

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

APRIL 22, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.1 million

People in Sudan in Need of Humanitarian Assistance
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – March 2014

3.5 million

People in Darfur in Need of Humanitarian Assistance
OCHA – March 2014

1.2 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or Severely Affected Persons in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states
OCHA – March 2014

157,100

Refugees in Sudan
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – April 2014

2,000

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic
UNHCR – March 2014

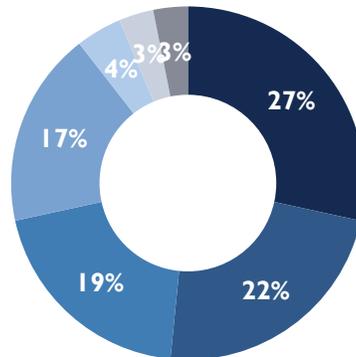
353,000

Sudanese Refugees in Chad
UNHCR – April 2014

214,700

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan
UNHCR – April 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Health (27%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (22%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (19%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (17%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (4%)
- Nutrition (3%)
- Protection (3%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Clashes have displaced 326,000 people in Darfur since late February, the U.N. reports.
- Although relief agencies have reported marginal access gains in early April, insecurity continues to impede robust humanitarian operations in Darfur.
- Approximately 60,600 people from South Sudan—including refugees and nomadic populations—have arrived in Sudan since December 15.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$31,883,605
USAID/FFP ²	\$99,425,982
STATE/PRM ³	\$15,300,000
\$146,609,587	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Escalating violence in Sudan's Darfur region since late February has resulted in the displacement of approximately 326,000 people. Although relief agencies have confirmed the return of nearly 63,500 people to their homes, conflict continues to displace populations and expand across most areas of North Darfur and South Darfur states, affecting communities in neighboring states as well.
- As of April 14, relief agencies had gained access to nearly 250,000 newly displaced persons in Darfur, according to the U.N. However, persistent insecurity and Government of Sudan (GoS)-imposed restrictions continue to severely constrain humanitarian access.
- Since hostilities erupted in South Sudan on December 15, approximately 60,600 people—including refugees and nomadic populations—have fled to Sudan, according to the U.N. Despite access constraints in some areas, relief agencies are working to provide assistance to the new arrivals.
- To date in FY 14, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$146.6 million in humanitarian assistance to Sudan, including support for agriculture and food security; economic recovery and market systems (ERMS); health; logistics; nutrition; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and protection.

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)

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

- Since late February, violence in Darfur has forced approximately 326,000 people to flee their homes, according to the U.N. While more than 63,500 displaced people have returned to areas of origin since late February, more than 262,300 of this group remain displaced in Darfur as of April 14.
- Since early March, the security situation across the Darfur region—particularly in North Darfur and South Darfur states—has continued to deteriorate, limiting the ability of relief agencies to respond and exacerbating humanitarian needs. In total, an estimated 3.5 million people in Darfur remain in need of humanitarian assistance.
- Despite continuing obstacles to access, relief agencies had provided limited humanitarian assistance to approximately 203,600 newly displaced people in Darfur as of April 14.
- The percentage of the IDP population in Darfur reached with limited humanitarian assistance is expected to increase in the coming months, as USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) plans to deliver humanitarian aid to nearly 70,000 people in El Taweisha and El Lait localities, North Darfur. As of April 6, WFP had dispatched a total of 228 metric tons (MT) of food from El Fasher, the capital city of North Darfur, to an estimated 58,000 displaced people in El Taweisha and El Lait localities.
- According to the U.N., recent violence has worsened the humanitarian conditions for up to 100,000 people displaced or severely affected by conflict in the Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states, where there has been little to no humanitarian access since 2010.

North Darfur

- From March 25 to 27, relief organizations conducted an interagency assessment in Saraf Umra town, North Darfur, to evaluate the current humanitarian needs of more than 65,000 people affected by conflict that erupted on March 7 between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and militia loyal to Musa Hilal. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society had distributed WFP food assistance to 61,300 people as of March 12. Access to safe drinking water remains limited as the GoS Water and Environmental Sanitation Department continues repair work on two water access points and 11 hand pumps in Saraf Umra town. With support from the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), the North Darfur State Ministry of Health continues efforts to restore medicine and equipment stocks looted from the Saraf Umra Rural Hospital during the violence in early March.
- An attack by armed actors in and around Kobe town, North Darfur, in late March forced between 2,000 and 3,000 people to seek shelter at the African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) base in Korma town, North Darfur. Although UNAMID is providing the IDPs with limited assistance, including access to safe drinking water and basic medical services, they are in need of food aid, protection, WASH support, and other relief supplies. On April 1, WFP began distributing 27 MT of food commodities—sufficient to meet the supplemental needs of up to 3,000 people for two months—to the IDPs sheltering in the UNAMID Korma base. An interagency assessment is planned for April 6 to verify the IDP population and further assess humanitarian needs.

