

# SUDAN HUMANITARIAN UPDATE

2nd Quarter 2012

Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile State in Doro camp in South Sudan © V. Tan/UNHCR

## MORE PEOPLE FLEE AS FIGHTING CONTINUES

Armed clashes in the border areas between Sudan and South Sudan, and the invasion by South Sudanese armed forces of the Higlig oil fields in early April, led to the displacement of thousands of people and a serious deterioration in the relations between the two countries. Armed conflict between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) also continued in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, affecting hundreds of thousands of civilians and leading more people to take refuge in neighbouring South Sudan and Ethiopia.

Escalating tensions between the governments of Sudan and South Sudan reached a crisis point on 9 April when South Sudan's armed forces entered Sudanese territory in the border area of Higlig in South Kordofan and occupied Sudanese oil production facilities, some of which were later destroyed. The armed clashes in the Higlig area forced more than 4,000 people to flee their homes. Sudan regained control of the territory some ten days later following significant international pressure on South Sudan to withdraw.

Meanwhile, armed clashes between the SAF and SPLM-N in parts of Blue Nile and South Kordofan continued to affect civilians and led to further displacement. In total, over 665,000 people are estimated to be either internally displaced or severely affected in the two states. In addition, by the end of the first half of 2012, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reported that the total number of refugees from South Kordofan and Blue Nile had reached 205,000, including 168,000 in South Sudan and 37,000 in Ethiopia.

## HIGHLIGHTS IN THE 2ND QUARTER

- The invasion by South Sudan of the oil-rich area of Higlig in early April led to further displacement of civilians and a serious deterioration in relations between the two countries.
- Fighting between the SAF and SPLM-N continued to affect civilians and cause large-scale displacement, with 205,000 Sudanese refugees now in camps in South Sudan and Ethiopia.
- On 27 June the Government of Sudan accepted the tripartite AU/LAS/UN initiative on delivering assistance to conflict-affected people in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

### SOUTH SUDAN

168,000

Refugees from South Kordofan and Blue Nile

### ETHIOPIA

37,000

Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile

While there was no progress in getting Government approval to take humanitarian supplies to conflict-affected civilians in SPLM-N-controlled areas, there was progress in Government-controlled areas in South Kordofan, where the UN World Food Programme (WFP) was able to verify needs and distribute food in multiple locations, using both national and international staff. On 27 June, the Government formally accepted the tripartite AU/LAS/UN initiative on delivering humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected population in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, but implementation modalities had not yet been agreed upon.

Elsewhere in Sudan, the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) ordered seven international NGOs to terminate the implementation of several projects and to close their offices in eastern Sudan. The seven international (INGOs) were running programmes that were serving more than 600,000 people in the region.

In early June, the Government introduced a range of austerity measures, including the gradual removal of subsidies on fuel and sugar as well as cuts in Government budgets, to tackle the US\$2.4 billion budget deficit. The measures came at a time of high inflation and rising food prices due to the loss of oil revenues following the secession of South Sudan. The measures sparked public protests and demonstrations in many towns in Sudan, including the capital Khartoum. The austerity measures are likely to affect poor households the most.

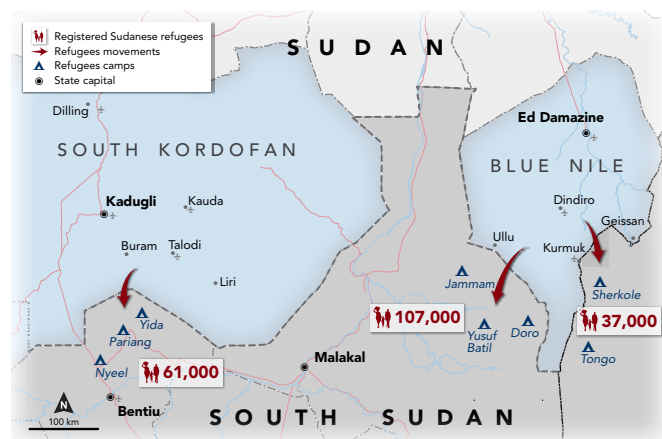
- Seven international NGOs were ordered to cease their operations in eastern Sudan, with concerns that similar measures might follow in other parts of the country.
- IOM airlifted to South Sudan 12,000 people of South Sudanese origin who had been stranded at the Kosti way-station for several months.
- Food security in parts of Darfur is a major concern following rising food prices and a poor harvest season.

