SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

NOVEMBER 28, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

5.8 million
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan
Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) – January 2016

2 million*
IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur
HRP – January 2016

230,000*
IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in the Two Areas
HRP – January 2016

403,900
Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – October 2016

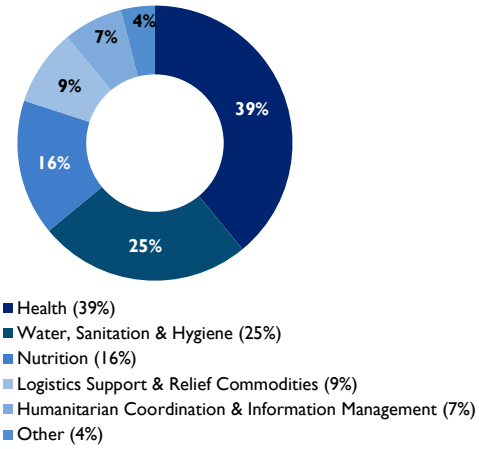
263,200
South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – November 2016

309,700
Sudanese Refugees in Chad
UNHCR – September 2016

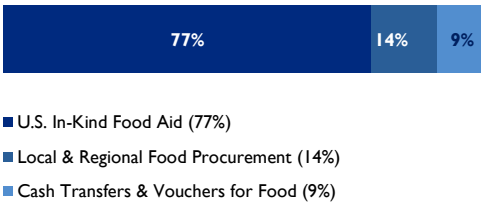
240,100
Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan
UNHCR – August 2016

* The UN estimates a further half a million IDPs reside in host communities and settlements in Darfur, while armed actors report that an additional 545,000 IDPs reside in parts of the Two Areas under their control.

USAID/OFDA[1] FUNDING
BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



USAID/FFP[2] FUNDING
BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict displaces up to 195,000 individuals from areas of Jebel Marra since January
- FEWS NET projects above-average harvests, reduced food insecurity in most areas of Sudan
- Health actors record nearly 4,600 cases of AWD since late August

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING
FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	$54,185,036
USAID/FFP	$164,324,307
State/PRM[3]	$33,750,000
$252,259,343	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Recent UN and interagency assessments found nutrition, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) concerns, among other humanitarian needs, in South Kordofan State. The assessments also highlighted challenging operating conditions for relief actors in Sudan, largely due to ongoing Government of Sudan (GoS)-imposed access constraints.
- A USAID/OFDA partner temporarily suspended operations in South Darfur State's Gereida Locality due to early-November intercommunal conflict, which resulted in civilian fatalities, armed robberies, and damage to property and crops. As of mid-November, the partner had resumed health, nutrition, and WASH activities in Gereida.
- The USAID/OFDA-supported UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has facilitated the transport of humanitarian personnel and emergency food and other critical supplies to an estimated 40 locations across Sudan since January and continues to support emergency evacuations, as needed.

[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

- From October 16–21, the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and humanitarian organizations—including the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN World Health Organization (WHO), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—conducted an interagency mission to assess the humanitarian conditions among displaced populations in five locations in Abu Kershola Locality, South Kordofan State.
- The assessment identified poor nutrition conditions in some communities, including children experiencing moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition (SAM); inadequate shelters; and insufficient WASH infrastructure, including a lack of latrines. For example, only 10 percent of surveyed internally displaced persons (IDPs) reported having a latrine in their household, and the assessed populations did not have access to communal latrines. Access to health care among surveyed IDPs was also poor due to shortages of health workers and medical equipment and supplies.
- USAID/OFDA is supporting an NGO partner to mitigate the outstanding health care service gaps facing IDPs in Abu Kershola. With $1.9 million in FY 2016 funding, the partner is providing health care, nutrition, and WASH services in Abu Kershola and elsewhere in North Kordofan, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan states, targeting approximately 600,000 people, including nearly 200,000 IDPs.
- With more than $10,000 in USAID/OFDA funds through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), an NGO partner has delivered emergency relief commodities to more than 540 flood-affected households in Al Nuhood Locality, West Kordofan. IOM delivered RRF assistance—including plastic sheets, kitchen sets, blankets, jerry cans, and sleeping mats—in response to flooding from the June-to-July rainy season in Sudan; an interagency rapid assessment conducted in collaboration with the HAC informed the response efforts.
- An estimated 14,400 Sudanese refugees traveled from South Sudan's Yida refugee camp to South Kordofan in August, bringing the total number of recently returned Sudanese refugees to 27,500 people, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). The majority of individuals residing at Yida had fled insecurity and food shortages in South Sudan or were reluctant to relocate to the new Pamir refugee site in South Sudan's Unity State; however, FEWS NET notes that most people arrived too late to plant for the upcoming harvest. UNHCR reports that the number of Sudanese refugees sheltering at Yida reduced by approximately 15,000 people between June and October. Recent returnees are primarily residing in areas of South Kordofan controlled by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N), where UN agencies and partners do not have cross-line access to register returns and respond to emerging humanitarian needs. Limited returns were also reported in GoS-controlled areas of South Kordofan.

