



# SUDAN HUMANITARIAN UPDATE

4th Quarter 2011

Refugees from Blue Nile State crossing the Kurmuk entry point into Ethiopia (Photo: Kisut G. E/UNHCR)

## OVERVIEW

Almost six months after the secession of South Sudan a number of issues remain unresolved between Sudan and South Sudan, including the sharing of oil revenues, border demarcation, the status of the Abyei region, and the return of people of South Sudanese origin who live in Sudan. Conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States continued throughout the 4th quarter of 2011, displacing thousands of civilians.

There are concerns that the lack of any significant progress on border demarcation may lead to more armed clashes along the border between Sudan and South Sudan. The Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the army of South Sudan - the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) - clashed in early December in the disputed area of Jaw/White Lake, raising concerns of broader conflict. More than 366,000 people remain either internally displaced or severely affected by the conflicts in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, and some 109,000 others have fled to South Sudan and Ethiopia.

The deployment of Ethiopian peacekeepers under the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) continued and reached 3,801 peacekeepers (90 per cent of the targeted strength) by the end of 2011. SAF continued its presence in the Abyei area, noting that the complete withdrawal of its force will take place when UNISFA deployment reaches full strength and the Abyei joint administration has been established. The majority of people displaced from Abyei are yet to return, and the final resolution of the status of the Abyei area is still to be agreed by the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan. While the two parties met several times for negotiations during the last quarter of 2011, no breakthrough was reached.

## HIGHLIGHTS IN THE 4TH QUARTER

- Several issues relating to the separation of South Sudan from Sudan remain unresolved, including border demarcation; sharing of oil revenues; the status of Abyei area and the return of Southerners.
- Over 366,000 people have been internally displaced or severely affected by the conflict in South Kordofan/Blue Nile, and 109,000 refugees have fled to South Sudan and Ethiopia.
- No large-scale returns to the Abyei area due to the risk of landmines, SAF presence and food security concerns.

### S. KORDOFAN/BLUE NILE

# 366000

Severely affected people  
(Jun - Dec 2011)

### SOUTH SUDAN/ETHIOPIA

# 109000

Sudanese refugees since  
June 2011

Vital to the economies of both Sudan and South Sudan, and despite several rounds of negotiations in Addis Ababa, the two countries have not yet agreed on any arrangement to share oil revenues. This has led to the de-facto depreciation of the Sudanese pound and high inflation, particularly for imported food items. Concerns remain about the impact this may have on food security and levels of malnutrition throughout the country, especially in areas affected by conflict.

Almost 360,000 people of South Sudanese origin have returned to South Sudan from Sudan since October 2010 and more than 100,000 others have registered to return. The Government of Sudan had previously announced that there would be a 9-month transition period for people of South Sudanese origin living in Sudan to relocate to South Sudan or regularise their status, but it is clear that this timeframe will not be adequate for many of those who still remain in Sudan. Those seeking to return to South Sudan face serious logistical challenges and there is currently no provision for those wishing to remain in Sudan to have their residency status regularised.

Concerns remain regarding the annual southward migration of pastoralists from Sudan into South Sudan in search of water and grazing for their cattle. If the annual migration routes are blocked in 2011, this could fuel tensions and lead to more fighting.

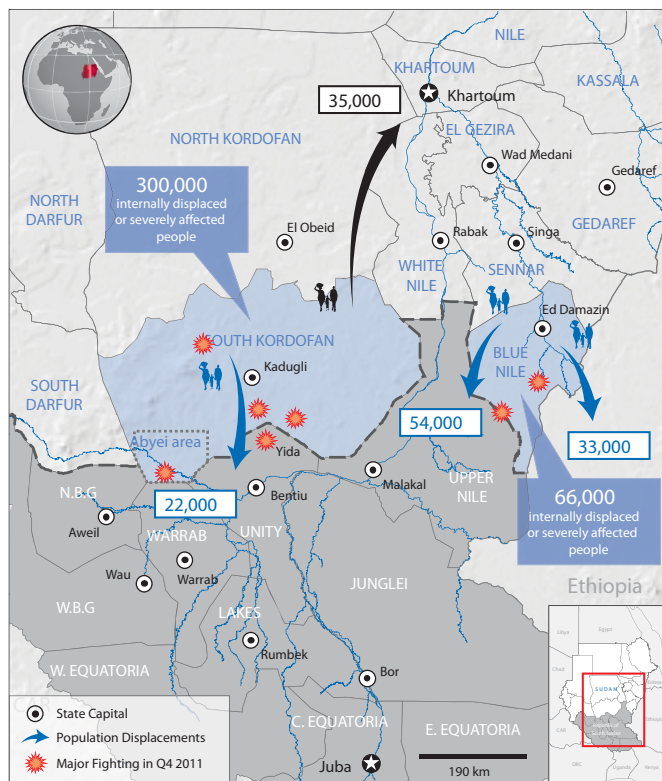
- Since October 2010 almost 360,000 people of South Sudanese origin have returned to South Sudan from Sudan.
- The implementation of the Doha Peace Agreement has commenced in Darfur, with returns of refugees and internally displaced people continuing. Meanwhile, there has been sporadic fighting and more civilian displacement in some parts of Darfur.
- The 2012 Sudan Humanitarian Work Plan was launched in December, requesting US\$ 1.1 billion for 328 projects.

