



SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

AUGUST 8, 2019

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

8.5 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan
UN – July 2019

1.76 million

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur
UN – October 2018

235,000*

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in the Two Areas
UN – February 2018

1.1 million

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan
UNHCR – June 2019

858,090

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – July 2019

338,185

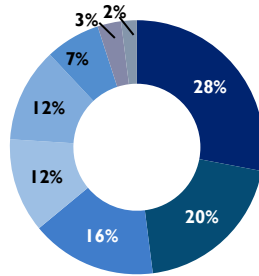
Sudanese Refugees in Chad
UNHCR – January 2019

275,891

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan
UNHCR – June 2019

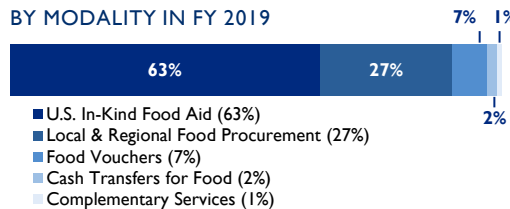
* Armed actors report that up to an additional 545,000 IDPs reside in parts of the Two Areas under their control.

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2019



- Health (28%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (20%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (16%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (12%)
- Nutrition (12%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (7%)
- Other (3%)
- Protection (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2019



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (63%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (27%)
- Food Vouchers (7%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (2%)
- Complementary Services (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The TMC and FFC initialed the constitutional charter, signaling the beginning of the political transition period in Sudan
- An estimated 8.5 million people require humanitarian assistance, a nearly 50 percent increase from late 2018
- The economic crisis continues to exacerbate food insecurity and impact humanitarian operations

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019

USAID/OFDA	\$88,954,564
USAID/FFP	\$192,380,454
State/PRM ³	\$63,025,000
\$344,360,018	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Following widespread anti-government protests, Sudanese military officials overthrew the government of President Omar al-Bashir on April 11 and established the Transitional Military Council (TMC) as Sudan's executive authority. Since then, peaceful demonstrations have taken place across the country, at times met with violent crackdowns from the TMC. On August 4, following mediation by the African Union (AU) and the Government of Ethiopia (GoE), the Forces for Freedom and Change (FFC) and the TMC signed a constitutional declaration laying out the arrangements for the transitional period that will last for 39 months.
- Food security outcomes will likely deteriorate across Sudan through September during the annual May-to-September lean season and intensified by the ongoing economic crisis. Expected above-average June–September seasonal rainfall, however, may lead to improvements in food security conditions starting in October, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

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). State/PRM funding includes assistance to refugees residing in Sudan, which is also reported in the South Sudan fact sheet as part of the South Sudan regional response.

CURRENT EVENTS

- Widespread anti-government protests and violence against demonstrators in Sudan's capital city of Khartoum and other areas of the country persisted following the April 11 removal of President al-Bashir and subsequent installation of the TMC. On June 3, security forces broke up the peaceful sit-in in Khartoum, resulting in more than 100 deaths and 700 injuries, international media report. There were also many reports of gender-based violence. For more than one month following the June 3 violence, a nationwide disruption of internet services—compounded with an unreliable phone network and delays in administrative approvals for humanitarian movements and programs—negatively affected relief operations, the UN reports. After mediation by the AU and the GoE, on August 4, the TMC and FFC agreed to a constitutional document that outlines the governance set up during the 39 month transitional period. However, the ongoing economic crisis in the country continues with a large percentage of the population unable to meet the cost of the basic food basket. The situation is now compounded by the heavy rainy season which is causing flooding and destruction of homes in rural areas, cutting off main and secondary roads and rendering movement to humanitarian project sites difficult and dangerous.
 - The UN released a July–December prioritization document for the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Sudan on July 22. The HRP prioritization plan estimates that 8.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, a nearly 50 percent increase from the 5.7 million people estimated to be in need in late 2018. The plan aims to assist 4.4 million people, highlighting food insecurity and multi-sector assistance for refugees as critical needs. The UN is requesting an additional \$150 million in funding, beyond current and expected HRP contributions. To date, donors have provided nearly \$340 million, or nearly 30 percent, of the original \$1.2 billion 2019 HRP request, according to the UN.
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INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

