

# SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

JANUARY 27, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**5.8 million**

People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan  
HRP – January 2016

**2 million\***

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur  
HRP – January 2016

**230,000\***

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in the Two Areas  
HRP – January 2016

**437,800**

Refugees in Sudan  
UNHCR – December 2016

**297,200**

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan since December 2013  
UNHCR – December 2016

**312,500**

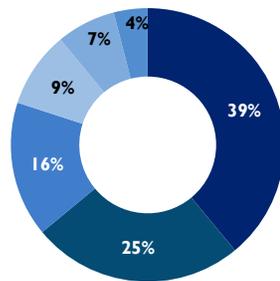
Sudanese Refugees in Chad  
UNHCR – December 2016

**240,100**

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan  
UNHCR – August 2016

\* The UN estimates a further half a million IDPs reside in host communities and settlements in Darfur, while armed actors report that an additional 545,000 IDPs reside in parts of the Two Areas under their control.

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



- Health (39%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (25%)
- Nutrition (16%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (7%)
- Other (4%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (77%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (14%)
- Cash Transfers & Vouchers for Food (9%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- USG announces easing of sanctions against Sudan; AU, UN welcome move
- GoS publishes revised humanitarian objectives in late December 2016
- Relief agencies monitor effects of economic austerity policies on humanitarian conditions and aid operations across Sudan

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$54,185,036
USAID/FFP	\$164,324,307
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$33,750,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$252,259,343</b>

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On January 13, the U.S. Government (USG) announced that it would ease certain trade and investment sanctions on Sudan, following positive bilateral engagement with the Government of Sudan (GoS) on a variety of issues, including humanitarian access, since mid-2016.
- The GoS published revised Directives and Procedures for Humanitarian Action in Sudan in late December 2016. The revision includes several notable changes that, when implemented, will facilitate improved access.
- The UN and the GoS recently concluded the first multi-sector, interagency assessment of humanitarian conditions in Central Darfur State's Golo town since 2012. The UN, USG, and relief organizations continue to monitor humanitarian needs, advocate with officials at all levels of government, and work to reach vulnerable people with emergency relief support across conflict-affected areas of Sudan.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## CURRENT EVENTS

- The USG recently announced its decision to ease certain trade and investment sanctions on Sudan, following positive bilateral engagement with the GoS on several issues, including humanitarian access, since July 2016. UN Humanitarian and Resident Coordinator in Sudan Marta Ruedas subsequently issued a public statement welcoming the move as providing a platform to improve provision of emergency assistance to populations in need while also enabling sustainable development. The African Union (AU) similarly welcomed the easing of sanctions in Sudan. On January 17, U.S. Embassy staff in Sudan's capital city of Khartoum, led by the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires and the USAID/Sudan Mission Director, briefed UN agencies, international financial institutions, donors, and non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives on the sanctions changes.
  - Economic austerity measures in Sudan—including changes in the official exchange rate policy, bank regulations, the lifting of some public subsidies, and related inflation and civil unrest—have prompted concerns from the UN and humanitarian agencies in recent months. The humanitarian donor community is working with NGOs to address concerns regarding high inflation, currency-related donor regulations, and managing salaries, among other concerns. USAID, the UN, and other members of the humanitarian community continue to monitor conditions and assess potential options for mitigating economic impacts on emergency relief operations and intended beneficiaries.
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## INSECURITY, HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, AND REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

- On December 25, the GoS released amended Directives and Procedures for Humanitarian Action in Sudan. USG representatives have noted that the new directives, if implemented, represent a significant step toward improving humanitarian access in the country and now comply with UN resolutions on international norms for humanitarian access. The revised document includes a number of notable changes from the May 2016 version, such as authorizing relief organizations to select their own implementing partners and staff based on operational requirements; removing the requirement for travel permits except in areas of active conflict and military operations; recognizing independence as a core principle of humanitarian action; and allowing the publication of humanitarian data and reporting following an informational copy shared with the GoS. The new directives also provide guidance that state-level authorities review and approve or reject technical agreements—required for all humanitarian projects implemented by NGOs—within 15 days of submission.
- From December 8–13, the UN and GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) jointly led an interagency assessment to Golo in Jebel Marra—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states. The assessment, following a joint GoS–UN scoping mission to Golo in August, was the first full humanitarian assessment mission to the town since 2012 and included the first civilian aircraft to land in Golo in five years. Following the mission's successful completion, the UN reported notable progress in terms of GoS and UN assistance to the area; for example, the mission observed refurbished public infrastructure and water points that were under repair or newly established.
- Additionally, a USG delegation—including the U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan, the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, and USAID/Sudan Mission Director—visited Kadugli town, South Kordofan State, in early December to engage with local stakeholders and observe conditions in the area. The USG delegation met with local GoS officials, UN and NGO representatives, and traditional leaders while in Kadugli; USAID staff also met with relief actors.
- In early January, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) released the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan for 2017, outlining response priorities and financial requirements to support South Sudanese refugees in several neighboring countries, including Sudan. UNHCR and its partners have requested approximately \$167 million to address the emergency food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan, which totaled nearly 297,200 individuals as of late December; the UN anticipates an additional 60,000 South Sudanese refugee arrivals to Sudan during 2017.