# SOUTH KORDOFAN & BLUE NILE

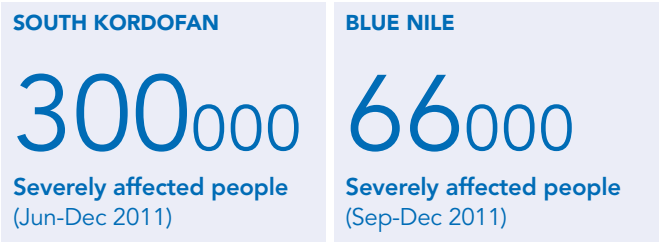
Sustained heavy fighting between the SAF and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States continued throughout the last quarter of 2011 and this is having a severe impact on civilians. There have been numerous Government-imposed restrictions on international humanitarian organisations and there are concerns over food insecurity and malnutrition amongst severely affected populations.

## Fighting and displacement

While there are no exact figures on civilian casualties as a result of the fighting between the SAF and the SPLM-N in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, at least 366,000 people have been displaced or severely affected by the fighting.



Blue Nile and South Kordofan displacements (sources: OCHA/UNHCR/Natural Earth/USGS)



According to UN agencies and partners, an estimated 300,000 people in South Kordofan and 66,000 people in Blue Nile have been either displaced or severely affected by the fighting. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) reports that 35,000 people displaced from South Kordofan have also been registered in Khartoum.

Refugee outflows to South Sudan and Ethiopia increased dramatically in November 2011 when the fighting intensified, resulting in a total of some 109,000 refugees in the two countries by the end of the year. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reported in early December 2011 that between 60 and 110 refugees from South Kordofan were arriving daily in the border town of Yida, in South Sudan's Unity State, where some 22,000 Sudanese refugees have sought shelter. UN agencies and partners continue to provide emergency services such as food, water and healthcare for the refugees in Yida.

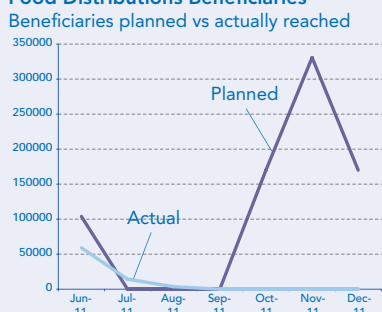
On 10 November 2011, UNHCR reported that several bombs were dropped by SAF on the Yida area. Two of the bombs fell inside Yida camp, including one close to a school. There were no casualties in the camp. UNHCR strongly condemned the bombing.

Fighting in the Jaw/White Lake border area (between Sudan's South Kordofan State and South Sudan's Unity State) continued in early December 2011 and fear of attack caused some refugees to flee south to areas of greater safety. UNHCR has also been encouraging and assisting refugees to move away from the border area to a safer place. Escalating insecurity has impeded humanitarian access and the flow of aid, causing assistance at Yida to be repeatedly disrupted.

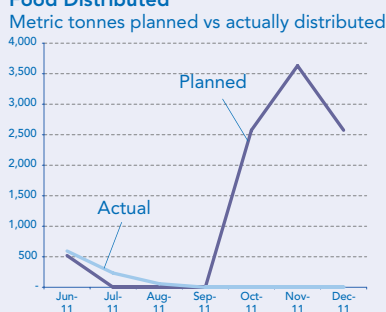
According to UNHCR, by 31 December 2011 there were some 54,000 Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile State in South Sudan's Upper Nile State. This includes some 30,000 refugees at Doro camp, and some 20,000 refugees in the Elfoj border

## SOUTH KORDOFAN

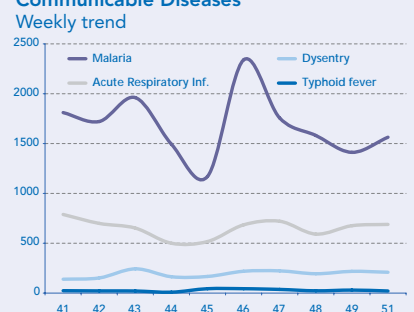
### Food Distributions Beneficiaries



### Food Distributed



### Communicable Diseases



Source: WFP Monthly Statistics for General Food Distributions

Source: WHO

area. Both are in Maban county. In addition, UNHCR reported the presence of some 4,000 refugees in the Jammam area. In total, South Sudan has received more than 76,000 Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile and South Kordofan over the past few months.

