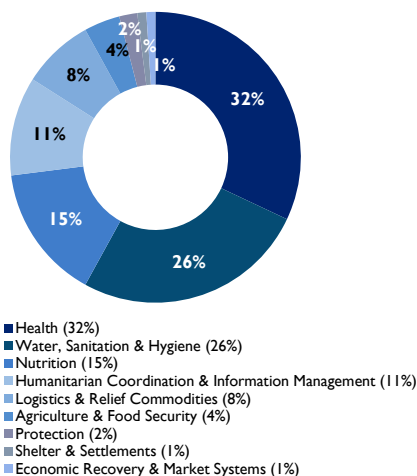
245,800

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan
UNHCR – April 2016

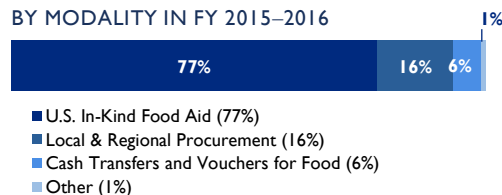
226,950

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan Since December 2013
UNHCR – May 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015–2016



USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015–2016



HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 5.8 million people in Sudan are in need of humanitarian assistance, the 2016 HNO reports
- Ongoing insecurity continues to constrain access and needs verification in Jebel Marra
- More than 4 million people will face at least Crisis levels of food insecurity between March and September 2016

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016

USAID/OFDA	\$82,225,592
USAID/FFP	\$259,656,190
State/PRM ³	\$62,900,000
\$404,781,782	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Humanitarian actors are responding to the needs of people displaced by persistent conflict in Darfur Region's Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central, North, and South Darfur states.
- Insecurity and related displacement and livelihood disruptions will likely increase food insecurity in the Two Areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states, as well as the Darfur Region, through September 2016, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).
- In response to the ongoing influx of South Sudanese refugees to Sudan, particularly East Darfur State, humanitarian organizations are scaling up multi-sector relief activities to address outstanding needs, including food assistance; protection; health; and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) response gaps, according to the UN.

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

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CURRENT EVENTS

- According to the 2016 UN Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), approximately 5.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Sudan, including an estimated 4.6 million food-insecure people. New and protracted displacement due to conflict affects access to basic services and disrupts the livelihoods and food security of vulnerable populations. An estimated 2 million children experience acute malnutrition each year in Sudan, including approximately 550,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition. In 2015, global acute malnutrition levels exceeded the UN World Health Organization's (WHO) 15 percent emergency thresholds in seven of Sudan's 18 states.

DARFUR

- The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimates that as of early May, ongoing conflict in Jebel Marra that began in January had displaced approximately 16,700 people to South Darfur, more than 25,000 to Central Darfur, and an unconfirmed number of people to North Darfur. Relief actors are unable to confirm the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North Darfur as the Government of Sudan (GoS) has prevented the International Organization for Migration (IOM) from registering IDPs in North Darfur since February 17. Relief agencies continue to advocate for unhindered humanitarian access to populations in need of assistance.

Central Darfur

- Despite protracted access challenges due to delays in GoS approvals and other bureaucratic constraints, relief actors succeeded in completing two interagency humanitarian assessment missions to the Jebel Marra area in late April, according to the UN. From April 19–23, an international mission reached Central Darfur's Fanga Suk area and Rokero town, where approximately 4,200 and 1,000 newly displaced individuals, respectively, are sheltering due to insecurity in surrounding villages since mid-January. The estimated 5,200 IDPs are in need of emergency food, shelter, nutrition, health, and WASH assistance, according to the mission findings. Humanitarian access to conduct assessments or deliver assistance remained significantly constrained as of mid-May.

North Darfur

- On May 8, armed actors obstructed IDP and commercial truck movements near North Darfur's Sortony town, according to OCHA. Increasing intercommunal tensions and the road blockage by armed actors have impeded the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance, including safe drinking water. Prior to the increase in insecurity, OCHA reports that WASH actors were delivering approximately 250,000 liters of safe drinking water per day to Sortony IDP camp.
- Despite constraints, humanitarian organizations are providing affected populations with emergency food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance, as security permits. As of late March, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) had provided emergency food assistance to more than 99,200 IDPs in North Darfur's Kebkabiya, Shangil Tobaya, Sortony, and Tawilla towns. In addition, relief actors had provided nutritional supplements to nearly 25,300 children, as well as household and shelter items—blankets, plastic sheeting, and water containers—to more than 7,500 families in North Darfur as of March 18.

REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

- From January to late April, more than 54,600 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan due to ongoing insecurity throughout South Sudan coupled with deteriorating food security. Of the recent refugee arrivals, nearly 80 percent—approximately 42,000 people—were located in Sudan's East Darfur as of April 25, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Nearly 26,000 of the new arrivals to East Darfur were sheltering in Khor Omer camp and the remaining 16,200 new arrivals were sheltering in other areas of East Darfur, according to unverified GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission and Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) reports. In addition, 4,600 South Sudanese refugees fled to South Darfur. OCHA anticipates that the population influx from South Sudan to East Darfur will likely peak in late May before the rainy season in South Sudan typically intensifies and limits mobility via road. East Darfur and South Darfur may host as many as 100,000 South Sudanese refugees by late June, according to the UN.

- In response to the outstanding needs of the new arrivals, relief agencies scaled up multi-sector assistance, including distributing food commodities and other emergency relief supplies, increasing access to safe drinking water, and conducting other health and WASH activities.
- WFP had provided more than 640 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to an estimated 26,000 South Sudanese refugees registered by IOM and the SRCS in Khor Omer as of April 24. UNHCR is distributing relief commodities, such as water containers, to all new arrivals in Khor Omer, with additional stocks prepositioned to cover a total of 30,000 individuals. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are providing approximately 119,000 liters of safe drinking water per day to the camp. As of April 17, relief organizations had also constructed 15 emergency communal latrines and provided 350 personal hygiene kits to pregnant and lactating women in Khor Omer. In addition, the American Refugee Committee, UNICEF, and WHO are supporting the GoS Ministry of Health (MoH) to conduct a measles vaccination campaign targeting 11,500 people under 15 years of age throughout East Darfur. As of April 16, the campaign had reached approximately 2,400 people, according to OCHA.

FOOD SECURITY

- On May 5, U.S. Embassy Khartoum staff—including Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. Ben Moeling and USAID Mission Director Larry Meserve—accompanied WFP to Red Sea State's Port Sudan to welcome the arrival of a U.S.-flag ship carrying approximately 47,500 MT of sorghum provided with USAID/FFP support. WFP plans to use this in-kind food contribution—valued at approximately \$37 million—to support relief and recovery programs in Sudan. The U.S. Government is WFP's single largest donor in Sudan. USAID/FFP continues to provide in-kind food assistance and cash-for-food vouchers to WFP in Sudan, enabling the UN agency to respond to the needs of food-insecure people in Darfur and elsewhere across the country.
- Ongoing conflict in the Two Areas and Darfur continues to drive displacement, disrupt livelihoods and markets, and worsen food security conditions, according to FEWS NET. As of February 2016, more than 3.5 million people in Sudan were facing Stressed—IPC 2—and Crisis levels of food insecurity and FEWS NET projects that between March and September 2016, more than 4 million people will face at least Crisis levels of food insecurity.⁴ The majority of food-insecure populations are located in conflict-affected areas of Darfur and the Two Areas.
- While staple food commodity prices remained stable or increased slightly in March due to the availability of above-average carryover stocks from the 2014/2015 harvest season, El Niño-related dryness in 2015 resulted in a below-average 2015/2016 harvest, FEWS NET reports. Despite the relative availability of affordable food, the purchasing power of low-income pastoral and agro-pastoral households continues to decline as low livestock prices drive reduced terms-of-trade and staple food access. As a result, countrywide food security levels had already begun to deteriorate as of late April—two months ahead of the typical onset of Sudan's annual lean season.
- Households in areas held by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) will likely face the worst food security outcomes due to reduced income-earning opportunities, sharp increases in staple food prices, and severe restrictions to humanitarian access. Displaced and low-income households in SPLM-N-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan are facing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity. In addition, some conflict-affected areas in Darfur will also likely experience Emergency levels of food insecurity, while the majority of Darfur, Red Sea, and some parts of Kassala and Northern Kordofan states will likely face Crisis—IPC 3—levels through September 2016. In conflict-affected areas of Southern Kordofan, food security conditions have likely already deteriorated to Emergency levels among displaced and low-income communities, but access is restricting assessments; conditions are unlikely to improve prior to September due to below-average harvests, displacement, and conflict-related restrictions on movement, trade, and livelihood activities.