## SOUTH KORDOFAN AND BLUE NILE

Fighting between the SAF and SPLM-N continued to affect civilians in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states during the second quarter of 2012. By 30 June 2012, more than 205,000 Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile and South Kordofan had sought refuge in camps in South Sudan and Ethiopia. Food insecurity remains a major concern in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, particularly in the SPLM-N areas which have not been accessible from within Sudan, due to ongoing fighting and increasing food shortages. There was a positive development when WFP was authorised by the Government to verify needs and distribute food in multiple locations in South Kordofan, using both national and international staff. There was also another positive development on 27 June when the Government of Sudan announced a qualified acceptance of the tripartite AU/LAS/UN initiative on delivering assistance to conflict-affected people in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

### Fighting and displacement

Armed clashes between the SAF and SPLM-N continued in the second quarter of 2012 mainly in and around the Nuba Mountains region of South Kordofan and several localities of Blue Nile, forcing yet more people to flee their homes. HAC reported in late June that in Kadugli, the provincial capital of South Kordofan, there were some 35,400 internally displaced people. According to latest estimates, there are a total of



Refugees from Blue Nile and South Kordofan (sources: UN Agencies/NGOs)

### SOUTH KORDOFAN

# 520000

Civilians severely affected by conflict (estimate)

### BLUE NILE

# 145000

Civilians severely affected by conflict (estimate)

665,000 people who have either been displaced or severely affected by the fighting in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

By the end of June, there are 320 national staff of UN agencies and international NGOs and five UN international staff in Government-controlled areas in South Kordofan. In Blue Nile, there are more than 200 national staff of UN agencies and international NGOs, with no international staff due to Government restrictions.

Humanitarian organisations in Sudan are still not able to enter SPLM-N-controlled areas as a result of the security situation and Government restrictions. However, there continue to be movements into South Kordofan from South Sudan and a report on a rapid assessment carried out in SPLM-N-controlled areas was published in May by the Juba-based South Kordofan and Blue Nile Coordination Unit.

### Refugees in South Sudan and Ethiopia

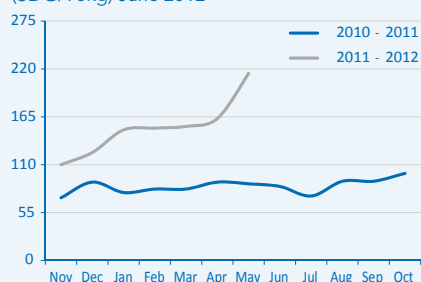
Overall, more than 205,000 refugees from Blue Nile and South Kordofan have sought shelter in camps in South Sudan and Ethiopia since June 2011. This is more than a 50 per cent increase in the number of refugees in just three months. In Ethiopia, the number of Sudanese refugees, mainly from Blue Nile, has reached 37,000 people, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

UNHCR reported that by the end of June there were 168,000 Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile and South Kordofan in camps in South Sudan. This includes some 61,000 refugees (from South Kordofan) in Unity State's Yida, Pariang and Nyeel camps and some 107,000 Sudanese refugees, mainly from Blue Nile, in camps in Upper Nile State. In the second half of June, according to UNHCR, over 1,000 Sudanese refugees per day were arriving in South Sudan.

Refugees interviewed in camps in South Sudan have described horrific conditions in areas that they have fled from. This

