

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

MARCH 24, 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

450,000

Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – March 2017

351,000

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan since December 2013
UNHCR – March 2017

313,400

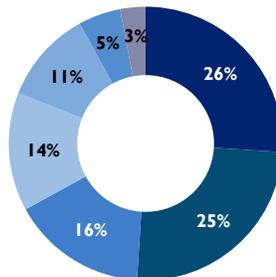
Sudanese Refugees in Chad
UNHCR – February 2017

242,100

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan
UNHCR – February 2017

* The UN estimates an additional 500,000 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/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017



- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (26%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (25%)
- Nutrition (16%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (14%)
- Health (11%)
- Protection (5%)
- Other (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (81%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (19%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Above-average harvest reduces food insecurity levels across Sudan
- GoS implements revised humanitarian directives to facilitate relief operations
- Humanitarian actors report improved access in Jebel Marra region
- Relief agencies coordinate to support influx of South Sudanese refugees

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA	\$15,331,903
USAID/FFP	\$92,393,992
State/PRM ³	\$2,600,000
Total	\$110,325,895

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- An above-average 2016/2017 harvest and regular access to seasonal agricultural labor have reduced food insecurity across Sudan, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). However, parts of South Kordofan State and Jebel Marra continue to experience elevated levels of acute food insecurity due to disrupted agricultural production, ongoing insecurity, and population displacement.
- In mid-January, the Government of Sudan (GoS) Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) convened a workshop in the capital city of Khartoum to communicate key elements of the revised Directives and Procedures for Humanitarian Action in Sudan.
- More than 46,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since January 1, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), prompting the UN agency and other humanitarian actors to scale up response activities to meet the needs of refugees and affected host community members.

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)

INSECURITY, HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, AND REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

- In October 2016, several armed opposition groups jointly renewed their unilateral six-month ceasefire in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states and Darfur Region. The GoS similarly renewed its ceasefire in January 2017 for six months. Although conflict in these areas typically increases in December and January—the beginning of the dry season—the ceasefires have contributed to moderately improved security conditions and reduced new population displacement.
 - The GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the GoS Ministry of Social Affairs convened a two-day workshop in mid-January in Khartoum to familiarize stakeholders with the revised HAC directives, issued in December 2016 to improve humanitarian access for relief actors operating in Sudan. HAC Commissioners from Sudan’s 18 states and Abyei Area, along with National Intelligence and Security Service and Military Intelligence representatives, attended the workshop, which highlighted key elements of the directives and safety and security considerations for implementation.
 - On January 26, USAID/OFDA staff in Khartoum met with key donors, the UN, and non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives to discuss humanitarian access in Sudan. During the meetings, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Marta Ruedas reported positive access developments in recent months, including several GoS approvals for interagency assessments in Blue Nile and Darfur, and constructive engagement between the GoS and the UN regarding implementation of the revised HAC directives.
 - Since January 1, more than 46,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan, UNHCR reports. Conflict and food insecurity in South Sudan continue to drive widespread population displacement, and many refugees arriving in Sudan are experiencing acute malnutrition. Approximately 351,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since conflict erupted in South Sudan in December 2013, according to UNHCR. The refugees, the majority of whom are women and children, have primarily settled in areas where humanitarian resources are limited. Relief organizations are focusing on child protection, including assistance for unaccompanied and separated children. Additionally, UNHCR is developing contingency plans and preparing to scale up assistance to meet the needs of the new arrivals.
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DARFUR

- On February 12, UN Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator for Darfur and members of the African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) traveled to Central Darfur State’s Boori, Koron, and Sorong villages to assess the protection needs of displaced persons, marking the first GoS-authorized visit to the villages in recent years.
- A UN interagency mission assessed the humanitarian needs of populations affected by conflict between GoS forces and an armed opposition group in Jebel Marra—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states—from February 19–21. The mission estimated that approximately 25,000 people, including 14,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), require nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance.
- Humanitarian organizations are scaling up assistance to vulnerable populations in Jebel Marra’s Golo town. In coordination with the GoS, a USAID/OFDA NGO partner recently provided vaccines and staffing support to a hospital in Golo, and plans to rehabilitate the outpatient department and nutrition support facilities. The organization also opened two health centers in nearby Bari Ari and Boori villages to reduce congestion at the hospital. In addition, USAID partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) provided drilling equipment and constructed water infrastructure, including two hand pumps, to improve access to safe drinking water in Golo.
- In FY 2016, the USAID/OFDA-supported Rapid Response Fund (RRF)—managed by the International Organization for Migration—reached approximately 523,000 vulnerable beneficiaries with immediate life-saving assistance. In total, the RRF supported six projects in during the fiscal year, including emergency WASH assistance for IDPs and recent returnees in Central Darfur and North Darfur, emergency protection support in conflict-affected Kutum locality in North Darfur, and the provision of relief commodities to vulnerable populations in Central Darfur and West Kordofan states.