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

HEALTH

- In mid-April, the GoS, in collaboration with UNICEF and other relief organizations, launched a three-day, nationwide polio vaccination campaign, targeting 4 million children under the age of five in 15 high-risk states throughout Sudan. UNICEF facilitated the procurement of 4.8 million doses of the polio vaccine and supported the GoS MoH to conduct door-to-door vaccination and social mobilization campaigns. However, UNICEF reports that approximately 200,000 children in conflict-affected areas may not receive the vaccination due to insecurity-related access issues. The GoS, MoH, and UNICEF plan to initiate a second round of vaccinations in September.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

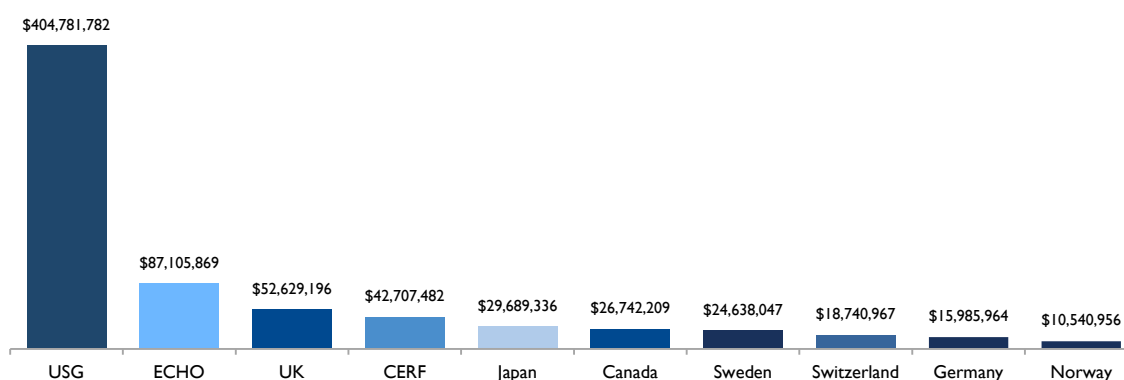
- On April 26, the Government of Denmark and the Government of Ireland contributed \$2.8 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, to the Sudan Humanitarian Fund—a multi-donor pooled fund that supports the timely allocation and disbursement of funds to address Sudan’s most critical humanitarian needs.

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 Sudanese Armed Forces, 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 14, 2015, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Jerry P. Lanier renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2016. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

2015–2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of May 23, 2016. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2015 and 2016 calendar years, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2015 and FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2014 and October 1, 2015, respectively.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur²			
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-Wide	\$800,000
NGOs 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	\$44,132,481
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-Wide	\$1,000,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-Wide	\$1,499,628
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-Wide	\$4,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-Wide	\$7,000,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-Wide	\$7,606,520
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN DARFUR			\$67,537,987

USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas³ and Central and Eastern Sudan			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$800,000
NGOs and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Abyei, Southern Kordofan, Western Kordofan	\$5,088,410
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$1,200,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	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	\$800,000

WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
	Program Support		\$2,799,195
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$14,687,605

USAID/FFP³ Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
UNICEF	560 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	Countrywide	\$3,344,100
WFP and Implementing Partners	218,156 MT of Emergency Food Assistance, Vouchers, and Local/Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$256,312,090
TOTAL USAID/FFP COUNTRYWIDE ASSISTANCE			\$259,656,190

State/PRM Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$8,350,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$39,850,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM COUNTRYWIDE ASSISTANCE			\$48,200,000

State/PRM Assistance in Sudan For South Sudanese Refugees Response			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$10,400,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES RESPONSE			\$14,700,000

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$82,225,592
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$259,656,190
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$62,900,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2015–2016			\$404,781,782

^{**}USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2015 and FY 2016 has supported the following NGO and international organization partners in Sudan: American Refugee Committee, CARE, Concern, GOAL, International Medical Corps (IMC), IOM, Mercy Corps, Near East Foundation (NEF), Relief International (RI), Save the Children/US (SC/US), Tearfund, United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), World Relief, and World Vision International (WVI).

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 May 23, 2016.

³ Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan

⁴ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

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:
 - USAID 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>