UNHCR reported that by 31 December 2011 the number of Sudanese refugees who had arrived in Ethiopia from Blue Nile since early September stood at some 33,000 people. More than 19,000 people are hosted in two refugee camps – Sherkole and Tongo – and at the Ad-Damazin transit centre in Ethiopia. An estimated 14,000 others are hosted by communities along the Sudanese border, according to UNHCR.

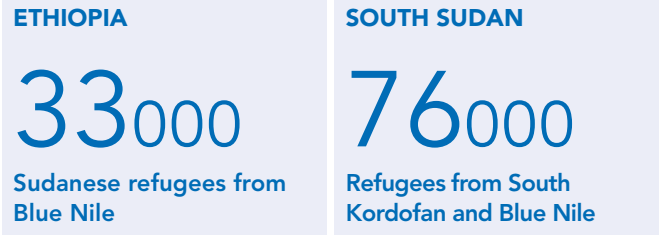
### Humanitarian response

Insecurity and movement restrictions imposed by the Government of Sudan continue to hinder the access of international organisations in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. The Government continued to insist that all assistance should be delivered through SRCS or line ministries and no international staff members have been permitted in either South Kordofan or Blue Nile since the last international staff left in early October 2011.

According to a recent report by the Governmental Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the Government and national institutions have delivered over 4,000 metric tonnes of food aid to South Kordofan and over 3,000 metric tonnes to Blue Nile since the conflict began.

The Government of Sudan has not permitted international organisations to engage in any delivery of humanitarian assistance to SPLM-N held areas, either in South Kordofan or Blue Nile. All stocks that were pre-positioned prior to the conflict in areas now held by SPLM-N have been exhausted. International humanitarian agencies in the two states, operating solely through national staff, have participated in some assessment missions in Government-held areas during the reporting period, but their activities have been limited as a result of Government restrictions.

The UN and Partners remain extremely concerned about the conditions of civilians, particularly in the SPLM-N areas which remain cut off from all external assistance, and where alarmingly high levels of malnutrition have been reported. The UN has submitted a proposal to the Government of Sudan for a “cross-line” humanitarian operation (from within Sudan) to



meet the needs of affected civilians. However, there has been no progress on this, despite high level advocacy supported by the Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos.

### Food security and nutrition

Fighting has led to severe disruption to the agricultural cycle, causing the region to become increasingly food insecure. The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported in its Sudan Food Security Outlook Update for November 2011 that approximately 3.2 million people in Sudan were estimated to be food insecure.

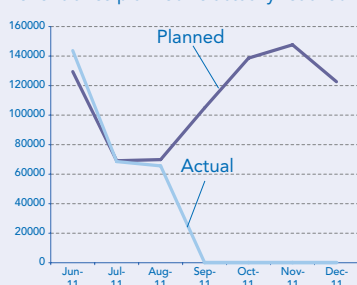
If limits on humanitarian access and food access continue, parts of Blue Nile and South Kordofan could reach emergency levels of food insecurity in early 2012, according to FEWS NET. Such levels involve either extreme food gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality, or extreme loss of livelihood assets. There have already been unconfirmed reports of some displaced in Nuba Mountains relying on wild foods, such as leaves and berries, as a result of fighting-induced displacement and lack of access to food.

According to WFP’s Sudan Food Security Update (SFSU) for December 2011, preliminary results of the South Kordofan State Ministry of Agriculture (SMoA) crop assessment survey suggest that – due to the conflict - the cultivated area was reduced to around 50 per cent of the area cultivated last season. In some of the worst affected areas, only 15 per cent of the land is reportedly being cultivated.

