

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Launch of the 2017 Global Humanitarian Overview, appealing for US\$22.2 billion to assist 93 million people worldwide.
- Donor funding for the 2016 Sudan HRP has increased to US\$536 million, with uneven distribution amongst sectors.
- An inter-agency assessment mission to Thur, Central Darfur State, identified over 29,000 people from the IDP and host community in need of aid.
- HAC in South Kordofan has reported the arrival of 2,800 South Sudanese refugees in the El Leri area since September.

### FIGURES 2016 HRP

# people in need in Sudan (2016 HNO)	5.8 million
# people in need in Darfur (2016 HNO)	3.3 million
GAM caseload	2.1 million
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 15 Nov 2016	263,245
Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 31 Oct 2016	140,626

### FUNDING

<b>536.3 million</b> US\$ received in 2016
<b>55%</b> Reported funding

# GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW 2017

### In this issue

- 2017 GHO seeks \$22.2 billion from donors P.1
- 2016 HRP funding increases to 55% P.2
- Education needs in Jebel Marra P.3
- New refugee arrivals in South Kordofan P.4

## US\$22.2 billion for 2017 Global Humanitarian Overview

On 5 December, the **2017 Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO)** was launched, appealing for \$22.2 billion—the highest appeal ever—to meet the needs of the 93 million most vulnerable people in 33 countries. With the increasing occurrence of natural disasters and deteriorating humanitarian situations in some countries, these figures are likely to further rise. In addition, the adverse effects of El Niño and La Niña will continue in Ethiopia, Haiti, Somalia and the Southern Africa region.

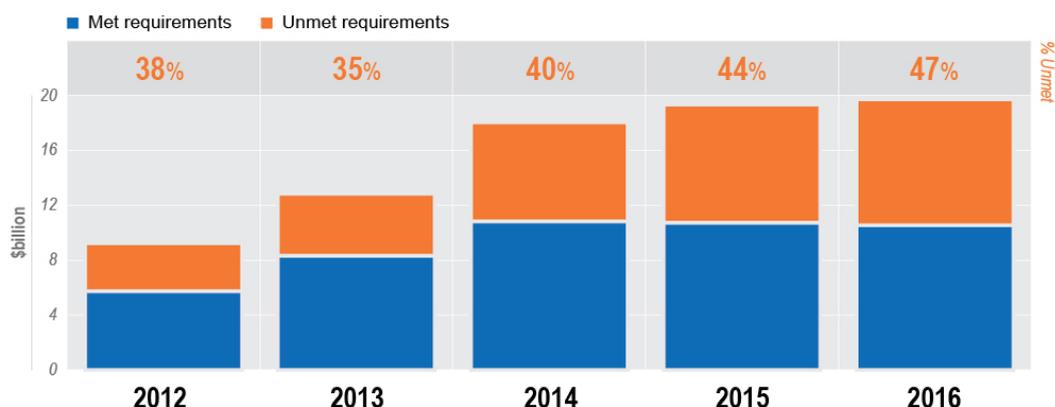
In 2016 \$11.4 billion was raised in support of humanitarian appeals—more than ever before. Yet, despite immense donor generosity, this only represents 52 per cent of the \$22.1 billion requested for the year. The bulk of global requirements were for four humanitarian crises: Iraq, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen—all of them affected by conflict. The inability to find political solutions to man-made and protracted crises such as these, and many others, continues to account for most of the financial requirements for 2017.

At the World Humanitarian Summit earlier this year, it was recognised that the only way to get people out of a perpetual cycle of crisis is to reduce need and vulnerability at the source. It was agreed to look at ways to improve the transparency, efficiency, flexibility and longevity of aid by giving more support to local and national responders, both directly and through country-based pooled funds and the Central Emergency Response Fund. The GHO aims to support these goals by setting a framework for multi-year action and by improving the coherence between humanitarian and development programmes.



## Unmet requirements in Global Humanitarian Funding (2012 - 2016)

Source: Financial Tracking Service (FTS)



### 2016 HRP Sudan funding increases to 55 per cent

Donor funding provided under the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Sudan has increased from 44 per cent to 55 per cent of the requested amount over the past week following contributions of more than US\$110 million by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and other donors. As of 11 December 2016, donors have provided \$536.3 million for this year's HRP, as per the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) that tracks financial contributions against HRPs and other appeals.

