

# SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

MARCH 30, 2018

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**5.5 million**

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan  
2018 HRP – February 2018

**1.76 million**

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur  
2018 HRP – February 2018

**235,000\***

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

**925,000**

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan  
UNHCR – February 2018

**768,000**

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan  
UNHCR – March 2018

**327,500**

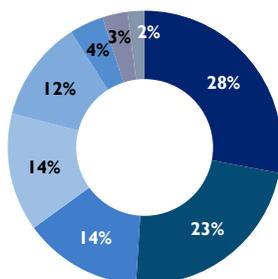
Sudanese Refugees in Chad  
UNHCR – February 2018

**265,800**

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan  
UNHCR – February 2018

\* Armed actors report that up to 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 2017–2018



- Health (28%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (23%)
- Nutrition (14%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (14%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (4%)
- Protection (3%)
- Other (2%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017–2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (57%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (31%)
- Food Vouchers (9%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (2%)
- Other (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- UN requests \$1 billion to assist 4.3 million people in Sudan
- Staple food prices continue to increase, likely exacerbating humanitarian need
- U.S. assumes chairmanship of Sudan Mine Action Support Group

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

USAID/OFDA	\$73,739,708
USAID/FFP	\$258,486,567
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$41,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$373,426,275</b>

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Sudan projects that 5.5 million people in Sudan will require humanitarian assistance in 2018 and requests approximately \$1 billion to deliver assistance to 4.3 million people in the country.
- Staple food prices increased for a fourth consecutive month in February, reaching levels of two to three times February 2017 prices, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The January discontinuation of wheat and wheat flour subsidies and the continued depreciation of the Sudanese Pound have contributed to increases in staple food prices and reductions to household purchasing power.
- Relief organizations recorded approximately 300 acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases in Central Darfur State in February and March. The Government of Sudan (GoS) and relief actors mobilized response efforts to treat AWD cases and mitigate further transmission, with new AWD cases declining significantly by early March.

<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 UN released the 2018 HRP for Sudan on March 13, projecting that approximately 5.5 million people, including 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), will require humanitarian assistance in 2018. The estimated population in need represents an increase of approximately 700,000 people compared to the 4.8 million people identified in 2017. The UN attributes the increase to a number of factors, including a continued influx of South Sudanese refugees, persistent food insecurity, acute malnutrition, and disease outbreaks. Overall, the 2018 HRP calls for approximately \$1 billion to deliver life-saving interventions to 4.3 million of the most vulnerable people in Sudan.
  - The UN reports that nine of Sudan's 18 states still contain explosive remnants of war (ERW) and landmines. On March 12, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Steven C. Koutsis assumed chairmanship of the Sudan Mine Action Support Group—a coordinating body comprising more than 30 donor representatives. Since restarting activities in Sudan in 2015, the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) has reached an estimated 3.4 million people with mine risk reduction education. USAID/OFDA has provided \$1 million in FY 2017–2018 to support the UN agency in conducting mine risk education activities in the Two Areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, including broadcasting awareness messages through local radio stations, identifying people in need of psychosocial support, and promoting safe behaviors in areas at risk of ERW contamination.
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## INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- From mid-December 2017 to mid-February 2018, the UN recorded 26 criminal incidents targeting UN and humanitarian personnel across Sudan. The majority of incidents comprised trespassing and theft, principally in South Darfur State's Nyala town. Despite an overall improvement in humanitarian access in Darfur Region, the UN continued to report access restrictions—including interference in procurement processes and delays approving humanitarian assessments and travel permits—in North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur states. Despite the early January arrival of more than 100 new IDP households from eastern Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur—to South Darfur's Otash IDP camp, near Nyala, humanitarian conditions in Darfur remained relatively stable between mid-December and mid-February, according to the UN.
  - More than 10,300 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan in January and February, according to the UN. Continued conflict and deteriorating food security levels in South Sudan could prompt additional population displacement to Sudan during 2018; approximately 768,000 South Sudanese refugees were sheltering in Sudan as of mid-March. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports ongoing tensions between South Sudanese refugees and host community members in Sudan, with a February attack resulting in the deaths of seven refugees in West Kordofan State's Keilak Locality. In February, UNHCR also reported numerous violent incidents—including physical and sexual assaults—against South Sudanese refugees in North Darfur's Al Lait Locality.
  - The UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), managed by the UN World Food Program (WFP), resumed flights between Sudan's capital city of Khartoum and South Kordofan's Kadugli city in early February after regulations imposed by the Sudanese Civil Aviation Authority prohibiting use of aircraft older than 20 years of age resulted in suspension of the UNHAS route during January. UNHAS transports approximately 50 passengers per month along the route and resumed flights after contracting a newer aircraft.
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## DARFUR