South Darfur

- Fighting between the Sudan Liberation Army/Minni Minawi (SLA/MM) and the Rapid Support Forces—a pro-GoS militia—in Um Gunya area forced approximately 2,200 people to flee to El Sereif IDP camps in South Darfur. To support newly displaced households, UNICEF and other relief agencies conducted a hygiene promotion campaign in El Sereif town, reaching 400 families with key hygiene messages, and are working to provide the IDPs in El Sereif camp with access to safe drinking water. With nearly \$1 million in USAID/OFDA support, Mercy Corps is providing WASH support—including hygiene promotion activities and latrine construction—to IDPs in Dereige, Sakali, and El Sereif camps.
- Approximately 3,100 people are seeking shelter at the UNAMID base in Khor Abeche after fleeing violence in the Khor Abeche IDP camp. According to a March 26 interagency assessment, the IDPs lack adequate access to latrines, fuel, and firewood. In response, WFP distributed fuel-efficient stoves and, as of March 26, had

distributed emergency food rations to all IDPs sheltering at the UNAMID Khor Abeche base. Despite challenges, the IDPs have access to safe drinking water due to a UNAMID mobile pumping system and basic health care services at the UNAMID health center, which is supported by USAID/OFDA-funded international non-governmental organization (INGO) staff. In addition, as of March 26, UNHCR was preparing to distribute 500 pre-positioned relief kits.

- In response to the current crisis in Darfur, UNAMID will reinforce security patrols in and around South Darfur's capital of Nyala town, as well as community police centers in other camps where IDPs are seeking shelter, including the Al Salam and Kalma IDP camps, according to the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.
- In early March, U.N. Secretary General (SG) Ban Ki-Moon, U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) in Sudan a.i. Adnan Khan, and UNAMID officials made separate statements condemning the recent violence in South Darfur. SG Ban Ki-Moon called on the GoS and militia groups to halt the violence and collaborate with humanitarian agencies to ensure the protection of all civilians and continued provision of humanitarian assistance. RC/HC Khan denounced recent violence in the Um Gunya area of South Darfur, noting that there were more people displaced in the Darfur states in 2013 than in any year since the height of the Darfur conflict in 2004. RC/HC Khan also reported that humanitarian agencies are working to provide additional services—including the provision of safe drinking water and medical care—to new arrivals in South Darfur's Al Salam and Kalma camps.

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE TWO AREAS AND WHITE NILE

- Fighting between GoS forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement–North (SPLM-N) continues to affect civilians, including those in SPLM-N-controlled areas of the Two Areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states, according to the U.N.
- Although ongoing conflict in the Two Areas continues to create challenges for humanitarian actors aiming to assess and respond to urgent needs, relief agencies are providing multi-sector assistance for vulnerable populations near Southern Kordofan's capital of Kadugli town. UNHCR has constructed transitional shelters and USAID/FFP partner WFP has distributed food for more than 2,200 IDPs and returnees in Tilow and Tafari villages, Southern Kordofan. UNHCR, UNICEF, and WHO are working with local NGOs and state authorities to construct health clinics and establish child-friendly spaces in response to demonstrated health and protection needs. UNHCR is currently constructing more than 400 additional shelters to support vulnerable households in the area. Due to access constraints, relief agencies remain unable to reach conflict-affected and displaced populations located in SPLM-N-controlled areas.

POPULATION INFLUXES FROM SOUTH SUDAN

- Approximately 60,600 people from South Sudan—including refugees and nomadic populations—have arrived in Sudan since December 15. As of April 6, more than 3,500 new arrivals from South Sudan in El Leri Locality, Southern Kordofan, were in urgent need of emergency assistance, including access to safe drinking water, food commodities, and shelter support, according to the U.N. In response, humanitarian organizations are providing medical care, electricity and access to safe drinking water.
- According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), an estimated 140 people continue to cross into Sudan from South Sudan per day. This trend is likely to increase in the coming months in response to ongoing conflict in South Sudan and increased food insecurity as a result of market and agricultural disruptions. Despite limited humanitarian access, relief organizations continue to provide emergency assistance to new arrivals in Sudan. As of April 16, WFP had provided nearly 1,300 MT of emergency food assistance to nearly 40,000 new arrivals in Sudan, including approximately 150 MT to more than 11,000 people in Southern Kordofan and more than 1,100 MT to nearly 27,000 new arrivals in White Nile State.