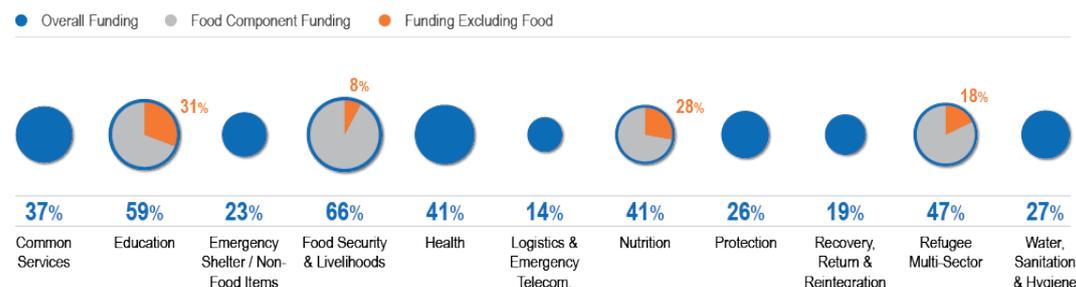
However, there is an uneven distribution of funding across the sectors, with Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) being the top funded sector (66.3 per cent), while some sectors have received little funding, including Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (LET) - 13.7 per cent, and Recovery, Return and Reintegration (RRR) - 19.4 per cent. Moreover, a detailed analysis of actual funding for many sectors indicate that the food assistance components of those sectors are much better funded compared to projects excluding food assistance, according to FTS (see the graph below for details).

UN Member States have invested at least US\$3.2 billion in the humanitarian response in Sudan over the past five years (since the secession of South Sudan and excluding funds invested in peacekeeping). According to aid experts, this international humanitarian aid has stabilised the living conditions of millions in Darfur and other areas, avoided increased mortality and morbidity and prevented a spill-over effect and further displacements abroad.

According to FTS, in the last four years Sudan was the fifth or sixth largest of the global country appeals; in 2012 it was the third largest appeal. The Sudan HRP has had a funding gap of over 40 per cent for the past five years, however, it has remained one of the best-funded country appeals globally during the same period, being among the top ten funded appeals for the past three years.

### Sudan 2016 HRP funding by sector, including and excluding food aid (as of 11 December 2016)

Source: Financial Tracking Service (FTS)



*Donor funding for the Sudan 2016 HRP has increased to 55 per cent of the requested amount, with uneven distribution among sectors, according to FTS*

## Education needs in Jebel Marra and other areas

*In mid-October, UNICEF identified 3,800 schoolchildren and 9,000 out-of-school children in Golo in Jebel Marra in need of educational assistance*

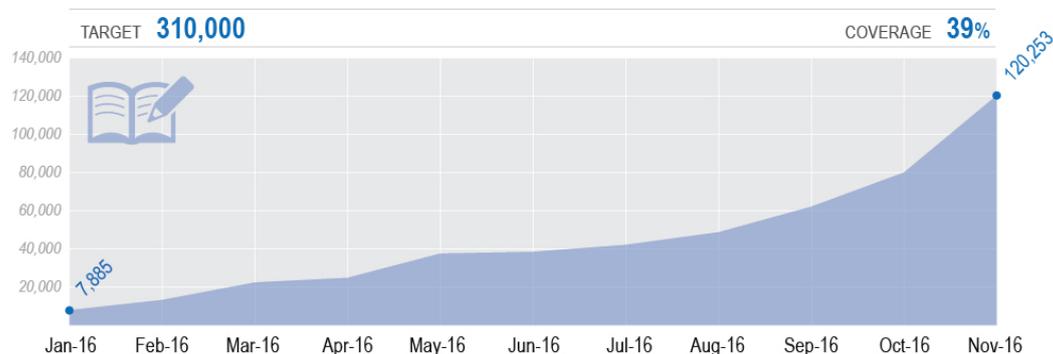
In mid-October, an education assessment carried out by the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) identified that 3,800 schoolchildren and 9,000 out-of-school children in Golo (Jebel Marra area, Central Darfur) are in need of educational assistance. All basic schools were found to be functioning, but with a shortage of classrooms and supplies; lack of toilets and drinking water; and the absence of school feeding programmes. Teachers have not been trained since 2003. Based on the needs identified, the education sector and UNICEF have released school supplies to reach 2,200 children and have allocated funds to improve learning conditions. However, the gap is substantial and requires additional resources. Education sector projects in Sudan are 59 per cent funded as of 11 December, according to FTS.