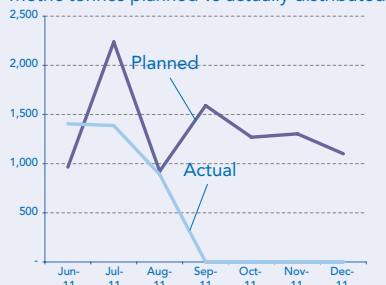
Fighting between the SAF and SPLM-N forces has hindered farmers from cultivating and harvesting their fields in the affected areas during the traditional planting period. In addition, continuing insecurity in many areas of the state made farms less accessible. Consequently, the lower yields have caused an increase in food prices. The price of sorghum, a staple food, increased by 33 per cent by November 2011 compared to September 2011 prices.

## BLUE NILE

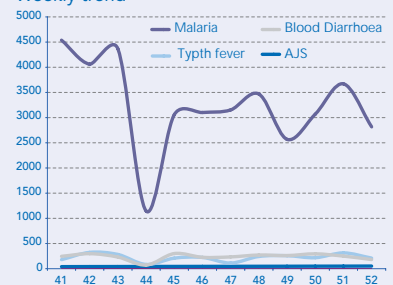
**Food Distributions Beneficiaries**  
Beneficiaries planned vs actually reached



**Food Distributed**  
Metric tonnes planned vs actually distributed



**Communicable Diseases**  
Weekly trend



Source: WFP Monthly Statistics for General Food Distributions

Source: WHO

# ABYEI

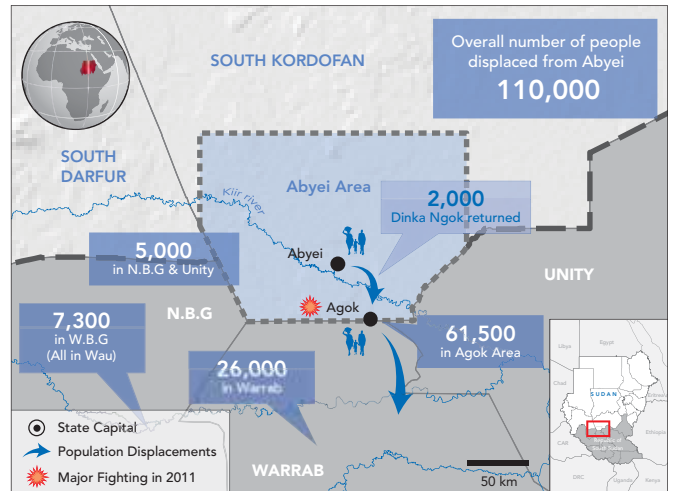
The risk of landmines, food security concerns and the continuing presence of SAF in areas north of the Bahr el Arab/Kiir River have prevented any significant return of people displaced from Abyei town and surrounding villages.

## Spontaneous returns

Reports from UNISFA in December indicated that up to 200 people were crossing the Banton Bridge daily (linking Agok and Abyei town) and going to areas north of the Bahr el Arab/Kiir River. Most of them were conducting one-day visits while some brought their belongings and established some of their family members in the southern part of the Abyei area.

Agencies estimate that 61,500 people are located south of the Bahr el Arab/Kiir River between the Banton Bridge and Agok and adjacent counties of South Sudan, while not more than 2,000 Dinka Ngok are in areas north of the river. These returnees have not received humanitarian assistance in places of return and have been going south of the river to receive it.

With the number of returnees likely to increase, both humanitarian assistance and early recovery support that allows returnees to sustain themselves in the longer term need to be stepped up. Dinka Ngok communities have indicated that priority areas for assistance are: food, water, healthcare, shelter, education and non-food items (NFIs).



Abyei area displacements (Sources: UNHCR/USGS)

On 13 December 2011, the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (AJOC), established under the 20 June 2011 Agreement on temporary arrangements for the administration of Abyei area, reaffirmed the urgency of facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all affected communities in the Abyei area. The AJOC recommended that Sudan and South Sudan work out all necessary modalities for ensuring unhindered humanitarian access to affected communities in the Abyei area in close coordination with UNISFA and UN agencies.

## Demining

The UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) has resumed de-mining activities in Abyei and has started clearing of roads frequently used by UNISFA patrols. Despite UNISFA's engagement with the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan, neither party has provided maps of mine locations. However, on 15 November 2011 the SPLA dispatched a demining team to show UNISFA likely mined areas.

## Misseriya migration

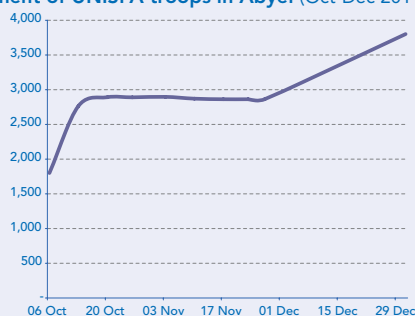
At the end of November 2011, UNISFA patrols reported that pastoralists had begun their southward migration into the Abyei region. Given the ongoing presence of SAF and with the majority of people displaced from Abyei town and surrounding areas yet to return, there remains a serious risk of outbreaks of violence during the migration period. UNISFA is providing security for the migration and returns and is engaging with the leaders of pastoralist groups and Dinka Ngok.