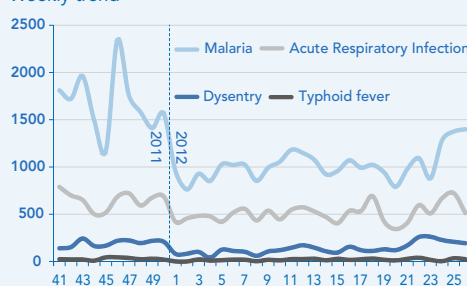
### SOUTH KORDOFAN

#### Kadugli Sorghum nominal retail prices (SDG/90kg) June 2012



Source: FEWS NET

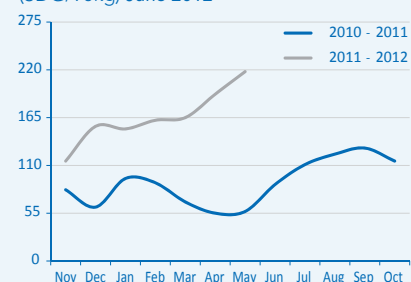
#### Communicable Diseases Weekly trend



Source: WHO

### BLUE NILE

#### Ed Damazine Sorghum nominal retail prices (SDG/90kg) June 2012



Source: FEWS NET

includes aerial bombardment of villages by SAF, severe food shortages, people on the run for months in search of food and safety, people having to eat leaves and wild foods to survive. Aid agencies in South Sudan have reported alarmingly high rates of malnutrition amongst newly arriving refugees.

### Food security

Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID), reported that as of June 2012, approximately 200,000 to 250,000 people in areas held by SPLM-N in South Kordofan were facing 'Crisis' to 'Emergency' levels of food insecurity - corresponding to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 and 4.

In Blue Nile, FEWS NET estimated that there were between 50,000 to 75,000 people located in SPLM-N areas, compared to about 100,000 to 150,000 people in April/May 2012. FEWS NET reported that these people are likely to experience 'Crisis' (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity by September.

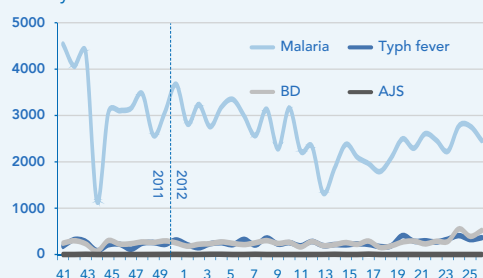
WFP carried out a verification of the food security situation in 13 locations in government-held areas of South Kordofan. These assessments indicated that some 109,000 people are in need of food assistance. The verification exercise will continue in 13 more locations and it is expected that around 170,000 people in government-held areas will require food assistance.

By the end of June, WFP completed food distributions in the



New refugees from Nuba Mountains arrive at Yida in South Sudan © V. Tan/ UNHCR

### Communicable Diseases Weekly trend



Source: WHO

### S. KORDOFAN & BLUE NILE

665,000

Civilians severely affected  
by conflict (estimate)

### SOUTH SUDAN/ETHIOPIA

205,000

Refugees from S. Kordofan  
and B.Nile since June 2011

eastern part of South Kordofan – Talodi, Gadir and El Leri localities - and 31,000 people subsequently received food aid. In addition, some 5,350 people received food assistance in Dilling, according to WFP. In late June, WFP reported that its logistical hub in El Obeid, North Kordofan, is operational and will serve as a depot for humanitarian assistance into South Kordofan.

According to the WFP May 2012 Food Security Update for Sudan, sorghum prices in South Kordofan in May were 41 per cent above April prices and 158 per cent higher than May 2011 prices. Other foodstuff prices are steadily increasing, which makes it very difficult for poor families to have access to food, according to WFP.

In Blue Nile, fighting, low crop production and limited food availability has led to increased food insecurity, particularly in Geissan, Bau and Kurmuk localities. According to WFP, compared to April, sorghum prices have increased by 23 per cent and by 145 per cent since May 2011.

### Tripartite AU/LAS/UN initiative

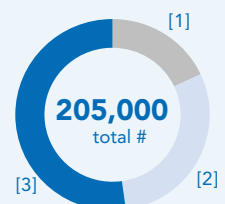
On 27 June, the Government of Sudan announced its "approval of the Tripartite Initiative of the African Union (AU), the League of Arab States (LAS) and the United Nations (UN) for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the affected population in the Sudanese states of Blue Nile and South Kordofan, based on the nine principles... and the implementation modalities to be agreed upon".

By the end of June, the Government had not yet met with the parties concerned to discuss implementation modalities. In February 2012, the SPLM-N announced its acceptance of the initiative. The initiative was first put forward in February 2012.