- There has been an increase in intercommunal violence in recent months in the Darfur Region, with many of the confrontations linked to farmers attempting to access land for farming and being prevented from doing so by armed pastoralists. From June 3–6, tensions in East Darfur State resulted in seven deaths and 35 injuries, and displaced an estimated 4,000 people to the state's Ed Daein town. Additionally, from June 20–July 4, the UN recorded seven separate incidents of pastoralists assaulting or threatening internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Central Darfur and North Darfur states. At least seven IDPs were injured during the assaults, and several were robbed of agricultural tools. In West Darfur State, there have been similar occurrences of violence around El Geneina and Krenik localities, where farmers have been driven back into IDP sites after attempting to access farm land. The escalating tensions and conflict in Darfur could affect farmers' ability to plan, consequently jeopardizing food security outcomes in the coming months.
 - Approximately 6,000 new IDPs arrived in South Darfur State's Otash IDP camp from South Darfur's East Jebel Marra Locality from January–May, bringing the total number of IDPs from East Jebel Marra in the camp to an estimated 10,300, according to the UN. The IDPs report that violence and consequent displacement in June 2018 disrupted the cultivation season, resulting in a lack of food that led to their secondary displacement to the Otash IDP camp, according to the UN.
 - On June 27, the UN Security Council extended the AU–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur mandate to October, extending the period for the mission's drawdown. The decision reflects the ongoing political developments in the country and aims to support the transition to a civilian-led government. The extension also follows concerns from humanitarian organizations in Darfur, who have increasingly relied on security escorts to conduct field operations.
 - On July 16, unidentified armed actors attacked UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) peacekeepers conducting a routine patrol in Abyei Area's Amiet market—a joint market for the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities. The attack resulted in five civilian and one peacekeeper death and injured one person. In response, UNISFA deployed additional peacekeepers to the area to enhance security and determine the cause of the attack.
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FOOD SECURITY

- Ongoing cash shortages, currency depreciation, and the effects of the lean season are likely to lead to deteriorating food security outcomes across Sudan through September, according to FEWS NET. FEWS NET projects Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity among IDPs residing in areas of Jebel Marra—a mountainous region encompassing parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur—and areas under the control of the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North in South Kordofan State.⁴ In addition, Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity are expected in parts of Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan states and across most of Darfur and Red Sea State.
- June-to-September seasonal rainfall is forecast to be above-average, likely leading to near-average crop production despite high agricultural input costs and fuel shortages. Accordingly, FEWS NET projects that food security will improve starting in October, when the cereal harvests commence and agricultural labor opportunities improve. However, poor macroeconomic conditions in Sudan are expected to continue driving high food prices, resulting in below-average household purchasing power and sustaining atypically high seasonal levels of food insecurity through at least January 2020.
- According to the UN’s July–December HRP prioritization plan, approximately 90 and 60 percent of displaced and resident households, respectively, cannot meet food needs and require humanitarian assistance. The plan also estimates that 2.2 million children younger than five years of age are acutely malnourished, including 700,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition. From July 10–22, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reached more than 510,000 food-insecure people across Sudan with nearly 6,250 metric tons of in-kind food assistance. USAID/FFP has contributed more than \$150 million to WFP operations in Sudan to date in FY 2019.
- Desert locusts—which pose a significant threat to crop production—have migrated from Saudi Arabia and Yemen into summer breeding areas of Sudan’s North Kordofan State and the Nile River Valley. Locust swarms are also likely to cross into Sudan from Somalia beginning in October if control operations there are unsuccessful. The Government of Sudan (GoS) Plant Protection Department is actively monitoring the situation and positioning equipment and supplies in affected or at-risk areas of the country. USAID continues to provide technical support to pest control actors in Sudan and the region.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- The GoS Ministry of Health recently reported that approximately 20 percent of the national medicine list is unavailable—with less than 5 percent of stocks available through donor contributions—and that stocks of vaccines, mosquito nets, and other critical healthcare supplies are also depleted. The UN World Health Organization (WHO) also noted a \$628,000 funding gap for contingency medicine stocks. USAID/OFDA recently provided funding to WHO for additional Rapid Response Kits, including essential medicines and medical supplies, which will benefit approximately 4.6 million people for one year.
- From April–July, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and partners have reached nearly 13 million children younger than ten years of age across 18 states with vaccinations against measles and polio for the first time in five years, including in areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan where access has been restricted for years due to insecurity and conflict.
- Despite widespread civil unrest, a USAID/OFDA partner continues to provide health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to vulnerable populations in Central Darfur and West Darfur. In June, health facilities supported by the partner recorded 17,900 outpatient consultations—7,300 of which were for children ages five years and younger. During the same month, the partner reached 1,800 households in Central Darfur and West Darfur with WASH programming, and conducted 11 cleaning campaigns at public places and water points.