A displaced family from Abyei town sheltering under a tree in Agok, Abyei area (Photo: Dan DeLorenzo/OCHA)

# ABYEI

Deployment of UNISFA troops in Abyei (Oct-Dec 2011)



Source: UNISFA

## Who does What in Abyei area

Early Recovery	UNDP	Abyei
Education	SC, UNICEF	Abyei, Agok
Food Security & Livelihoods	ACAD, FAO, WFP	Abyei, Agok
Health	GOAL, MSF-CH, WHO	Abyei, Agok, Anyei
NFI/ Emergency Shelter	CRS/CARITAS, GOAL, IOM, MSF-CH, NCA, SC, UNICEF	Abyei, Agok
Nutrition	UNICEF, WFP	Abyei, Agok
Protection	SC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMAS	Abyei, Agok
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	ACF, IOM, SC, UNHCR, UNICEF, SP	Abyei, Agok, Awal
Coordination	OCHA, RCSO	Abyei

Source: Agencies present in Abyei area

## SOUTH SUDAN RETURNS

Some 17,000 people of South Sudanese origin moved from Sudan to South Sudan during the 4th quarter. In total, almost 360,000 people have returned to South Sudan from Sudan since October 2010.

### Organised returns

Of the approximately 17,000 people who returned to South Sudan from Sudan during the last quarter of 2011, over 10,000 returnees were assisted with transport from Sudan to South Sudan. This includes the movement of 1,300 people supported by the Government of South Sudan and 8,700 people were supported by IOM. In late October 2011, three trains departed from Khartoum to Wau and Aweil in South Sudan carrying some 4,000 people who had been stuck in Khartoum. Barge movements also continued during this period with approximately 6,000 people transported in November and December from Kosti way-station to Juba in South Sudan. There is currently no funding available for further barge movements in 2012. Approximately 50 per cent of returnees at the Kosti way-station are believed to have malaria, according to IOM. Humanitarian organisations at the way-station are increasing mosquito net distributions and preparing to accelerate malaria awareness sessions to address the outbreak. A polio-vaccination for children under five took place at the way-station in the second half of December 2011.

A flight carrying 64 extremely vulnerable individuals from Kosti (who were unable to travel by barge) and 50 South Sudanese who had been evacuated from Libya to Khartoum departed on 22 December 2011. Flights will continue in 2012 for extremely vulnerable people who are living in open areas in Khartoum.

### Bilateral agreement on returns

The Humanitarian Country Teams in Sudan and South Sudan have been assisting in drawing up a proposed bilateral agreement between the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan on the return process. The proposed agreement reaffirms the responsibility of the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan on return issues. To better facilitate spontaneous returns, the document also emphasises the need for safe road corridors between Sudan and South Sudan and calls for unimpeded commercial traffic. The proposed agreement also commits both governments to assist in the issuing of documentation to South Sudanese people in Sudan and outlines procedures

#### RETURNS TO S. SUDAN

360000

People returned to South Sudan (Oct 2010-Dec 2011)

#### RETURNS IN Q4 2011

17000

People returned to South Sudan in 4th quarter 2011

required for the regularisation of their status in Sudan. The proposed agreement has been discussed with the two governments and will be presented to them in early 2012.

UNHCR is concerned about the risk of statelessness for some individuals of mixed Sudanese and South Sudanese origin. Some individuals risk being deprived of their Sudanese nationality, but their strong family and residency ties to Sudan make it difficult for them to prove their entitlement to South Sudanese nationality. In October 2011, the UN and Partners had estimated that there were some 700,000 people of South Sudanese origin still living in Sudan. Following recent assessments, UNHCR has indicated that the actual number may be somewhat lower than this.

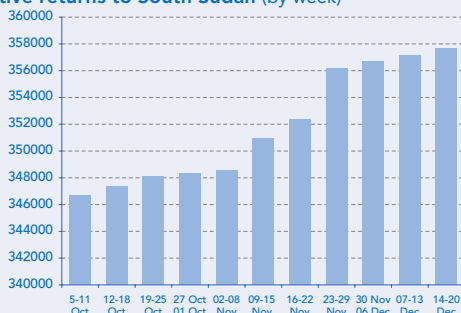
On 24 November 2011, the Government's Commission on Voluntary and Humanitarian Works (CVHW) and UNHCR started registering all Southerners in Khartoum who are willing to return to South Sudan. By the end of December 2011, the joint UNHCR/CVHW team had registered 107,168 people.