- Unconfirmed reports received by the U.N. indicate approximately 1,500 people fleeing violence in South Sudan's Renk County, Upper Nile State, arrived in Al Tadamon Locality, Blue Nile. With more than \$1.5 million in USAID/OFDA support, INGOs are providing populations in Blue Nile with targeted agriculture and food security, ERMS, and WASH assistance.
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FOOD SECURITY

- According to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), an estimated 3.3 million people in Sudan are currently experiencing Stressed or Crisis—IPC 2 or IPC 3, respectively—levels of food insecurity.³
 - In the coming months, conflict in the Darfur region and the Two Areas coupled with a poor 2013/2014 harvest is expected to further increase the food insecure population in Sudan to an estimated 4 million people. In particular, FEWS NET predicts populations in SPLM-N-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan will face Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity by April.
 - Although Sudan typically exports an annual cereal surplus, FEWS NET reports the country will likely face a cereal deficit of 1 million MT in 2014, further demonstrating the urgent need for food assistance to address the widespread food insecurity among internally displaced and refugee populations, as well as host communities. To address these needs, USAID/FFP has provided \$99.4 million—more than 93,210 MT—in food assistance to Sudan in FY 2014 to support IDPs, refugees, and host communities, as well as to distribute ready-to-use therapeutic foods to acutely malnourished children. With nearly \$300,000 in USAID/OFDA support, an INGO partner is providing agriculture and food security support in North Darfur, South Darfur, and East Darfur states to facilitate the adoption of improved agricultural inputs designed to increase agricultural production and labor efficiency for vulnerable households.
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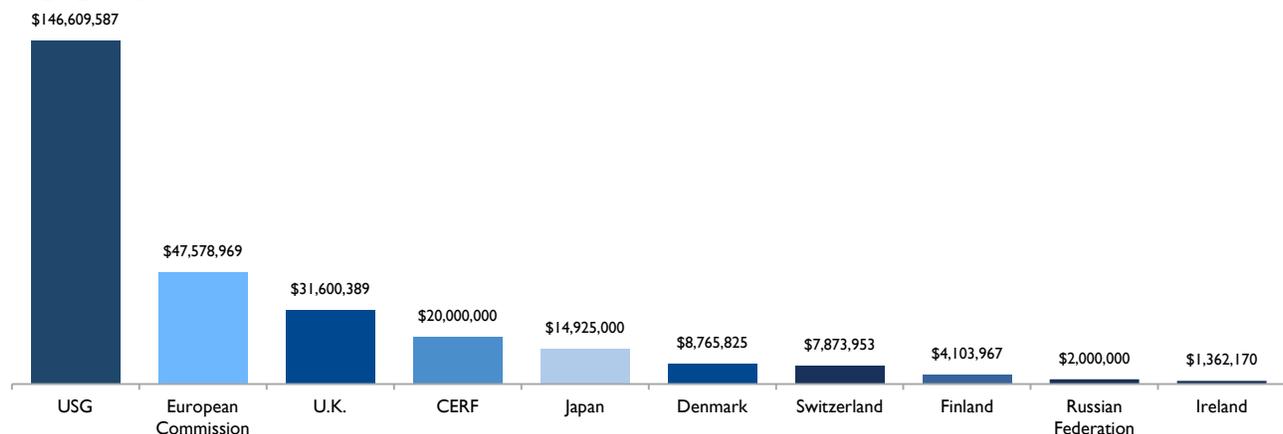
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of April 22, donors had committed \$304 million—approximately 30.5 percent of the total requested funding—to the 2014 Sudan Strategic Response Plan.
- On April 7, the Government of Switzerland announced \$5.2 million in support for WFP operations in Sudan, including the WFP cash voucher program in East Darfur State and nutrition programs targeting children and mothers. In addition, the Russian Federation recently provided WFP with \$2 million to support the distribution of food commodities—sufficient to meet the needs of approximately 70,000 beneficiaries for up to two months—in Sudan.

³ 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 I—to Famine—IPC 5.

TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IN 2014 TO DATE *

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 22, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2014 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2014, which began on October 1, 2014.

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. 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 22, 2013, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Joseph D. Stafford renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2014. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur²			
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,200,000
NGO Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$12,755,273
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$24,455,273
USAID/FFP Assistance in Darfur³			
WFP	61,694 Metric Tons (MT) of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$61,198,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$61,198,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2014			\$85,653,273
USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Three Areas-wide	\$800,000
NGO Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$1,525,292
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide and White Nile	\$800,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,303,040
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$7,428,332
USAID/FFP Assistance in the Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan⁴			
WFP	31,511 MT of Title II and Cash-Based Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas-wide	\$34,714,982
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$34,714,982
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$42,143,314
USAID/FFP Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
UNICEF	690 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$3,513,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$3,513,000
State/PRM Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$4,600,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$10,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$15,300,000

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$31,883,605
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$99,425,982
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$15,300,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2014	\$146,609,587

**USAID/OFDA funding for FY 2014 has supported the following NGO partners in Sudan: The Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), American Refugee Committee (ARC), Mercy Corps, Relief International (RI), World Vision, and ZOA.

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 April 22, 2014.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

⁴ Estimated value of food assistance.

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:
 - 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.