

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

MAY 31, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7.1 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan
UN – May 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

918,800

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan
UNHCR – May 2018

765,200

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – May 2018

329,200

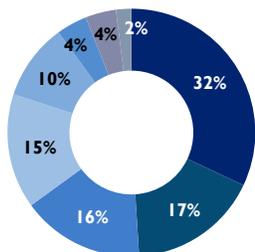
Sudanese Refugees in Chad
UNHCR – April 2018

270,600

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan
UNHCR – April 2018

* Armed actors report that up to an additional 545,000 IDPs reside in parts of the Two Areas under their control.

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Health (32%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (17%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (16%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (15%)
- Nutrition (10%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (4%)
- Protection (4%)
- Other (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (78%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (19%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (3%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Economic turmoil exacerbates humanitarian needs, hinders emergency response activities
- Clashes displace civilians in Jebel Marra
- UN increases estimated population in need, 2018 HRP funding appeal

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA	\$29,547,874
USAID/FFP	\$96,454,531
State/PRM ³	\$16,200,000

\$142,202,405

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The economic crisis in Sudan has resulted in fuel shortages, reduced household purchasing power, and worsened humanitarian conditions, particularly for displaced and other vulnerable people. In mid-May, the UN increased the estimated population in need of humanitarian assistance to 7.1 million people—an increase of 29 percent compared to the 5.5 million people identified in the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Sudan.
- Since mid-March, violence in Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states—has reportedly displaced more than 11,400 people, according to the UN. A late April humanitarian assessment in Central Darfur’s Rokero Locality identified food and nutrition assistance, health care services, and emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions as priority needs for internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in the locality.
- The U.S. Government (USG) continues to support life-saving assistance for the most vulnerable populations in Sudan, having provided more than \$142 million in humanitarian assistance to date in FY 2018.

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). State/PRM funding includes assistance to refugee populations residing in Sudan.

CURRENT EVENTS

- From May 12–14, UN Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Mark Lowcock traveled to Sudan to assess the humanitarian situation and meet with affected populations, relief organizations, and Government of Sudan (GoS) officials. During the visit, ERC Lowcock emphasized the need for unimpeded and sustained humanitarian access to people in need across the country, while advocating for international donors to increase funding for the emergency response. ERC Lowcock also commended GoS efforts to assist South Sudanese refugees sheltering in Sudan and expressed support for GoS initiatives to improve humanitarian access, including to areas controlled by armed opposition groups.
 - Recent food price increases in Sudan have reduced household purchasing power and restricted access to food, with fuel shortages hindering the ability of relief organizations to deliver assistance to vulnerable communities, according to the UN. In mid-May, the UN reported that the population requiring humanitarian assistance in Sudan had increased to an estimated 7.1 million people, representing a 29 percent increase compared to the 5.5 million people identified in early 2018. The UN has also increased the 2018 HRP appeal for Sudan from \$1 billion to \$1.4 billion—a 40 percent increase. As of May 31, international donors had provided approximately \$273 million toward the 2018 HRP.
 - Despite some improvements since mid-2016, relief agencies continued to report that bureaucratic obstacles—including inconsistent implementation of the GoS Amended Directives and Procedures for Humanitarian Action—were hindering relief activities as of May. USAID/OFDA is monitoring the situation.
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INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Clashes between GoS forces and armed groups since mid-March have resulted in new population displacement in Jebel Marra and prompted civilians to flee to remote areas with limited access to food, safe drinking water, and shelter, according to local media. On April 18, more than 200 individuals attacked nine villages in northern Jebel Marra, prompting an estimated 8,000 people to flee to Rokero, the UN reports. The attack, reportedly in retaliation for camel rustling, resulted in at least one death, two injuries, and the burning and looting of villages. Local authorities deployed security forces to the area to restore order and facilitate IDP returns to areas of origin. In a separate incident during April, violence in Jebel Marra displaced an additional 1,750 people, including 900 IDPs who had recently returned to areas of origin, from Central Darfur to North Darfur's Sortony town, according to the UN.
- An interagency humanitarian assessment in late April found that more than 11,400 IDPs were sheltering in Rokero, according to the UN. The majority of IDPs did not report plans to return to areas of origin due to ongoing insecurity. The assessment team identified food and nutrition commodities, health care services, and emergency WASH assistance as priority humanitarian interventions for affected people in the locality.
- Fuel shortages, currency depreciation, and high inflation levels resulting from the current economic crisis in Sudan have increased transportation costs and food prices, negatively affecting USAID partner operations. USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports that fuel shortages in South Darfur's Nyala town disrupted emergency food assistance distributions during early April, with WFP distributing only 90 metric tons (MT) of food commodities to approximately 19,500 people—6 percent of planned beneficiaries. In addition, a USAID/OFDA partner reports that the organization's drivers have waited up to nine hours to purchase fuel at prices as much as five times the official price; in some program areas, fuel prices are reportedly up to nine times the official price.
- Fuel shortages have prompted some companies to refuse to rent vehicles for extended trips and cease adhering to previously contracted rental rates, with cargo and public transportation costs doubling in recent weeks, relief actors report. Additionally, fuel rationing is delaying planned travel to remote health clinics for some USAID/OFDA partners, while limited fuel supplies are disrupting operations in areas where humanitarian activities rely on electricity via generators. In mid-May, the UN reported that fuel shortages were also hindering a nationwide vaccination campaign against measles; the GoS confirmed 745 measles cases across 16 of Sudan's 18 states between January 1 and May 4. The measles caseload to date in 2018 already exceeds the caseload for all of 2017, although the figure remains below the number of cases reported in 2016 and 2015, according to the UN.
- In addition to operational impacts, WFP and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) project that fuel shortages could negatively affect the upcoming agricultural season. An estimated 50 percent of agricultural production