- From March 11–17, the State/PRM Central Africa Program Officer and Regional Refugee Coordinator visited Central Darfur and West Darfur to observe humanitarian conditions and meet with refugees and recent refugee returnees in the states. In West Darfur's Um Shalaya refugee camp, the State/PRM staff members met with Chadian refugees to discuss repatriation preparations and local integration into host communities in West Darfur for those who wish to remain in the region. The State/PRM staff members also visited West Darfur's Fangata and Makada villages, each of which hosts approximately 1,500 IDP and refugee returnees. Returnees in the villages expressed support for having

returned to Darfur, although many noted ongoing concerns about fragile security conditions in the region and advocated improved access to basic services.

- From March 8–15, USAID/OFDA staff visited South Darfur’s Nyala town and the El Sireaf and Kalma IDP camps, where several USAID/OFDA partners are implementing emergency response programs. USAID/OFDA and partners discussed program progress and operational challenges affecting relief activities at the sites. During the visit, a non-governmental organization (NGO) partner transferred new water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) equipment—including nine solar-powered water systems, as well as additional sanitation and waste management tools—to El Sireaf, benefitting approximately 52,000 IDPs.
- In late January, the African Union–UN Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and GoS representatives signed a memorandum of understanding to establish a temporary operating base near Central Darfur’s Golo town in Jebel Marra. The agreement follows a June 2017 UN Security Council decision to reduce UNAMID presence in Darfur. With the establishment of the base, UNAMID plans to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and provide protection to civilians residing in and returning to the region. Relief organizations have expanded the humanitarian response in Jebel Marra since improved access in late 2016 revealed significant needs—including food, health care, and WASH—among populations in the region.

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## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Following above-average harvests in late 2017 and early 2018, communities in most areas of Sudan are expected to experience Minimal—IPC 1—or Stressed—IPC 2—levels of acute food insecurity through September 2018, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).<sup>4</sup> However, intermittent periods of drought and below-average crop production in parts of Kassala and North Darfur states, as well as protracted population displacement in Jebel Marra, will likely result in Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity in these areas during the same period. Additionally, acute food insecurity among IDPs sheltering in opposition-controlled areas of South Kordofan is expected to deteriorate from Crisis to Emergency—IPC 4—levels between June and September, FEWS NET reports.
- The prices of staple foods, including millet, sorghum, and wheat, increased for the fourth consecutive month in February, according to FAO. The increases are due to delayed cereal harvests, prioritization of cash crops, inflation, and recent devaluation of the Sudanese Pound and have negatively affected access to food among poor households, FEWS NET reports. The GoS discontinuation of wheat and wheat flour subsidies in early January and the continued depreciation of the Sudanese Pound further contributed to the recent increases in staple food prices and significant reductions to household purchasing power. For example, as of February, wheat prices were two to three times the five-year average, according to FEWS NET. Relief actors expect currency depreciation and elevated food prices to exacerbate humanitarian needs and have an immediate and long-term impact on humanitarian operations in Sudan.
- Localized cereal production shortfalls due to poor rainfall and the prioritization of cash crops are also exacerbating staple food price increases in some areas, FAO reports. Recent FAO assessment findings indicate that aggregate cereal production in 2017—although 11 percent higher than the five-year national average—was nearly 40 percent lower than record production levels in 2016. Crop production shortfalls were particularly severe in Gedaref, Kassala, and North Darfur states, where recent harvests were between 66 and 90 percent less than 2016 harvest levels.
- USAID/FFP recently provided more than \$78 million—including approximately 81,000 metric tons (MT) of U.S.-grown and locally and regionally procured in-kind emergency food aid—to WFP and implementing partners in Sudan. This life-saving food assistance will reach beneficiaries across the country and complement other USAID-supported assistance, such as food vouchers and cash-based transfers for food. With USAID/FFP support, WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to approximately 3.6 million people in Sudan between July and December 2017, including more than 413,000 children ages five years and younger, as well as pregnant and lactating women. To date in FY 2018, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$96 million to WFP and implementing partners in Sudan.

<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.