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- With USAID/OFDA support, UNHAS—a program managed by the UN World Food Program (WFP)—continues to facilitate the transportation of humanitarian personnel and assets throughout Sudan. From January to October, UNHAS transported an average of 3,000 passengers and approximately 10 metric tons (MT) of food and other emergency relief commodities to approximately 40 locations in Sudan each month. An estimated 75 relief organizations routinely utilize UNHAS services in Sudan. UNHAS received 11 medical and security evacuation requests during the January-to-October timeframe and responded to all of them.
- The international humanitarian community, including UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Sudan Marta Ruedas, UN agencies, donors, and NGOs, continue to advocate for improved humanitarian access in Sudan, including through engagement with the HAC and other state- and federal-level GoS bodies. The Jebel Marra area of the Darfur Region and the Two Areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states remain priority areas of humanitarian concern due to ongoing conflict and outstanding humanitarian needs. From January to October, conflict between Sudanese Armed Forces and the Abdul Wahid-led faction of the Sudan Liberation Army displaced 160,000–195,000 individuals from areas of Jebel Marra, according to the UN. In addition, the UN reported that humanitarian actors lacked access to as many as 545,000 IDPs in parts of the Two Areas held by the SPLM-N as of September 30.

- While in Sudan during early November, OCHA Director of Operations John Ging met with UN agencies, implementing partners, and state-level GoS representatives in North Darfur, as well as donors, Sudan Humanitarian Country Team members, and International NGO Steering Committee members. Following the visits, Ging reiterated that despite some recent incremental improvements, the operational environment for humanitarian actors in Sudan continues to be unacceptable, largely due to persisting GoS-imposed access constraints. Despite the challenging operational environment, Ging highlighted OCHA's continued engagement with the GoS to advocate for unfettered humanitarian access and encouraged international organizations to continue efforts to communicate clearly and honestly with the GoS regarding outstanding access requests.

DARFUR

- Intercommunal conflict in Gereida from November 7–9 resulted in civilian fatalities, destruction of villages, armed robberies, and damage to crops. The insecurity also prompted a USAID/OFDA partner operating in Gereida to temporarily relocate staff and suspend field operations in the affected areas. As of mid-November, the security situation had improved, and the partner had returned staff and resumed normal field activities in the area. With $7 million in USAID/OFDA funding, the organization is providing health, nutrition, and WASH assistance in Gereida and other parts of South Darfur.
- Another USAID/OFDA partner is delivering health, nutrition, and WASH assistance in North Darfur. In coordination with state-level GoS health officials and other health agencies, the partner is supporting emergency health assistance in 11 facilities. In September, the USAID/OFDA-funded sites provided more than 17,300 consultations, including reproductive health and vaccination services, for IDP and host community populations. The NGO also supported a nutrition stabilization center, managed an outpatient therapeutic program in Zam Zam IDP camp that served nearly 1,600 individuals, and provided targeted supplementary feeding services to nearly 3,700 vulnerable individuals, including children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women. To further address malnutrition, the partner supported health and nutrition trainings and conducted routine nutrition screenings, reaching more than 5,900 children younger than five years of age and nearly 490 pregnant women and lactating mothers. NGO staff also detected approximately 1,000 acute malnutrition cases and provided referrals for treatment. The USAID/OFDA partner is also providing hygiene education sessions, delivering safe drinking water, and monitoring and treating water sources to improve access to clean water for IDPs and other vulnerable populations in North Darfur.

REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

- More than 263,200 South Sudanese refugees were residing in Sudan as of November 14, with an average of 98,000 refugees fleeing to neighboring countries in the region each month since early July, UNHCR reports. Between January and September, USAID/FFP partner WFP provided more than 42,800 MT of emergency food assistance to nearly 221,000 South Sudanese refugees sheltering in Sudan. WFP continues to deliver monthly food and nutrition assistance—including cereals, nutrition supplements, pulses, salt, and cooking oil—to South Sudanese refugees throughout the country.
- As of September 30, UNHCR and its partners had supported the voluntary relocation of nearly 3,800 South Sudanese refugees from East Darfur State's Khor Omer refugee camp to a new camp in the town of Al Kariyo, East Darfur. The number of relocated refugees represents 22 percent of the nearly 17,000 people initially planned for relocation to Al Kariyo due to significant overcrowding in Khor Omer. Procedures to transfer an estimated 10,000 South Sudanese refugees from East Darfur's El Ferdous Locality to a new camp being developed in the town of Al Nimir, Assalaya Locality, are also underway, according to the UN.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- FEWS NET projects that above-average harvests in October and November and the associated reduction in food prices will significantly reduce the number of people experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or higher levels of food insecurity in the coming months.[4] Conditions related to the favorable harvest, including improved labor opportunities and increased livestock productivity, will likely improve household food access and result in Minimal—IPC 1—or Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity in most areas of Sudan.
- However, ongoing insecurity and new displacement in Jebel Marra—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur—and the Two Areas will continue to drive Crisis-level food insecurity in affected areas through May 2017, according to FEWS NET. Despite favorable harvest projections, insecurity continues to limit access to cultivatable land in conflict-affected areas. Further, the number of refugees from South Sudan is expected to continue to increase, resulting in additional emergency needs and taxing existing resources.
- Between July 2014 and August 2016, WFP transported nearly 50,700 MT of emergency food assistance from Sudan to support vulnerable and food-insecure populations in South Sudan. The cross-border deliveries of food assistance followed the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the GoS and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in 2014, which enabled transport and delivery of humanitarian assistance between Sudan and South Sudan.
- On October 17, a U.S. Government (USG) delegation—including U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Ervin Massinga and USAID/Sudan Mission Director Dr. Jeffrey Ashley—joined WFP staff in Port Sudan to welcome the arrival of a shipment of approximately 44,000 MT of sorghum. The supplies comprise the final portion of a total 120,000 MT of emergency food commodities contributed by USAID/FFP in FY 2016 to WFP for the Sudan humanitarian response. In total, the USAID/FFP-provided food supplies will feed an estimated 2.3 million people for up to five months, including children attending school, IDPs in Darfur, and South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur and White Nile states.
- Surveys conducted by Sudan's National Locust Control Center (LCC) in July and August detected the presence of desert locusts in parts of North Kordofan, Red Sea, River Nile, and White Nile states, as well as Kassala town and nearby Nile River valley. In addition, farmers reported the presence of locusts in North Darfur as of mid-September, according to local media. The LCC and FAO projected small-scale locust breeding in Sudan to continue through mid-October in areas where seasonal rains have created favorable conditions for locusts to persist and breed. In response, the GoS utilized spraying aircraft and vehicles to treat the affected areas. GoS officials have noted that if uncontained, the locust proliferation may result in damage to crops in North Kordofan and South Kordofan and extend further to Khartoum and White Nile states. In collaboration with partners, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP are monitoring the impacts of desert locusts and other agricultural pests, which annually proliferate in Sudan following the rainy season.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Health actors continue to record new suspected and confirmed cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in Sudan. Between August 21 and October 17, health actors recorded nearly 4,600 laboratory or clinically confirmed AWD cases, including 111 deaths, according to WHO. Seven states have reported confirmed AWD cases, with suspected cases identified in two additional states. Blue Nile and Sennar remain the most-affected states, with an estimated 75 percent of confirmed cases as of early October. Although the case fatality rate decreased from 4 percent to 2.5 percent between September and mid-October, the case fatality rate for AWD in affected areas still exceeds the WHO emergency threshold of 1 percent.
- Humanitarian health organizations report ongoing concerns regarding the risk for AWD transmission to expand beyond the currently impacted states via cross-border population movements and underreporting of AWD-related cases and deaths. Federal and state-level GoS Ministry of Health officials continue to collaborate with other health actors—including the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, UNICEF, and WHO—to implement multi-sector response and prevention activities, such as case management, immunization delivery, distribution of safe drinking water, chlorination of water sources, health worker trainings, and hygiene promotion.