## DARFUR

- Although relief actors report improved access to some conflict-affected areas of Sudan, insecurity and bureaucratic challenges continue to impede critical humanitarian operations, particularly in areas of Darfur Region, including Jebel Marra. According to the UN, ongoing conflict in Darfur newly displaced approximately 97,500 people across the region in 2016; however, unconfirmed reports suggest that the insecurity may have displaced as many as 196,900 people during the year. The UN, USG, and humanitarian stakeholders continue to underscore the need for sustained access to conflict-affected populations to identify critical needs and enable the delivery of life-saving support.
- On January 10, the Governor of Central Darfur convened the first meeting of a new state committee on humanitarian coordination, comprising state authorities, UN and NGO representatives, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, and the Joint AU–UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the UN reports. The Governor had established the committee by decree in early January with the core functions of overseeing humanitarian coordination; planning, monitoring, and evaluating humanitarian activities; facilitating humanitarian access; and enabling partnerships between international humanitarian agencies, government line ministries, and national NGOs. According to the UN, the committee will have one scheduled meeting each year, in addition to ad hoc meetings in the event of emergencies or at the request of the state HAC or relief agencies.
- In late December, the GoS launched an intention survey to identify the plans and desires of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North Darfur’s Abu Shouk IDP camp, the UN reports. During a ceremony hosted by commissioners of North Darfur’s El Fasher Locality and the state HAC office, GoS officials called on IDPs to participate in the survey to improve understanding of their views on returning to areas of origin, integrating into host communities, or settling elsewhere in Sudan. The GoS reportedly plans to coordinate with humanitarian partners in North Darfur to ensure that the survey is transparent and voluntary and to expand the survey to all other IDP camps in the state in the coming months, according to the UN.

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## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- According to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), positive October/November 2016 harvests were expected to significantly reduce the number of people in Sudan facing Crisis—IPC 3—or higher levels of acute food insecurity from peak levels recorded during the preceding lean season from June-to-September.<sup>4</sup> USAID/OFDA partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) also projected above-average harvest yields, including millet and sorghum, due to ample rainfall through mid-October and favorable crop development. In addition to increased food supply for consumption, the recent harvest has provided additional agricultural and other livelihood opportunities and income for some households.
- Despite the improvement, acute food insecurity remains a concern among IDP and refugee populations countrywide. In addition, relief actors have expressed concern that the new economic austerity measures—including reduced fuel subsidies and increased electricity tariffs—will likely increase the cost of transporting food commodities and other related fees, likely resulting in increased staple food prices.
- Health actors recently screened 4 million Sudanese children—approximately 75 percent of children younger than five years of age countrywide—for malnutrition. The screening identified more than 53,500 children facing severe acute malnutrition and approximately 267,000 facing moderate acute malnutrition, FEWS NET reports. North Darfur, Central Darfur, and South Kordofan recorded the highest numbers of children experiencing acute malnutrition. USAID—including USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP—continues to support implementing partners providing agriculture, food, nutrition, and livelihoods assistance, among other support, to people in need in Sudan.
- In coordination with Blue Nile State officials and a local partner, an international NGO is providing small-scale agricultural assistance to farmers in the state’s Al Tadamon and El Rossieres localities, the UN reports. As of early December, the program had assisted more than 800 farmers with seed distributions and mechanized farming services to increase sorghum production and bolster the food security and livelihood conditions of rural small-scale farmers.

<sup>4</sup>The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

- With USAID/OFDA funding, the NGO also provided life-saving health and WASH support to approximately 16,000 IDPs and other conflict-affected people in Blue Nile’s Damazein and Rossieres localities.