Returnees at Al Shajara departure point in Khartoum waiting for their luggage to be loaded onto a train bound for South Sudan (Photo: Wael Ibrahim/UNHCR)

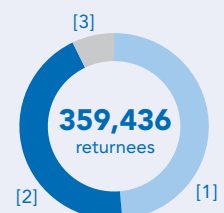
## RETURNS

### Cumulative returns to South Sudan (by week)



### Government organised and spontaneous returns (Jan-Dec 2011)

Return status	People	%
1 Gov't organised	174,428	49
2 Spontaneous	158,861	44
3 Unspecified	26,147	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>359,436</b>	<b>100</b>



# DARFUR

Implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) commenced during the reporting period. Some of the main armed movements have, however, not signed the peace accord and sporadic fighting continued in parts of Darfur. Meanwhile, IDPs and refugees, particularly in West Darfur, continued to return to their places of origin. An outbreak of diphtheria was reported in North Darfur and nutrition surveys highlighted a higher prevalence of malnutrition in some locations of Darfur. There are concerns regarding increasing food insecurity in North Darfur.

## Doha peace process

Following the signing of the DDPD in August, on 23 October, the head of the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) was sworn in by the President of Sudan as the Chairperson of the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA). The DRA Chairperson and Qatari Deputy Prime Minister toured Darfur between 24 - 29 October 2011. During the visit, the DRA Chairperson expressed his commitment to implement the DDPD, and underscored the need to further establish an enabling environment for the voluntary return of IDPs and refugees, promote reconciliation, and restore confidence among Darfuris.

## Returns

The trend of voluntary returns in Darfur continued during the last quarter of 2011. The Return and Reintegration Working



Returns from Libya at a checkpoint just outside Malha (Photo: Albert Gonzalez/UNAMID)

## IDP RETURNS

56000

Verified IDP returnees in Darfur in 2011

## REFUGEE RETURNS

15000

Verified refugee returns to Darfur in 2011

Groups (RRWGs), under the Joint Verification Mechanism, continued to monitor returns through regular return-site verification missions. By the end of October 2011, the RRWGs had confirmed the voluntary return of 56,000 IDPs and some 15,000 refugees in 2011. All the returns were voluntary. The vast majority of returns took place in West Darfur, partly due to the improved security environment in the state as a result of joint Chad/Sudan patrols along the border and the relocation of some armed movements to other parts of Darfur.

UNHCR also reported during the period that 834 people returned from Libya and settled in Mellit, Malha and Tine localities in North Darfur. Meanwhile, dozens of people, comprising mainly pastoralists from the Fallata tribe, reportedly arrived in South Darfur from South Sudan.

## Fighting and displacement

Senior Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) personnel confirmed to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) on 25 December 2011 that the movement's leader had been killed in an attack. Reports indicate that he was killed in a military engagement while moving from North Darfur to North Kordofan.

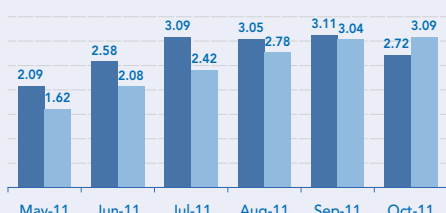
Several clashes between the Government forces, armed movements and unknown armed groups occurred during the reporting period in Darfur. Humanitarian agencies reported, however, limited population displacement as a result of armed clashes and attacks. On 26 October 2011, an assessment mission to El Neem IDP camp in Ed Daein, South Darfur, identified 600 newly displaced people from the Zaghawa tribe who fled Ozban and Karoya villages in North Darfur in early October due to attacks by unknown gunmen. Humanitarian agencies provided relief supplies to these people.