### SOUTH KORDOFAN AND BLUE NILE

#### Registered Refugees from Sudan in Neighbouring Countries

	Host Country	Total # Jun 2011 - Jun 2012
1	Ethiopia	37,000
2	South Sudan (Unity)	61,000
3	South Sudan (Upper Nile)	107,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>205,000</b>



Source: UNHCR



## ABYEI

The majority of the 110,000 people who fled Abyei in May 2011 remain displaced and have stated their reluctance to return to Abyei before the end of the rainy season. They are also citing the lack of shelter, food assistance and livelihood opportunities as a reason to delay their return. Of the 9,700 displaced people who moved to areas north of the Bahr el Arab/Kiir by the end of June, only 1,550 returns were to Abyei town itself, the rest being mainly to surrounding villages, according to the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA).

### Withdrawal of armed forces from Abyei

According to UNISFA, all South Sudanese Police Service personnel withdrew from the Abyei area to South Sudan on 10 May, as stipulated by the UN Security Council Resolution 2046. On 29 May, SAF and the Sudanese Police Service personnel withdrew from the Abyei area, while Sudan Oil Police continue to maintain a small presence in Diffra to protect the oilfield.

### Return of displaced people

Following the withdrawal of SAF in late May, there was an increase in movements to areas north of the Bahr el Arab/Kiir River, with some 9,700 people returning to areas north of the River since late 2011, according to UNISFA. UNISFA transported many of the returnees. While returnees in Abyei town are repairing houses/shelters destroyed during the fighting last year, those outside of Abyei town are working on their farms. Humanitarian organisations on the ground report,



Returnees to Abyei shelter in derelict building © Michelle Delaney/OCHA

### RETURNS TO ABYEI

9000

People returned to Abyei  
by end of June 2012

### RETURNS ABYEI TOWN

1500

People returned to Abyei  
town by end of June 2012

however, that some of these returns may be temporary in order for people to assess the situation in areas of origin. According to humanitarian organisations, people are moving between Abyei town and Agok, with the majority of current returnees preferring to wait until the end of the rainy season to bring all their family members back to Abyei town.

Humanitarian organisations estimate 30,000 people might return to areas north of the River within the next three months (July to September). This figure includes approximately 7,000 people, which have already returned or have never been displaced from their villages north of the River.

It is expected that many people will not return as complete families within the next three months, including those who have planted their crops. Part of the family, including children, are likely to remain in their area of displacement until the harvest. A significant proportion of the displaced people are expected to have had their entire livelihoods and properties destroyed and will need emergency return support and extended support to re-establish livelihoods.

Humanitarian organisations based in South Sudan continue to provide assistance to the displaced people in and around Agok and neighbouring counties of South Sudan. Those displaced persons who remain south of the River will continue to receive the humanitarian support though some of them may go to assess the situation in Abyei before deciding if and when to return.

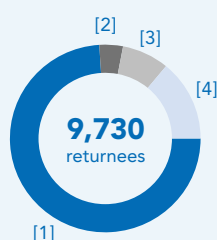
### Rainy season

In late June 2012, heavy rains began in the Abyei area resulting in the flooding of most roads. This has restricted movements of humanitarian organisations to and from Abyei town, as well as to surrounding villages. Due to heavy rains, UNHCR has not been able to access many return areas.

## ABYEI

### Returns north of river Kiir/Bahr El-Arab

	Catogeries	People	%
1	Elders (men)	7,231	74
2	Young people	368	4
3	Women	789	8
4	Children	1,342	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>100</b>



### Who does What in Abyei area

		Abyei	Agok
	Education	UNICEF, HEAR	HEAR, SC-S, UNICEF
	Food Security & Livelihoods	WFP, SNV, ACAD	ACAD, MC, SAARF, SNV, WFP
	Health	WHO	GOAL, MSF-CH, WHO, UNICEF
	NFI/ Emergency Shelter	IOM	CRS/CAR, DAI, GOAL, IOM, MERCY CORPS, MSF-CH, SC-S, UNICEF
	Nutrition	UNICEF	MSF-CH, UNICEF
	Protection	UNHCR, UNMAS	INTERSOS, SC-S, UNICEF, IOM
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	IOM, UNICEF, SC-S	ACAD, INTERSOS, IOM, SC-S, UNICEF

## RETURNS TO SOUTH SUDAN

8 April marked the end of the transition period announced by the Government of Sudan for people of South Sudanese origin in Sudan to regularise their status in Sudan or to return to South Sudan. Some 12,000 people of South Sudanese origin who had been stranded at the Kosti way-station in White Nile were airlifted from Khartoum to Juba during the second quarter of 2012. Meanwhile, some 4,500 people remain stranded at the Kosti railway station and need assistance to return to South Sudan. A needs assessment in 38 departure points in Khartoum found that the main priority of most of the interviewed South Sudanese is to return to South Sudan.