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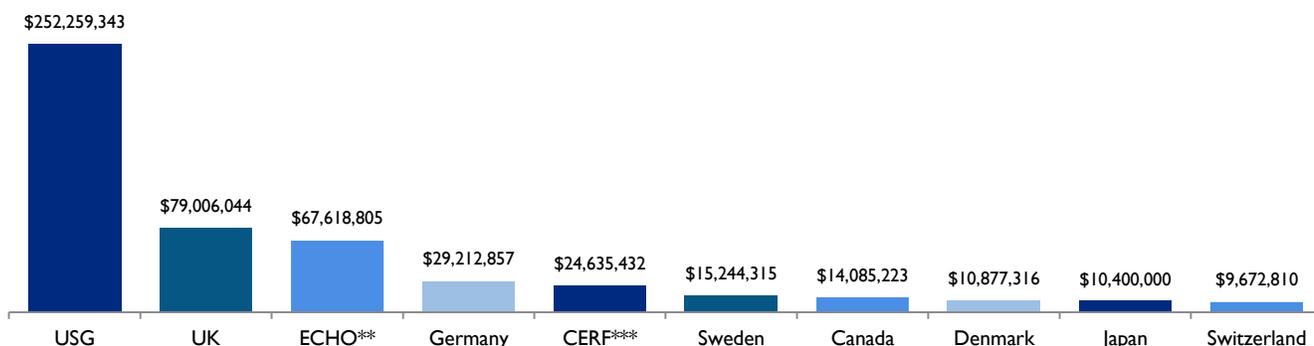
## OTHER ASSISTANCE

- The Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)—produced annually and including priorities and relief activities for the Sudan humanitarian crisis—was underfunded by an average of 44 percent each year between 2012 and 2015, the UN reports. In 2015, 11 of the 20 major Sudan HRP donors reportedly provided funding below 2012 levels; furthermore, three donors provided the majority of funding to the 2015 HRP, with the USG contributing approximately 51 percent of total funding.
- The UN is working to bolster funding and diversify donor support for Sudan by increasing visibility about needs, improving coordination of resource mobilization efforts, and supporting efficient, flexible, and transparent funding arrangements. In recent days, the HAC and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) convened a workshop to review achievements and challenges related to the 2016 Sudan HRP, which had received approximately 57 percent of the \$952 million appeal as of late December. In FY 2016, the USG provided more than \$252 million through USAID/FFP, USAID/OFDA, and State/PRM to support humanitarian programming in Sudan.

## 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 1.2 million long-term IDPs who remain in camps, according to the UN. Conflict continues among the Sudanese Armed Forces, 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.
- In July 2004, the GoS signed a joint communiqué with the UN, committing to a moratorium on restrictions for humanitarian work in Darfur. In 2007, the GoS formally reaffirmed the 2004 commitment and agreed to procedures to facilitate the expedited delivery of assistance to Darfur. The moratorium expired on January 31, 2013. In March 2013, the GoS finalized and released a directive setting out new regulations and procedures governing humanitarian agencies operating in Sudan. The directive codifies and clarifies many existing regulations, while introducing some new procedures. To date, government restrictions on humanitarian activities remain a major challenge to meeting the needs of beneficiaries.
- On July 14, 2011, the GoS and the Liberation and Justice Movement, an armed opposition group in Darfur, signed the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, a framework for establishing a comprehensive peace process in Darfur.
- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (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 Two Areas and Abyei, according to UNHCR.
- On October 2, 2016, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Ervin Massinga renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2017. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

**2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\***  
PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of January 26, 2017. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2016 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2015.

\*\*European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO).

\*\*\*Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support underfunded and sudden-onset emergencies.

**USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016<sup>1</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA Funding in Darfur<sup>2</sup></b>			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$29,602,178
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$300,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$750,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Darfur-wide	\$4,106,520
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR</b>			<b>\$43,258,698</b>

**USAID/OFDA Funding in the Three Areas<sup>3</sup> and Central and Eastern Sudan**

NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Abyei Area, Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan	\$4,528,485
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$300,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$1,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$450,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$2,042,532

UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$300,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,305,321
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN</b>			<b>\$10,926,338</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>4</sup></b>			
UNICEF	560 metric tons (MT) of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	Countrywide	\$3,328,651
UN World Food Program (WFP) and Implementing Partners	133,305 MT of Emergency Food Assistance, Local and Regional Procurement, and Cash/Vouchers	Countrywide	\$160,995,656
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$164,324,307</b>

<b>State/PRM Funding in Sudan</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$31,250,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN</b>			<b>\$33,750,000</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>\$54,185,036</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>\$164,324,307</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>\$33,750,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$252,259,343</b>

\*\*USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2016 supports the following NGO and international organization partners in Sudan: American Refugee Committee (ARC), CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Concern, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mercy Corps, Near East Foundation (NEF), Relief International (RI), Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSFG), and World Relief International (WRI). Active USAID/OFDA partner programs funded in previous years include: United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) and World Vision International (WVI).

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of September 30, 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan.

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>