[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 I—to Famine—IPC 5.

OTHER ASSISTANCE

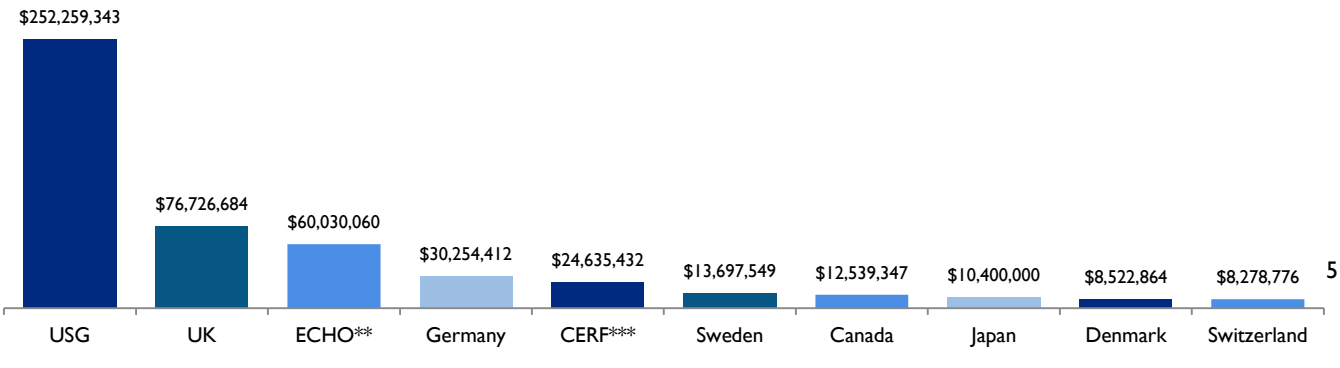
- The UK Department for International Development (DFID) recently provided £3 million—nearly $4 million—to WFP to support the UN agency's cash and voucher assistance programs in Darfur, which support more than 500,000 food-insecure people. The recent DFID contribution complements ongoing USAID/FFP-supported emergency food and cash assistance in Darfur.
- On October 9, UN RC/HC Ruedas approved the allocation of approximately $500,000 in additional Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) resources to address outstanding nutrition needs in Blue Nile, Central Darfur, North Darfur, and West Darfur. The contribution will enable UNICEF to assist 5,000 children experiencing SAM. Between early January and late August 2016, the SHF allocated $31 million to 47 relief agencies for 88 projects, the majority addressing nutrition and WASH needs among vulnerable populations in the country.

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 the UN. 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 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 2, 2016, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Ervin Massinga renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2017. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of November 28, 2016. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2016 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2015.
**European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO).
***Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support underfunded and sudden-onset emergencies.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016[1]

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Funding in Darfur[2]			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	$29,602,178
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	$300,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	$500,000
UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	$750,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	$4,000,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Darfur-wide	$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	$3,500,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	$4,106,520
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR			**$43,258,698**
USAID/OFDA Funding in the Three Areas[3] and Central and Eastern Sudan			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Abyei Area, Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan	$4,528,485
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	$300,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	$1,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	$450,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	$2,042,532
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	$300,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	$1,000,000
	Program Support		$1,305,321
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			**$10,926,338**

USAID/FFP[4]			
UNICEF	560 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	Countrywide	$3,328,651
WFP and Implementing Partners	133,305 MT of Emergency Food Assistance, Local and Regional Procurement, and Cash/Vouchers	Countrywide	$160,995,656
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			**$164,324,307**

State/PRM Funding in Sudan			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	$2,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	$31,250,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN			**$33,750,000**

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	**$54,185,036**
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	**$164,324,307**
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	**$33,750,000**
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016	**$252,259,343**

**USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2016 supports the following NGO and international organization partners in Sudan: American Refugee Committee (ARC), CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Concern, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mercy Corps, Near East Foundation (NEF), Relief International (RI), Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), and World Relief International (WRI). Active USAID/OFDA partner programs funded in previous years include: United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) 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 September 30, 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