FOOD SECURITY

- Preliminary results of the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission estimate national 2016/2017 cereal production at nearly 8 million metric tons (MT)—a nearly 70 percent increase compared to the previous five-year average—as a result of above-average June-to-October 2016 rainfall, FEWS NET reports. Despite national-level improvements, erratic rainfall distribution and dry spells, particularly in parts of North Darfur and South Kordofan, have led to local below-average cereal production.
- As a result of above-average cereal yields, FEWS NET anticipates that most areas of the country will continue to experience Minimal—IPC 1—or Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity through September 2017. Areas of Jebel Marra and South Kordofan are already experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity, which could deteriorate to Emergency—IPC 4—conditions due to disrupted agricultural production, ongoing insecurity, and population displacement.⁴
- Despite the improved food security conditions in most areas, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) estimates that approximately 70,000 pregnant or lactating women are undernourished across Sudan, and 2 million children younger than five years of age could experience acute malnutrition in 2017. In December 2016, WFP provided 1.2 million people with general food assistance; in 2017, the UN agency plans to assist 4.2 million vulnerable people—including IDPs, refugees, and host community members—through emergency food distributions, cash-based transfers, nutritional support, and resilience-building activities.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- Conflict-related displacement in Sudan has limited access to basic services, leaving vulnerable populations exposed to malnutrition and diseases. USAID partner UNICEF continues to respond to the outbreak of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) that began in August 2016, conducting hygiene promotion activities, chlorinating and rehabilitating water sources, and distributing medical supplies to health centers in affected areas. During the month of February, the UN agency provided diarrheal disease kits to health facilities in Gedaref, Khartoum, and Red Sea states to treat nearly 1,500 AWD cases.
- In January and February, UNICEF reached more than 13,000 children in Sudan experiencing severe acute malnutrition with life-saving treatment, and plans to target a total of 250,000 children in 2017. With USAID/OFDA assistance, UNICEF aims to support targeted nutrition training and treatment activities, and provide live-saving child protection and health care assistance to conflict-affected children.

OTHER ASSISTANCE

- In March 2017, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) provided £2 million—approximately \$2.5 million—to UNHCR to deliver blankets, cooking kits, sleeping mats, and other critical relief items to South Sudanese refugees arriving in Sudan, primarily in East Darfur and White Nile states. DFID has provided more than £8 million—approximately \$10 million—to deliver food, shelter, and WASH assistance to approximately 164,200 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan since 2014.
- On February 20, the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) announced two new contributions totaling €8 million—approximately \$8.4 million—to WFP to support cash-based food assistance programs for refugees in Kassala State, as well as nutrition programs and humanitarian air support services across Sudan.
- The Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF)—a multi-donor fund that responds to critical humanitarian needs in Sudan—has allocated \$21 million to assist vulnerable populations across Sudan in 2017, including 3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Darfur. The SHF focuses on providing cash-based emergency assistance to IDPs, returnees, and refugees. Since 2006, the SHF has received and granted more than \$1 billion to international and national NGOs and UN agencies to provide relief to people in need.

⁴ 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.

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, Abyei, and the Two Areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan, 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.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Funding in Darfur²			
NGO Partners**	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$428,759
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$950,000
UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$3,610,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
	Program Support		\$150,099
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR			\$11,138,858

USAID/OFDA Funding in the Three Areas³ and Central and Eastern Sudan			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$600,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$400,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$1,500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$190,000
UN Mine Action Service	Protection	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$500,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$500,000
	Program Support		\$3,045
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$4,193,045

USAID/FFP⁴			
WFP and Implementing Partners	94,779 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance and Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$92,393,992
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$92,393,992

State/PRM Funding in Sudan			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$2,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN			\$2,600,000

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	\$15,331,903
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	\$92,393,992
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	\$2,600,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017	\$110,325,895

** USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2017 supports the following NGO partner in Sudan: GOAL.

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 March 24, 2017.

³ Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and South Kordofan.

⁴ 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 +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.