Following the secession of South Sudan on 9 July 2011, people of South Sudanese origin were given a nine-month transition period to regularise their residency status in Sudan or return to South Sudan. The "four freedoms" agreement initialed earlier this year by Sudan and South Sudan was expected to help resolve the issue of status. However, escalation of tensions and fighting in border areas in April meant that the agreement never materialised into a legally binding document.

Meanwhile, in early April, the Embassy of South Sudan began issuing emergency travel documents to people of South Sudanese origin. The embassy has issued 2,400 nationality certificates and 1,800 passports so far. A further 2,600 nationality certificates and 3,200 passports are in Juba awaiting delivery.

### Stranded South Sudanese airlifted to Juba

In mid-May, following pressure from the Governor of White Nile State to close the Kosti way-station, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) began a humanitarian airlift of thousands of people of South Sudanese origin who had been stranded in the way-station for months. Between 14 May and 6 June, 11,840 people were flown to Juba on 79 flights (averaging 555 passengers per day).

By late June, the way-station at Kosti had closed. All people remaining in the way station were transported to Renk in South Sudan by road together with luggage transportation convoys. By the end of June, however, there were still some 4,500 people stranded at the Kosti railway station, requesting urgent assistance to complete their journey to South Sudan.

### RETURNS TO S. SUDAN

# 405000

People returned to South Sudan (Oct 2010-Jun 2012)

### RETURNS IN Q2 2012

# 33000

People returned to South Sudan in 2nd quarter 2012

### Assessment in departure points in Khartoum

In late June, humanitarian organisations assessed the open air departure points in Khartoum used by an estimated 40,000 people of South Sudanese origin who are waiting to return to South Sudan. These departure points lack adequate shelter and some basic services.

As most people at the departure points lack the means to travel to South Sudan, they are requesting transportation assistance. Many of them say that they have lost their jobs, with their livelihoods badly affected. They say that they came to the departure points after the Government of South Sudan urged them to do so earlier in the year, promising that their departure to South Sudan was imminent.

Meanwhile, more than 405,000 people have returned to South Sudan from Sudan since October 2010, according to IOM. Overall, some 500,000 people of South Sudanese origin are estimated to still be living in Sudan.



South Sudanese returnees at Khartoum airport © IOM

## RETURNS

### Returns to South Sudan



### Movements to South Sudan (as of 26 June 2012)

	Road (buses / trucks)
<b>23,292</b>	recorded passengers
	Flights (all)
<b>19,245</b>	recorded passengers
	Train
-	recorded passengers
	Barge & boats
<b>5,517</b>	recorded passengers

## DARFUR

Sporadic fighting continued in some parts of Darfur, resulting in new civilian displacement. Meanwhile, returns were reported in other parts of Darfur. Food security in parts of Darfur is a major concern following rising food prices and a poor harvest season. A large proportion of the population of Darfur continues to rely on humanitarian assistance. Some international NGOs have been facing obstacles in ensuring the delivery of medical supplies to people in need. New procedures were introduced by the authorities for international staff of UN and international NGOs travelling to Darfur.

### Returns

According to HAC, most of the 3,000 people displaced by fighting between SAF and the Sudan Liberation Army - Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) in March have returned to Rokero village in the Jebel Marra region. HAC reports that returns have occurred due to the start of the planting season. The Return and Reintegration Working Groups (RRWG) confirmed the voluntary return of 37,444 IDPs and 1,145 refugees during the first quarter of 2012, including 29,654 IDP and 1,145 refugee returns in West Darfur and 7,790 IDP returns in North Darfur. The statistics for the 2nd quarter of 2012 are not yet available.

