

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013, JANUARY 25, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

30.9 MILLION

Total Population of Sudan
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 2012

1.4 MILLION

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Camps in Darfur
OCHA – December 2012

2.1 MILLION

Other Populations in Need of Assistance in Darfur
OCHA – December 2012

557,000

IDPs or Severely-Affected Persons in Southern Kordofan
OCHA – November 2012

138,000

IDPs or Severely-Affected Persons in Blue Nile
OCHA – November 2012

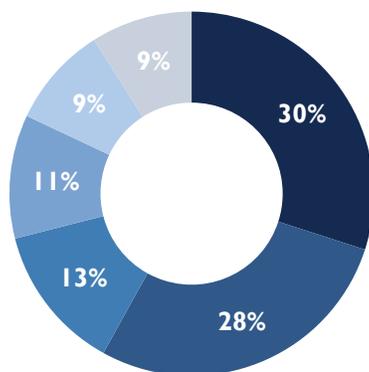
140,000

Refugees in Sudan
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 2013

554,403

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, and South Sudan
UNHCR – January 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Agriculture & Food Security
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (ERMS)
- Health
- Nutrition

HIGHLIGHTS

- 4.4 million people require humanitarian assistance in Sudan
- Moratorium on restrictions on humanitarian assistance in Darfur due to expire January 31
- 2013 Humanitarian Work Plan (HWP) for Sudan requests \$983.4 million to respond to humanitarian needs

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$7,662,472
\$7,662,472	
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2013	
\$297,259,185	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ² ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2012	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In January, President of Sudan Omar al-Bashir and South Sudanese President Salva Kiir convened with African Union High-Level Implementation Panel on Sudan (AUHIP) members in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and reconfirmed their commitment to implementing the September 27 Addis Ababa accords, including agreements regarding oil, security, and trade. However, representatives of the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) did not finalize a timetable for the implementation of outstanding agreements, notably the demilitarization of the Sudan–South Sudan border and the resumption of oil exports from South Sudan through Sudan, and the humanitarian emergency remains unresolved in Sudan’s Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states.
- Since late December, escalating violence has resulted in increased displacement in Darfur. Clashes in the Jebel Amir area, North Darfur State, have resulted in the displacement of approximately 88,000 individuals, while fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and militia groups have displaced thousands of people from the Jebel Marra area.
- Amid increasing insecurity and displacement in Darfur, President al-Bashir issued a presidential decree on December 25 authorizing the formation of a Ministry of Defense-chaired committee to register and regulate international non-governmental organizations (INGOs). The operational status of this committee remains unclear.

¹ USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² Includes humanitarian assistance provided by USAID/OFDA, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), and the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM).

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Insecurity and Internal Displacement

- Fighting and insecurity, including SAF aerial bombardments, armed group attacks, and inter-ethnic clashes, have escalated in Darfur in recent months. On January 4, fighting erupted between the Beni Hussein and Abala Northern Rezeigat groups in the Jebel Amir area of El Sireaf Locality, North Darfur. The clashes resulted in the displacement of approximately 88,000 people, the death of up to 100 others, and the partial or total destruction of more than 39 villages, according to local officials and U.N. reports.
- During December, SAF and militia attacks displaced more than 9,700 individuals from eastern Jebel Marra area to the Zam Zam IDP camp in North Darfur, according to Zam Zam camp officials. GoS authorities estimate that 30,000 people from Golo and Guldo towns in western Jebel Marra fled to Nertiti town and surrounding areas in Central Darfur State between December 24 and January 6, the U.N. reports. In addition, mid-December clashes between the SAF and armed militia groups in Shangil Tobaya and Tawila localities in North Darfur resulted in the displacement of approximately 1,200 individuals to unknown locations, according to the African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur.
- Inter-ethnic fighting between nomadic groups and agriculturalists in the Misterei area of West Darfur State resulted in the displacement of 2,000 people in mid-December, according to the U.N. Persistent fighting remains likely in the coming months as conflict between nomads and farmers typically increases during the harvest season, which coincides with the annual nomadic migration in Darfur.
- The moratorium on restrictions on humanitarian aid in Darfur is expected to expire on January 31, potentially complicating the delivery of emergency assistance and implementation of early recovery programs in Darfur. Renewed annually by HAC since 2007, the moratorium expedites bureaucratic approvals that allow international organizations to conduct humanitarian assistance activities in Darfur, including processing of travel permits and visas for international staff. The U.S. Government (USG) and other international humanitarian actors are concerned that the non-renewal of the moratorium would adversely affect the operations of approximately 15 INGOs operating in Darfur, including ten USAID/OFDA partners.
- To respond to immediate humanitarian needs among conflict-affected populations in Darfur, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$7.1 million in FY 2013 to Mercy Corps, Relief International (RI), the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and ZOA for agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, and WASH activities. USAID/OFDA-funded programs promote increased crop production, expand access to safe drinking water and primary health care facilities, and enhance income-generating opportunities for conflict-affected populations. USAID/OFDA-supported supplementary feeding programs in Zam Zam camp are addressing the nutrition needs of IDPs, while mobile health clinics are improving access to primary health care services for IDPs and host communities in areas surrounding the camp.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$61.1 million in humanitarian assistance to respond to emergency needs and promote early recovery activities, where feasible and sustainable, among Darfuri populations. In addition, USAID/FFP provided approximately \$134 million in FY 2012 to support WFP emergency food assistance distributions to IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Darfur.