## HEALTH AND WASH

- Relief organizations recorded approximately 300 AWD cases in Central Darfur from February 9 to March 22, according to the UN. The new AWD cases represent the first reported cases nationwide since mid-January and the first AWD cases in Central Darfur since late 2017. In response, the GoS Ministry of Health (MoH), the Central Darfur MoH, and USAID/OFDA partners the UN World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) established isolation centers, improved water quality control and filtration, monitored AWD transmission, and trained staff on rapid response interventions in nine Central Darfur localities. By late March, AWD transmission in Central Darfur had declined significantly, according to the UN.
- The UN reports that relief actors are also conducting AWD preparedness activities across Sudan to mitigate transmission during the upcoming June–October rainy season, including raising awareness about AWD mitigation and prevention, ensuring access to safe drinking water, and replenishing medicine and supplies. With FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting three NGOs to respond to AWD and other humanitarian needs in Central Darfur through an integrated, multi-sector approach that includes emergency health, nutrition, and WASH activities.
- From January 1–31, USAID/OFDA partner World Relief International (WRI) conducted more than 7,700 health consultations, facilitated more than 50 child births, and provided routine vaccinations to more than 230 children younger than one year of age across eight health clinics in Central Darfur and West Darfur. During the month, WRI also screened and treated nearly 880 children younger than five years of age and nearly 490 pregnant or lactating women for acute malnutrition across nine outpatient therapeutic program and targeted supplementary feeding program centers in the two states. In addition, the organization mobilized more than 5,700 volunteers to participate in 20 environmental clean-up campaigns to improve WASH conditions. The USAID/OFDA partner also established two new boreholes and trained approximately 100 members of local water management committees on the operation and maintenance of water access points, among other topics, to increase access to safe drinking water.
- In North Darfur, USAID/OFDA partner Relief International (RI) conducted nearly 28,000 health consultations for IDPs and host community members in January. RI also screened nearly 4,200 children younger than five years of age and nearly 840 pregnant or lactating women for acute malnutrition during the month, identifying approximately 1,300 people experiencing acute malnutrition and referring individuals to outpatient therapeutic programs and targeted supplementary feeding programs. Additionally, the partner provided safe drinking water to health and nutrition centers at an IDP camp in North Darfur, benefiting nearly 6,700 people in January. The USAID/OFDA partner also conducted 15 hygiene education sessions in the state, reaching more than 3,200 IDPs with messaging on safe hygiene practices during the month.
- USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) rehabilitated water points and procured medicines for three health clinics in Abyei Area during January. Additionally, IOM conducted vegetable gardening workshops for approximately 50 community members in Abyei's Diffra and Mekines towns. USAID/OFDA has provided IOM with \$500,000 in FY 2017–2018 funding to support health, livelihoods, and WASH interventions in Abyei, as well as approximately \$4 million to provide emergency assistance throughout Darfur.

## 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 Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, and Abyei Area has resulted in food, health, nutrition, shelter, protection, and WASH needs. 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 5.5 million people will require humanitarian assistance in 2018, and the 2018 HRP requests approximately \$1 billion to provide life-saving assistance to more than 4 million of 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. Since mid-2016, GoS actions have led to meaningful improvements in humanitarian access and enabled relief organizations to deliver assistance to vulnerable populations in previously inaccessible areas of the country, including in Jebel Marra. Despite improvements, 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 12, 2017, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Steven C. Koutsis renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2018. 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 2017–2018<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA Funding in Darfur<sup>2</sup></b>			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$27,352,375
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Central Darfur, West Darfur	\$1,150,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$3,990,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$2,150,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$150,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,750,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$8,530,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$7,710,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,850,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR</b>			<b>\$56,632,375</b>

<b>USAID/OFDA Funding in the Three Areas<sup>3</sup> and Central and Eastern Sudan</b>			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Blue Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan	\$4,396,839
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Blue Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan	\$1,150,000
IOM	ERMS, Health, WASH	Abyei	\$500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$1,400,000
UNDP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Abyei, Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$900,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$4,170,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$890,000
UNMAS	Protection	Blue Nile, South Kordofan	\$1,000,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$1,250,000
	Program Support		\$1,450,494
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN</b>			<b>\$17,107,333</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>4</sup></b>			
WFP, UNICEF, and Implementing Partners	147,860 MT of U.S. In-Kind Emergency Food Aid; 93,290 MT in Local and Regional Food Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food; Food Vouchers; and Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$258,486,567
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$258,486,567</b>
<b>State/PRM Funding in Sudan</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$39,100,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN</b>			<b>\$41,200,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$73,739,708</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$258,486,567</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$41,200,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018</b>			<b>\$373,426,275</b>

\*\* USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2017–2018 supports the following NGO partners in Sudan: American Refugee Committee (ARC), Adventist Development and Relief Organization (ADRA), CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Concern, GOAL, International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy Corps, Near East Foundation (NEF), RI, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), War Child Canada, WRI, and World Vision.

<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 March 30, 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and South 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 +1.202.661.7710.
  - 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>