The RRWGs also released cumulative figures for 2011 that indicated that 140,000 displaced people returned in 2011 (109,000 IDPs and 31,000 refugees from Chad). This makes a total of 178,000 returnees between January 2011 and March 2012. All of these returns have been verified to have been voluntary. Current returnees cited the improved security environment and access to farm land as the primary reasons for their return.

Humanitarian assessments indicate that returnees face significant challenges upon return, including a lack of functioning and sustainable basic services, livelihoods opportunities, food insecurity, as well as issues relating to land tenure. Inter-agency assessments indicated that the lack of security, such as a police presence, was also a concern. Increased Government support and investment in these areas is critical to ensure the sustainability of returns.

### New displacement

By the end of April, Zamzam camp near El Fasher in North Darfur had received 3,400 newly displaced people from

### IDP RETURNS

# 146000

Verified IDP returnees in Darfur since Jan 2011

### REFUGEE RETURNS

# 32000

Verified refugee returns to Darfur since Jan 2011

Alauna, Abu Delek and Sag El Naam villages in Dar Es Salaam and Kalimindo localities. According to reports received by the UN, this displacement is the result of armed inter-tribal violence between the Birgid and Zaghawa tribes earlier this year. According to IOM, overall 9,235 people have been displaced from their villages and arrived in Zamzam IDP camp in the first six months of 2012.

### Food security

According to the WFP Food Security Update for May 2012, in North Darfur sorghum prices in May were 56 per cent above May 2011 prices. The sorghum prices in Dar El Salam and Mellit markets are higher than those of Fasher town market, which is a strong indication of depleted local supplies. In West and Central Darfur, sorghum is in short supply in most of the local markets. Sorghum prices in May are 12 per cent above April prices and 80 per cent above May 2011 prices, according to WFP. In South Darfur, cereal prices have remained high. In May 2012, sorghum prices are 68 per cent higher than in May 2011. The hike in the prices of staple foods is increasing the food insecurity of low-income households that mainly depend on markets for access to food, according to WFP.

### Humanitarian access

Humanitarian organisations have some level of access to the majority of people requiring humanitarian assistance in Darfur. However, they continue to face constraints, including Government restrictions, insecurity, bureaucratic impediments, poor infrastructure, and self-imposed UN security procedures. Areas under the control of armed opposition groups, such as Eastern and Western Jebel Marra, have continued to be inaccessible for humanitarian organisations during the second quarter of 2012.

Many NGOs are experiencing problems bringing essential medical supplies, nutritional supplements and other inputs critical to running humanitarian operations in Darfur. The international NGO MSF announced that it may be forced

## WFP FOOD DISTRIBUTIONS (DARFUR)

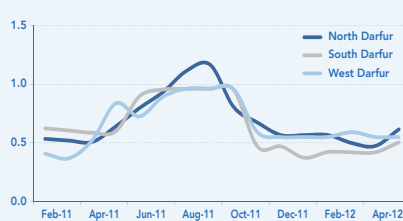
### Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries planned vs actually reached (in millions)



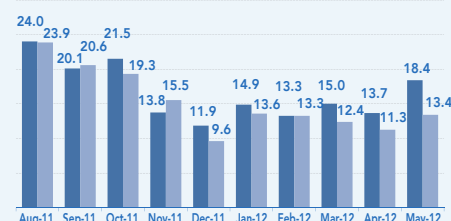
### Actual beneficiaries

North, South, West Darfur (in millions)



### Food Distributed

Metric tonnes planned vs actually distributed (in thousands)



to suspend medical activities in the Jebel Si area of North Darfur, potentially affecting some 100,000 people. MSF has not received Government authorisation to transport medical supplies to the area since September 2011. There are no other health care providers in the area. In mid-May, UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights to Darfur were temporarily suspended while new government procedures on the manifesting and clearance of passengers were introduced.

### Rainy season starts

The rainy season started in Darfur in late June. UNHCR, however, was unable to complete the distribution of shelter materials and non-food relief supplies to displaced people and host communities as it did not receive permission from Government authorities to transport shelter materials from warehouses in El Obeid, North Kordofan.

