

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

MARCH 29, 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 – January 2013

2.1 MILLION

Other Populations in Need of Assistance in Darfur
OCHA – January 2013

907,000

IDPs or Severely Affected Persons in Southern Kordofan
OCHA – January 2013

158,000

IDPs or Severely Affected Persons in Blue Nile
OCHA – January 2013

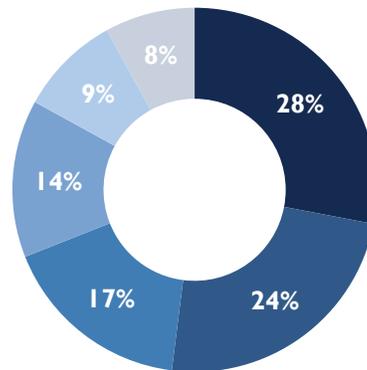
142,000

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

553,224

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

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 4.8 million people in Sudan in need
- Clashes across Darfur have displaced thousands since January
- U.S. Government (USG) provides additional \$17 million to support vulnerable populations in need across Sudan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$18,763,951
State/PRM ²	\$5,800,000
\$24,563,951	TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2013
\$290,165,185	TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2012

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On March 4, the Government of Sudan (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.
- Violence stemming from disputes over gold mining and land tenure has displaced more than 100,000 people in the Jebel Amir region of North Darfur since January 2012, according to the U.N. Humanitarian agencies are responding to needs among the displaced.
- To date in FY 2013, the USG has provided nearly \$25 million to address the needs of vulnerable populations across Sudan, including IDPs, refugees, and host communities. USAID/OFDA-supported activities strengthen emergency response capabilities, increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, provide health and nutrition services, and reduce the economic impact of violence and displacement on affected communities. State/PRM has contributed \$5.8 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and UNHCR for countrywide operations.

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

² U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Security and Population Movements

- Violent clashes across Central, North, and South Darfur states since January have led to deteriorating security conditions and large-scale displacement throughout Darfur, particularly in North Darfur State.
- Since mid-February, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudanese Liberation Army/Minni Minawi have clashed in South Darfur State, international media report. The fighting has forced some people to seek refuge in Nyala town and nearby IDP camps. Between March 12 and 17, an estimated 5,000 people sought refuge in the Al Salam IDP camp, following fighting that broke out between SAF and an armed group near Nyala, South Darfur, according to the U.N. One USAID/OFDA partner is providing health care services and supporting mobile health clinics at the camp.
- Clashes between Beni Hussein and Northern Rezeigat groups over land ownership and gold mining rights in January and February displaced more than 100,000 people in the Jebel Amir area of North Darfur State. The IDPs fled to areas throughout North Darfur, including more than 65,000 people to El Sireaf town and approximately 9,000 people to Kebkabiya and Saraf Omra towns, as well as to parts of Central, South, and West Darfur states, according to the U.N. Following a reconciliation meeting between the two groups on March 1, the situation in the Jebel Amir area has begun to stabilize, the U.N. reports. The road between Saraf Omra and El Sireaf has reopened, allowing humanitarian agencies to transport supplies by road to assist IDPs.
- February 6 fighting in the Jebel Marra area, Central Darfur State, between the SAF and an armed opposition group prompted more than 9,000 people to flee to Nertiti, West Darfur, bringing the total number of people displaced from Jebel Marra to Nertiti to more than 17,000 since fighting began in December 2012, according to the U.N.

Humanitarian Response

- Humanitarian organizations, local government entities, and the Africa Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) are coordinating to deliver relief assistance to populations affected by the Jebel Amir fighting. Approximately 68,600 people displaced by the conflict in Jebel Amir had received emergency shelter and relief items as of March 10. USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) began providing safe drinking water to 10,000 conflict-affected people in El Sireaf on March 8, according to the U.N. In addition, the ICRC has repaired water pumps and installed water bladders in El Sireaf and Saraf Orma, providing safe drinking water to approximately 20,000 people, the U.N. reports.
- In early February, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) distributed one-month food rations to approximately 8,000 registered IDPs in Nertiti. Additionally, the GoS Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES), with the support of Islamic Relief Worldwide and USAID/OFDA partners UNICEF and Tearfund, improved WASH conditions and access to safe drinking water through drilling boreholes, constructing new sanitation structures, and running health clinics at a new IDP camp in Nertiti recently designated by HAC.
- To date in FY 2013, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$17.2 million for activities that improve household food security by increasing crop production, promote good hygiene practices, diversify income sources and develop business skills, and improve the nutrition status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. With ongoing FY 2012 USAID/OFDA funding, ZOA is assisting conflict-affected households throughout Darfur by helping to increase food security through expanded agricultural production, as well as supporting livelihoods activities, such as microfinance activities, that increase household resilience to cope with economic, climatic, and security shocks.
- With ongoing FY 2012 funding, USAID/OFDA partners continue to meet emergency needs and support early recovery activities, where feasible and appropriate. One USAID/OFDA partner continues to provide nutrition and health assistance to IDPs in and around the Zam Zam IDP camp in North Darfur. In January, the partner provided primary health care services for more than 24,000 conflict-affected people and treated more than 1,100 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition.
- USAID/FFP partner WFP reached more than 1.5 million people in Darfur in February through general distributions of more than 14,000 metric tons (MT) of food. An additional 670,000 people received food assistance through supplementary feeding, food for asset, and other emergency programs.