### More conflict-affected children have access to basic education

UNICEF reported in its [November 2016 Humanitarian Situation Report for Sudan](#) that UNICEF and its partners provided an additional 40,320 conflict-affected (displaced, host community, returnee and refugee) children (18,828 girls; 21,492 boys). Access to quality basic education was improved through the provision of essential teaching and child-centred recreational materials in Blue Nile, North, Central and East Darfur, West Kordofan and White Nile states. The total number of children who received Education in Emergencies supplies and recreational materials since the beginning of the year has reached 120,000. This achievement is attributable to the distribution of education materials following clearance by Sudanese customs, utilisation of allocated funds and the continuous distribution of locally procured education materials, according to UNICEF.

### Cumulative number of children who received Education in Emergency supplies and recreational materials in Sudan (2016)

Source: UNICEF



### EU support to emergency education

On 12 December, UNICEF and the European Commission signed a €1 million (about \$1.05 million) agreement that will provide emergency education support to over 10,000 vulnerable and conflict-affected children in Sudan. The EU support will help provide access to education for conflict-affected internally displaced children, children from host communities and refugee children in Kario (East Darfur), Tawilla (North Darfur) and El Meiram (West Kordofan) through the construction of schools with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, and the provision of teaching and learning materials.

### Ongoing needs assessments in Jebel Marra

Meanwhile, an inter-agency assessment mission to Thur in Central Darfur State (Jebel Marra area) from 5 to 7 December found that 29,416 people (4,263 families), including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the host community, are in need of humanitarian assistance. The inter-agency mission identified food, emergency household supplies, as well as access to health, water, sanitation, protection and education services as the main needs. Aid organisations are currently preparing their response.

*An inter-agency assessment mission to Thur, Central Darfur State has identified 29,400 people from the IDP and host community in need of aid*

## HAC: South Sudanese refugee influx into El Leri, South Kordofan

*HAC in South Kordofan has reported the arrival of 2,800 South Sudanese refugees in the El Leri area since September*

The Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in South Kordofan has reported the arrival of 2,800 South Sudanese refugees in the El Leri area since September. During December, refugees have crossed from South Sudan through the El Amira entry point (20km south of El Leri) at a rate of approximately 100 to 120 people per day. According to HAC, most of the refugees are initially arriving at Darbati and El Leri, with groups moving northwards to other locations.

Many of the refugees, who fled their homes due to conflict and food insecurity, have walked for over 8 days from Upper Nile and Unity states in South Sudan, with some arriving from as far as Juba. Some of the refugees lived in Sudan before the secession of South Sudan in 2011, and have ties with host communities in South Kordofan.

According to HAC, access to basic services is very poor in El Amira, with no health facilities in place and water is supplied from untreated groundwater from haffirs (traditional reservoir/dam). While the host community is providing the refugees with some assistance in the form of water, food and transportation for those stranded at the border, food, potable water and access to critical health and sanitation services are urgently needed.

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and HAC will build a reception centre at the El Amira entry point by the end of 2016. The areas currently hosting refugees in Darbati and El Leri have very limited capacity to absorb any new influx. The World Food Programme (WFP) is planning another food distribution of 499 metric tonnes (MT) to El Leri in December. UNHCR and partners are working to conduct a needs assessment of the situation to inform planning to address the immediate needs of new arrivals.

HAC also reported an increase in the number of South Sudanese refugees in Abu Jubaiha locality, including Abu Jubaiha town, Sirajia, Geried, Gedied and Abunowara.