Since early April the Non-Food Items/Emergency Shelter (NFI/ES) Sector has distributed NFIs to 52,000 families - 65 per cent of the target group. Darfur has already experienced heavy rains and there are serious concerns with regards to the welfare of the intended beneficiaries. Negotiations with the Government are continuing to resolve the situation.

### Release of abducted aid worker

On 30 May, an international staff member of WFP, abducted at gunpoint near his office in Nyala earlier in March, was released in South Darfur. He had been held captive by unknown armed gunmen for 86 days.



IDPs from Abu Shouk camp are ready to travel outside the camp © Albert Gonzalez/UNAMID

## INGOs STOP ACTIVITIES IN EASTERN SUDAN

The order by the Government for seven international NGOs to terminate their involvement in eight projects in eastern Sudan has raised concerns about the plight of some 600,000 people who were benefiting from services provided by these INGOs.

On 31 May, seven international NGOs received letters from HAC ordering them to end their direct implementation of eight projects in the states of Red Sea, Gedaref and Kassala in eastern Sudan. They were given until 30 June 2012 to close their respective offices. The closures followed a "programme evaluation" carried out by HAC of 17 projects being implemented by 14 organisations in eastern Sudan.

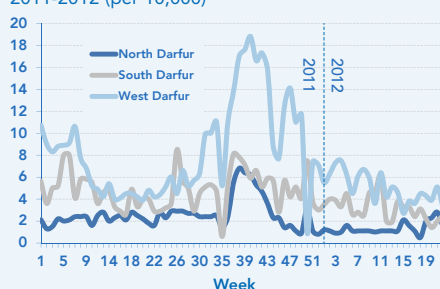
HAC said in a statement on 2 June 2012 that "the evaluation resulted in non-feasibility of 8 projects implemented by 7 organisations due to high operational costs and the weakness of the real impact for the projects along with some technical issues, and this pushed the technical team to recommend to end these projects for resource rationalization and to re-guide them to serve the beneficiaries effectively and efficiently".

Despite efforts by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, as well as OCHA and UN agencies to reverse this decision or to be given more time to carry out a joint evaluation of the impact of INGO projects in eastern Sudan and to make recommendations based on this, HAC insisted that the decision was final. INGOs immediately started liquidating their assets as instructed.

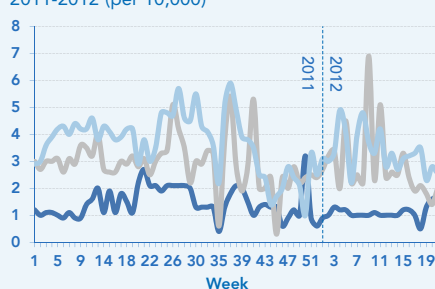
The INGOs were working in multiple sectors including agriculture, education, emergency response, food security, gender, health, livelihoods, mine action, nutrition, protection and water/sanitation, serving more than 600,000 people. The Humanitarian Country Team in Sudan has expressed its concern to the Government about the impact that the HAC decision will have on people who had been benefiting from services provided by the INGOs, and the abrupt manner in which INGOs had to stop their activities. Some State authorities, line ministries, local communities and national NGOs also expressed concern about the sudden forced closure of INGO offices.

## HEALTH (DARFUR)

**Malaria cases**  
2011-2012 (per 10,000)



**Bloody Diarrhoea cases**  
2011-2012 (per 10,000)





## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

The 2012 UN and Partners Humanitarian Work Plan (HWP) for Sudan outline requirements of US\$1.06 billion. By the end of June, agencies/NGOs had reported contributions amounting to some US\$458 million (43 per cent of the required amount). As urgent requirements outpace contributions to humanitarian operations, humanitarian financing tools such as the Common Humanitarian Fund and the Central Emergency Response Fund are being used to close this gap.

## Humanitarian Work Plan Funding

The Sudan Humanitarian Work Plan funding stood at \$458 million (43 per cent of the \$1.06 billion requirements) at the end of June 2012. Reported funding varied greatly across sectors. The food security and livelihoods sector is the highest funded, having 60 per cent of needs met. The Nutrition, Coordination/Common Services and Education sectors have been funded about 40 per cent.