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

- USAID/OFDA is supporting another NGO partner to conduct integrated health, nutrition, and WASH programming in Central Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur. In June, the partner completed minor repairs on 14 health clinics and trained nearly 170 individuals—including community volunteers and health staff—in community management of acute malnutrition, disease surveillance, and infant and young child feeding practices. The partner, with USAID/OFDA support, is also carrying out health and nutrition activities in Blue Nile and South Kordofan. In June, the NGO began conducting community mobilization activities to increase service uptake in project areas, and rehabilitating health facilities in Blue Nile. In addition, the partner pre-positioned medical supplies and pharmaceuticals in advance of the June–October rainy season. The NGO’s USAID/OFDA-supported programs reach more than 1 million people across the five states.

CONTEXT

- Ongoing conflict, protracted population displacement, and climatic events in Sudan have disrupted livelihood activities and impeded access to natural resources and basic services. Fighting among the Sudanese Armed Forces, armed opposition groups, militias, and ethnic groups in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, Darfur Region, and Abyei has resulted in food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH needs. On April 11, the Sudanese military overthrew President Omar al-Bashir, and subsequent political uncertainty has contributed to heightened humanitarian security and protection concerns. In addition, conflict and food insecurity in neighboring South Sudan continues to fuel an influx of South Sudanese refugees into Sudan, placing further constraints on government and host community resources. The UN estimates that 8.5 million people will require humanitarian assistance during the remainder of 2019, while the 2019 HRP requested approximately \$1.2 billion to provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people in Sudan.
- Insecurity, access restrictions, limited funding, and bureaucratic impediments limit the ability of relief agencies to respond to humanitarian and recovery needs in Sudan. Despite humanitarian access improvements since 2016, particularly in Jebel Marra, relief agencies continue to face a challenging operating environment in Sudan.
- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, economic shocks, and perennial environmental hazards, such as drought and flooding. On October 29, 2018, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Steven C. Koutsis renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2019. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Funding in Darfur			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Multipurpose Cash (MPC), Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$34,164,922
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Central Darfur, West Darfur	\$1,000,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$6,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,995,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,200,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$8,160,000

UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$750,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$5,000,000
UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$6,200,540
	Program Support		\$1,132,069
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR			\$69,102,531

USAID/OFDA Funding in the Two Areas², Abyei, and West Kordofan			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, MPC, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan	\$11,547,563
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	West Kordofan	\$1,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan	\$800,000
UNDP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Abyei	\$200,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan	\$1,300,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan	\$3,305,000
UNMAS	Protection	Two Areas	\$500,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, WASH	Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan	\$1,199,470
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE TWO AREAS, ABYEI, AND WEST KORDOFAN			\$19,852,033

USAID/FFP³			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Food Vouchers; Complementary Services	Central Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur	\$3,470,751
UNICEF	1,160 Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid; 240 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$7,488,063
WFP and Implementing Partners	123,920 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid; 49,236 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food; Food Vouchers; Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$181,421,640
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$192,380,454

State/PRM Funding in Sudan			
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$57,400,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$5,625,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN			\$63,025,000

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE			\$88,954,564
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TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	\$192,380,454
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	\$63,025,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019	\$344,360,018

** USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2019 supports the following NGO partners in Sudan: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), American Refugee Committee (ARC), CARE, Concern, CRS, GOAL, iMMAP, International Medical Corps (IMC), Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Mercy Corps, Near Eastern Foundation (NEF), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Relief International (RI), Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), War Child Canada, World Relief International (WRI), and World Vision.

¹ U.S. Government year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² South Kordofan and Blue Nile

³ 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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>