Yellow Fever Outbreak and Vaccination Campaign

- As of January 9, yellow fever had affected 35 localities in Darfur, with 849 suspected cases, including 171 associated deaths since September 2012. In response to the outbreak, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and the Sudan Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) launched a vaccination campaign—targeting 5.4 million vulnerable Darfuris—on November 20. Vaccination efforts will help protect vaccinated populations in Darfur from yellow fever for up to 10 years.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000 to WHO in support of the vaccination campaign. In addition, USAID/OFDA partners and other humanitarian organizations continue to support parallel outbreak control measures, including capacity building for state ministry of health workers on disease surveillance. Improvements in surveillance and public

health awareness have contributed to a decline in the overall fatality rate from an average of nearly 43 percent as of October 31 to 20.1 percent as of January 9, according to WHO and FMOH.

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE TWO AREAS & ABYEI

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile

- On December 20, Vice President of Sudan Ali Osman Taha announced GoS plans to re-establish the state of Western Kordofan, which Sudan had integrated into Southern Kordofan State following the January 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The Vice President indicated that Western Kordofan will likely include areas of Southern Kordofan and portions of Abyei Area, but the GoS has not specified the exact boundaries or when the transition would occur.
- Mid-December fighting in Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N)-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states—Sudan's Two Areas—had resulted in 16 deaths as of December 21, according to U.N. reports. According to these reports, clashes between the SAF and SPLM-N in Bau Locality, Blue Nile, killed nine civilians, while SAF aerial bombardments killed seven people in Aire and Um Serdiba villages in Kadugli Locality, Southern Kordofan. The SPLM-N reported that an estimated 3,000 people had fled Southern Kordofan's Rashad Locality to unknown locations due to insecurity as of December 16, while inter-ethnic clashes displaced approximately 2,200 people from Al Sunut Locality in early January, the U.N. reports. Humanitarian organizations remain unable to confirm reported attacks and displacement due to GoS-imposed access restrictions on SPLM-N-controlled areas.
- Humanitarian agencies anticipate that persistent fighting during the dry season and worsening humanitarian conditions in the Two Areas may result in the displacement of up to 30,000 refugees into South Sudan by March 2013. Relief organizations estimate that fighting in the Two Areas since June 2011 has internally displaced or otherwise severely affected approximately 695,000 individuals, while more than 215,000 refugees have sought assistance in Ethiopia, Kenya, and South Sudan. Insecurity and GoS restrictions continue to impede the ability of relief agencies to deliver life-saving assistance to conflict-affected populations in SPLM-N-controlled areas of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan.
- In December 2012, WFP distributed 4,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance in general food distributions, providing two-month full rations for approximately 119,400 conflict-affected people in GoS-held localities of Southern Kordofan. In addition, WFP distributed 22 MT of food for 3,000 people through supplementary feeding programs in Southern Kordofan.
- During 2012, WFP distributed nearly 11,400 MT of household food rations for approximately 163,000 beneficiaries and 73 MT of rations for approximately 9,000 individuals through supplementary feeding programs in GoS-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan, as well as 1.5 MT of food to approximately 730 children through an emergency school feeding program in the capital city of Kadugli.
- USAID/OFDA continues to support various humanitarian activities in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, including agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions. In 2012, USAID/OFDA partner Save the Children/Sweden screened nearly 69,000 children for malnutrition in Southern Kordofan and provided treatment for more than 11,000 children suffering from moderate and severe acute malnutrition. In addition, USAID/OFDA-supported activities provided psychosocial support services for children, child-friendly spaces, mobile health services, and WASH promotion campaigns in affected areas.

Abyei Area

- While security conditions in Abyei Area remained relatively stable throughout December, the humanitarian community is concerned about potential conflict between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya ethnic groups, as the latter continues its seasonal pastoralist migration through Abyei Area. As of January 13, the U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei reported the presence of an estimated 50,000 Misseriya with approximately 1.2 million livestock in Abyei Area.
- To minimize the risk of resource-based conflict among migrating populations, USAID/OFDA and USAID's Office of Transition and Conflict Mitigation (USAID/OTCM) are collaborating to rehabilitate water sources for vulnerable populations along key migration routes and in returnee areas to ensure access to safe drinking water for human and livestock consumption.

- With nearly \$17.6 million in FY 2012 support for ongoing programs, USAID/OFDA continues to provide critical health, nutrition, and protection assistance to vulnerable populations in accessible parts of Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan.