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE TWO AREAS & ABYEI

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile

- Humanitarian organizations continue to advocate for access to all conflict-affected civilians in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states, where relief agencies estimate that more than 1 million people are internally displaced or otherwise severely affected since fighting began in June 2011. The fighting has also forced more than 228,000 people to seek refuge in Ethiopia, Kenya, and South Sudan.
- An interagency mission—comprising U.N. agency, NGO, donor, and GoS HAC representatives—visited Ed Damazine, Blue Nile State, on March 12, the first such mission since fighting erupted in September 2011, according to the U.N. In March, the GoS granted WFP access to conduct rapid assessments in some GoS-controlled localities in Blue Nile, the U.N. reports. As of mid-March, WFP had assessed needs among IDP and conflict-affected populations in Geissan and Kurmuk localities, finding approximately 51,000 people in urgent need of additional humanitarian assistance.
- Since early 2012, USAID/FFP partner WFP has secured incremental access gains to GoS-held localities in Southern Kordofan. Between January 1 and March 6, WFP reached more than 64,000 people with food assistance in accessible areas of the state.
- As of March 10, approximately 83,000 people in GoS-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan had gained access to safe drinking water due to efforts by USAID/OFDA and various national and international NGOs to install two hand pumps in Abu Jubeiha Locality and two water yards in Al Sunut Locality, WES reports. In addition, USAID/OFDA partner Concern is providing relief items and agriculture and health assistance to conflict-affected populations in Southern Kordofan. Activities include supporting nutrition services to treat severe acute malnutrition and increasing food productivity by distributing seeds and introducing sustainable agricultural practices.
- Through ongoing FY 2012 funding, USAID/OFDA partner Save the Children (SC) screened more than 17,300 children for acute malnutrition in 15 health centers in Southern Kordofan between January and February.

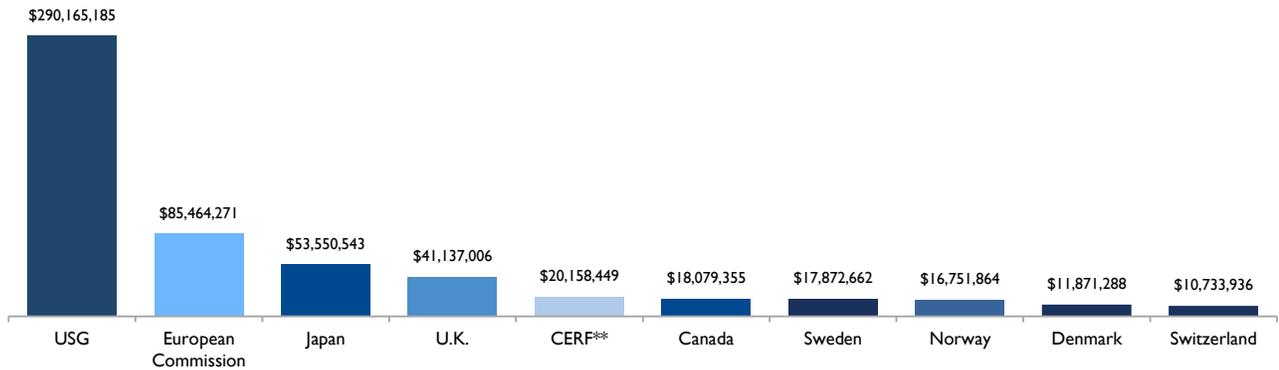
Abyei Area

- Between July 2012 and January 2013, the International Organization for Migration registered the return of more than 21,600 people to 73 villages in areas north and south of the River Kiir. Of these returning individuals, approximately 14,000 people have permanently returned to Abyei, while many people regularly travel between Abyei and areas of displacement to visit family members, and secure access to food and basic services, U.N. reports.
- Through funding to U.N. agencies and NGOs, USAID/OFDA supports a variety of humanitarian activities that address the needs of Abyei Area displaced persons and returnees. Through ongoing FY 2012 funding, USAID/OFDA partner SC is improving sanitation facilities, increasing access to safe drinking water, and promoting good hygiene practices among the displaced in Abyei to help prevent the spread of diseases.

FOOD SECURITY

- As of February 2013, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported continued food security improvements in more secure, stable areas of Sudan due to improved food availability and access to food in the market. However, Stressed and Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2 and 3, respectively—levels of food insecurity are likely to persist for 3.5 million Sudanese in Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan, and conflict-affected areas of Darfur through June. FEWS NET reports that persistent insecurity, restricted trade and humanitarian assistance, restraints on population movement, and diminishing purchasing power are the main drivers for food insecurity in these areas.
- USAID/FFP has provided more than \$100 million in 2013 for emergency food needs of food-insecure populations across Sudan and continues to provide support to affected populations. In addition, ongoing USAID/FFP FY 2012 programs continue to address the immediate needs of conflict-affected populations in Sudan.

2012 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of March 29, 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.
- In July 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 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.
- 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 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. On September 27, 2012, the two governments reached an agreement on oil, trade, and security issues, and on March 12, 2013, GoS and RSS officials established a timetable for the implementation of the agreements reached in the September 27 Addis Ababa accords.
- On October 31, 2012, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires 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			
American Refugee Committee	Health, Nutrition, WASH	South Darfur	\$3,994,088
Catholic Relief Services	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Central Darfur, West Darfur	\$2,033,983
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	South Darfur	\$2,236,305
Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$2,499,415
War Child Canada	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	West Darfur	\$2,073,408
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
ZOA	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur	\$381,620
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$17,218,819
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2013			\$17,218,819

USAID/OFDA Assistance in The Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan			
WFP	UNHAS		\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$545,132
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$1,545,132
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN IN FY 2013			\$1,545,132

State/PRM Assistance in Sudan			
ICRC	ICRC Country Operations	Sudan-wide	\$3,000,000
UNHCR	UNHCR Country Operations	Sudan-wide	\$2,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$5,800,000

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$18,763,951
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$5,800,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2013			\$24,563,951

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 29, 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>