Incidents of inter-tribal violence were also reported during the reporting period. On 1 October 2011, a clash between Zaghawa tribesmen and pastoralists in Wadi Abarden took

## WFP FOOD DISTRIBUTIONS (DARFUR)

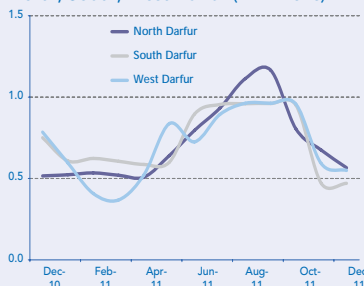
### Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries planned vs actually reached (in millions)



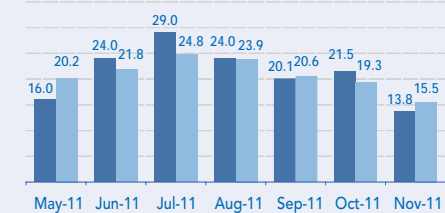
### Actual beneficiaries

North, South, West Darfur (in millions)



### Food Distributed

Metric tonnes planned vs actually distributed (in thousands)



place in Kulbus, resulting in six people killed. On 9 October 2011, members of the Zaghawa tribe were attacked by Berti tribesmen and members of the Popular Defence Force (PDF) in Karoya Laban, near El Tawisha in North Darfur, resulting in four people killed.

### Diphtheria outbreak and nutrition surveys

On 8 December 2011, the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) in North Darfur confirmed an outbreak of diphtheria in Al Lait and El Tawisha localities and called on humanitarian agencies to provide support to contain the outbreak. Out of the 4,884 suspected cases reported, 484 cases have been clinically confirmed. According to the SMoH, the causes of the outbreak may be a lack of water and sanitation facilities and insufficient coverage of vaccination campaigns.

According to UNICEF, nutrition surveys conducted at the start of the hunger gap (the lean season between harvests) showed a higher prevalence of malnutrition over the last few years in some locations of North and South Darfur. In some of these locations, prevalence of malnutrition as measured by mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) is high. Mortality rates have so far remained stable, however, and are below emergency thresholds.

### Humanitarian access

Although there remain numerous access constraints and movement restrictions in Darfur due to the security situation, humanitarian actors have had some form of access to the vast majority of the people in need in Darfur in 2011. However, access to locations under the control of armed opposition movements, such as the Jebel Marra area, continues to be severely restricted to humanitarian actors due to insecurity. Government security authorities, for example, prevented a mission to Golo, Kutrum, Katti, Kurifa and Kiwilla areas in Western Jebel Marra in early October to deliver humanitarian and recovery assistance, citing security concerns.

On 16 December 2011, a staff member of the INGO EMERGENCY, who had been abducted in Nyala on 14 August 2011, was released in Zalingei after 124 days in captivity. The staff member was working as a logistician at the INGO's Pediatric Centre and was abducted while on his way to the Nyala airport.

On 12 October 2011, the Government expelled the Director of the INGO Fellowship for African Relief (FAR) for undisclosed reasons.

<b>2011 HWP FUNDING NEEDS</b>	<b>HWP 2011 FUNDING</b>
<b>\$901m</b>	<b>68% Funded</b>
<b>in 2011</b>	<b>\$766 million</b>

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

By the end of December 2011, funding of the Humanitarian Work Plan (HWP) totalled \$766 million against an overall requirement of \$901 million for Sudan 2011.

### Humanitarian Work Plan Funding

With 68 per cent of HWP funding received, the top funded sectors included Food Security and Livelihoods at 87%, Coordination and Common Services at 83 per cent; followed by Nutrition and Health at 60 per cent each. Returns and Early Recovery, the newest sector, raised 23 per cent of funds needed and addressed mainly North-South returns. Mine Action, funded at a low 14 per cent, lost its key funding source with UNMIS' departure - and given critical needs in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei will increasingly rely on pooled funds and bilateral donors for support.

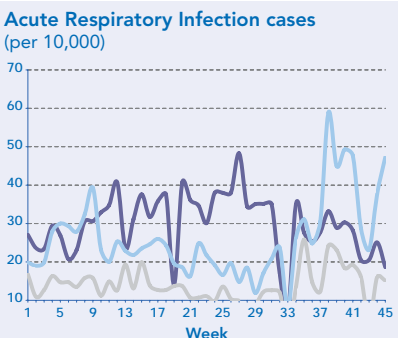
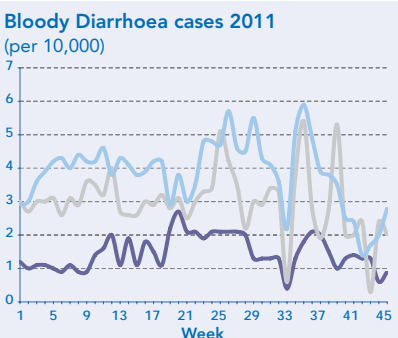
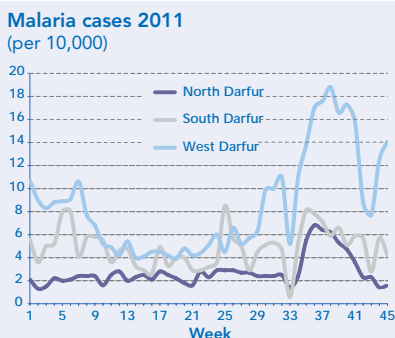
### Common Humanitarian Fund

In 2011, the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) allocated \$156.2 million to 290 projects responding to urgent humanitarian needs across Sudan and South Sudan. Sudan received \$98.8 million - inclusive of \$11.1 million to core pipelines and \$8.7 million through the Emergency Reserve (ER) while South Sudan received over \$72.7 million, including \$5 million through the ERF and \$1.7 million through the ER.