All other sectors are below 30 per cent of requirements, with critical life-saving sectors such as, NFIs/ES, Protection and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) all at or below 15 per cent. Overall humanitarian funding through the Humanitarian Work Plan has declined by 24 per cent compared to the first half of 2011.

## Common Humanitarian Fund

The Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) has allocated a total of \$70.8 million funding 149 projects. NGOs received an increasing share of allocations amounting to 50 per cent of the total, up from 40 per cent last year. Projects in Darfur received 51 per cent of funds disbursed, while South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei received 22 per cent, with the remaining 27 per cent going to projects covering more than one area.

Due to late contributions, the Humanitarian Coordinator has decided to temporarily withhold the launch of the second round of allocations. A decision on its feasibility will be taken during the third quarter.

During the second quarter of 2012, the CHF Emergency Reserve allocated more than \$770,000 in response to unforeseen humanitarian needs. The IOM received funding for emergency transportation of South Sudanese returnees stranded in Kosti.

## Central Emergency Response Fund

The Humanitarian Coordinator put forward one Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Rapid Response grant request in the second quarter. IOM received close to \$900,000 airlift to Juba some 12,000 people of South Sudanese origin who had been stranded in Kosti for several months.



**SCAN ME !**

## HWP REQUIREMENTS

\$1.1 billion

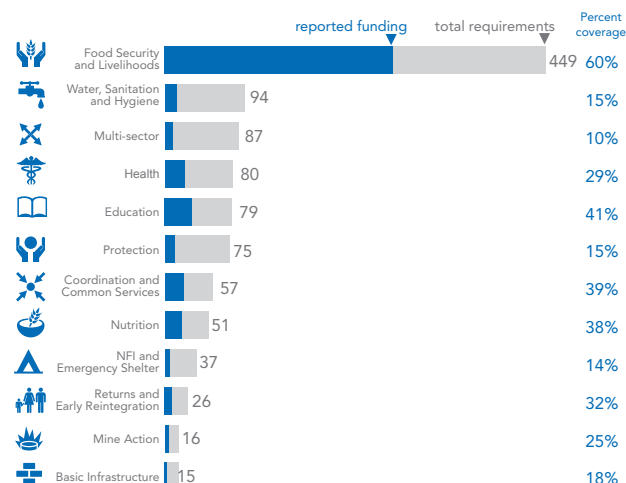
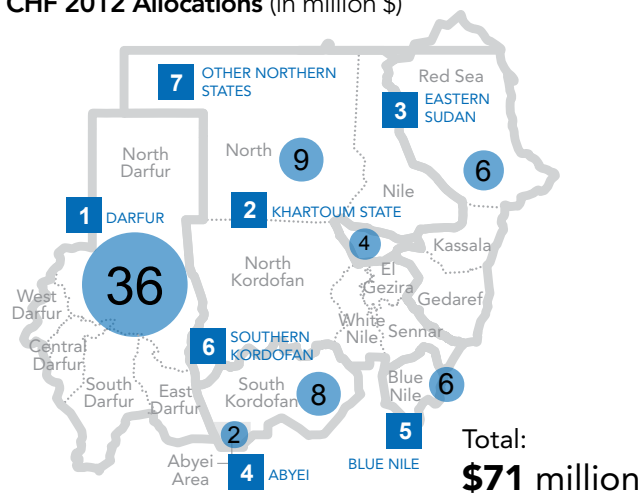
in 2012

## HWP CONTRIBUTIONS













\$458 mln

Contributed (Jan-Jun 2012)

### HWP 2012 Requirements by Sectors (in million \$)

**CHF 2012 Allocations** (in million \$)

### CHF Allocations by regions and by sectors (in million \$)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
	0.9	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	1
	3.8	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.7	8.9
	3.0	0.4	-	0.1	1	1.7	0.7	6.9
	6.3	-	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.7	11
	6.7	-	1.5	0.2	0.5	1	-	9.9
	-	-	0.8	-	0.4	0.3	-	1.4
	0.7	1	0.9	-	-	-	0.3	2.8
	3.2	0.3	-	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	4.9
	3.3	0.2	1	-	0.3	1	0.2	6
	2.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	5
	-	0.5	1	-	-	-	5	6
	5	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.2	7
	< 1	- 3	- 5	> 5 million \$				70.8

Source: OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section (2012)