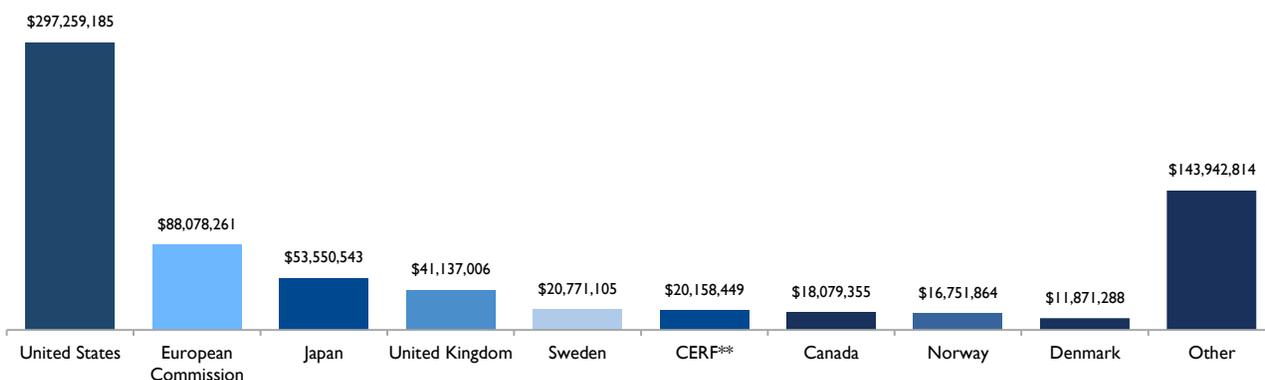
FOOD SECURITY

- As of November 2012, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported improved access to food in most parts of Sudan due to the onset of the October-to-February harvest season, improved access to wild foods, increased informal trade across the Sudan–South Sudan border, and stable fuel prices.
- Although the harvest season has resulted in generally improved food security conditions, up to 3.5 million Sudanese face Stressed and Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Phase (IPC) 2 and 3, respectively—levels of food insecurity. Restricted humanitarian access, high inflation, continued displacement, and ongoing conflict in Darfur, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan represent the main drivers of food insecurity in Sudan, according to FEWS NET.
- In FY 2012, USAID/FFP provided approximately \$182.5 million in emergency food assistance for food-insecure populations across Sudan.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of January 25, the 2012 HWP remained 65 percent funded, with reported donor contributions of \$711.6 million of the nearly \$1.1 billion in requested funding. The 2013 HWP for Sudan requests approximately \$983.4 million to address the needs of an estimated 4.4 million conflict-affected and food-insecure individuals in 2013.
- In FY 2012, State/PRM provided \$34.2 million to UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for protection activities and to provide assistance to refugees and conflict-affected persons in Sudan.

2012 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 25, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on the 2012 calendar year, while United States figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2012 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2011 and ended September 30, 2012.

**Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

CONTEXT

- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, economic shocks, and perennial environmental hazards, such as drought and flooding.
- Since 2003, the complex emergency in Darfur has affected more than 4.7 million people, including more than 1.4 million IDPs who remain in camps, according to U.N. agencies. Conflict continues among the SAF, armed opposition groups, militias, and ethnic groups. Insecurity, access restrictions, and bureaucratic impediments limit the ability of relief agencies to respond to humanitarian and recovery needs.

- On July 3, 2004, the GoS signed a joint communiqué with the U.N., committing to a moratorium on restrictions for humanitarian work in Darfur. In 2007, the GoS formally reaffirmed the July 2004 commitment to the Darfur moratorium and agreed to procedures that would facilitate the expedited delivery of assistance to Darfur. The moratorium is due to expire on January 31, 2013.
- The January 2005 signing of the CPA between the GoS and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement officially ended more than two decades of North–South conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others. In accordance with the CPA, the 10 states of Southern Sudan conducted a referendum on self-determination on January 9, 2011, which resulted in the independence of the Republic of South Sudan on July 9, 2011. Between the signing of the CPA and the independence of South Sudan, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to South Sudan and the Three Areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile, according to UNHCR.
- In late January 2012, the RSS ceased oil production in South Sudan after negotiations stalled between Sudan and South Sudan regarding the terms and conditions related to the export of South Sudanese oil through Sudan. In early August, the GoS and RSS agreed to resume South Sudanese oil exports through Sudan, and on September 27, the two governments reached an agreement on oil, trade, and security issues.
- On October 31, 2012, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Ambassador Joseph D. Stafford renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2013. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur²			
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	South Darfur	\$2,236,305
RI	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$2,499,415
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
ZOA	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur	\$381,620
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$7,117,340
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2013			\$7,117,340

USAID/OFDA Assistance in The Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan

Program Support	\$545,132
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$545,132
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN IN FY 2013	\$545,132

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE **\$7,662,472**

TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2013 **\$7,662,472**

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of January 25, 2013.

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 response efforts in Sudan 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:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at
<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>