### Central Emergency Response Fund

In total, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) supported rapid response in Sudan with \$18.3 million in 2011 to address lifesaving needs of displaced persons in North Sudan, measles outbreaks and returns of highly vulnerable and stranded persons from Sudan to South Sudan. A further \$7 million in CERF funds have been approved for multi-sector response pending access to South Kordofan.

## HEALTH (DARFUR)



Source: WHO Sudan Emergency Preparedness and Humanitarian Action (EHA) Weekly Highlights

## HUMANITARIAN WORK PLAN 2012

The United Nations and Partners' 2012 Humanitarian Work Plan for Sudan was launched in Khartoum on 13 December 2011. The Work Plan is a tool used by the UN, Government, national and international NGOs and donors, for planning and coordinating, as well as mobilising resources for humanitarian action in Sudan.

The three strategic priorities outlined in the 2012 Work Plan are: (1) to contribute to timely and effective humanitarian response throughout Sudan; (2) to promote and facilitate durable solutions, empowering people and communities by reducing aid dependence, and (3) to build capacity of national actors to address humanitarian needs in Sudan. It is in this context that humanitarian actors in Sudan will prioritise the provision of life saving assistance to the most vulnerable people. The delivery of assistance will focus on promoting self-reliance and reducing aid dependence. There will also be an increased focus on strengthening the capacity of national humanitarian actors and local communities to respond to needs.

To meet all humanitarian needs in Sudan in 2012, the United Nations and partners seek \$1.1 billion. The 328 humanitarian projects in the 2012 Work Plan will be prioritised according to the Work Plan's strategic priorities. Through improved targeting and the rationalisation of assistance, and through rigorous project selection, this year's appeal represents a decrease of five percent from last year's Humanitarian Work Plan. There are plans for a regional launch of the 2012 Humanitarian Work Plan in Doha, Qatar in February 2012.



## SUDAN

UN and Partners Work Plan 2012

<http://www.unocha.org/sudan>



### Work Plan requirements for 2012

#### 2012 Work Plan requirements by sector

Sector	\$ Million	in %	% of Total
e Basic infrastructure	15.27	1.4	
m Common srv'ces / coordination	56.51	5.3	
% Education	78.65	7.4	
a Food security and livelihoods	449.02	42.1	
f Health	79.99	7.5	
à Mine action	16.38	1.5	
b NFIs and emergency shelter	37.44	3.5	
h Nutrition	51.19	4.8	
j Protection	74.52	7.0	
E Returns and early reintegration	26.18	2.5	
k Water, sanitation and hygiene	93.98	8.8	
E Refugees	86.65	8.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,065.78</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

#### 2012 Work Plan requirements by priority level

Priority	requirements \$	in %	% of Tot.
High	841,023,942	78.9	
Medium	224,756,847	21.1	
Unspecified	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,065,780,789</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section (2011)

### Work Plan funding in 2011

#### 2011 Work Plan funding by sector

Sector	Rev. needs \$m	Funding \$m	Funded	% of Needs
e BI	35.86	1.66	5%	
m CSC	63.02	52.10	83%	
% EDU	94.21	48.01	51%	
a FSL	456.34	395.15	87%	
f H	79.84	48.09	60%	
à MA	34.70	4.90	14%	
b NFI/ES	37.57	10.60	28%	
h NUT	53.29	32.02	60%	
j PRO	115.48	21.72	19%	
E RER	60.25	13.83	23%	
k WASH	102.07	45.60	45%	
Not specified		92.30	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,132.63</b>	<b>765.92</b>	<b>68%</b>	

#### 2011 Work Plan funding by priority

Priority	Rev needs \$	Funding \$	Funded	% of Needs
High	988,479,193	632,483,360	64.0%	
Medium	144,158,093	31,636,035	21.9%	
Unspecified	-	101,804,935	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,132,637,286</b>	<b>765,924,330</b>	<b>68%</b>	

Source: OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section (2011)