in Sudan is irrigated and semi-mechanized, and fuel shortages will likely increase production costs and potentially reduce harvest yields significantly.

- Relief organizations recently launched a multi-sector survey to examine how the economic crisis and fuel shortages are affecting humanitarian interventions in Sudan. The survey aims to assess the accessibility and availability of basic services, the population in need of humanitarian assistance, and additional costs required to support humanitarian operations. Humanitarian actors plan to use the survey to monitor trends and related impacts on relief operations, with results likely informing the 2019 HRP and Humanitarian Needs Overview for Sudan.

DARFUR

- From May 21–23, armed actors attacked three separate displacement sites—Ardayba, Jedda, and Ghamsa Dagaig—in Central Darfur, resulting in an undetermined number of deaths and injuries among IDPs, according to the UN. Local media report that an attack in Ardayba resulted in at least three deaths, although these figures remain unconfirmed. In response, the UN Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) has increased the number and frequency of security patrols in and around affected displacement sites, while dispatching personnel to verify the incidents and engaging with local authorities to reduce tensions and prevent further attacks against IDPs.
- GoS officials and relief actors visited South Darfur’s Otash IDP site, near the state’s Nyala town, on March 20 to assess the needs of approximately 1,200 IDPs displaced by November–December 2017 conflict in eastern Jebel Marra. Many IDPs reported lack of access to basic services, as well as economic and livelihood impacts resulting from protracted displacement. Diarrhea and eye infections are the most prevalent medical ailments among the more than 300 children ages five years and younger; assessment results indicated that children in the displacement site had not received routine vaccinations in area of origin. In response, relief organizations plan to support deliveries of routine vaccinations and multi-sector emergency assistance following IDP registration efforts by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- In March, USAID/OFDA partner Relief International (RI) provided emergency health and WASH assistance for nearly 1,900 people in North Darfur. RI-led health activities included educational sessions on breastfeeding and complementary child feeding best practices, safe hygiene practices, and food ration preparation. In addition, RI disseminated information on water resource management, including operation and maintenance of water facilities, for more than 50 members of local water management committees in North Darfur’s Almalh Locality and Zam Zam IDP site. The relief organization also facilitated more than 10 community discussions—reaching nearly 300 people—related to hand washing, safe water handling and storage, and food safety. With FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting RI to deliver emergency health, nutrition, and WASH assistance for up to 400,000 vulnerable people across North Darfur.

ABYEI AREA

- On May 15, the UN Security Council approved a six-month extension of the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) mandates to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and ensure protection of civilians in Abyei Area. The UN resolution allows UNISFA to continue providing demining support and ensuring the free movement of humanitarian personnel in Abyei, among other activities. The resolution also reduced authorized UNISFA troop levels by approximately 300 people, from nearly 4,800 troops to approximately 4,500 troops.
- Humanitarian and security conditions in Abyei remained relatively stable during March, as the UN did not record any significant population displacement or security incidents. Humanitarian needs in Abyei persist, however, due to the continued presence of armed elements, sporadic intercommunal conflict, and absence of public institutions and government services.
- In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000 to IOM to support emergency health, livelihoods, and WASH interventions in Abyei. With USAID/OFDA support, IOM completed the drilling and installation of three water points and rehabilitated two additional water points in northern towns of Abyei during March. Additionally, IOM registered more than 50 participants for vegetable gardening workshops in Abyei’s Marial Achak town. The

USAID/OFDA-supported workshops aim to enhance food security and livelihood opportunities by distributing seeds and tools and providing training on vegetable gardening, land use, food processing, and small business management. An IOM-led monitoring and mentorship program also supports participants following the workshops.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Many households in Sudan continue to require urgent humanitarian assistance, despite food availability at the national level, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Working Group. Long dry spells in Darfur Region, as well as Gedaref, Kassala, and North Kordofan states, have decreased cultivated land and resulted in low agricultural production and poor livestock conditions. Additionally, high inflation levels and fuel shortages are contributing to increased food prices and worsening food security. As a result, affected populations are engaging in negative coping strategies, such as reducing the number of meals consumed and consuming poorer quality foods. Furthermore, the increased cost of farming inputs has prompted poor households to shift from agriculture-based livelihoods, increased rural to urban migration, and limited the amount of available labor for the mid-2018 agricultural season.
- Approximately 5.5 million people were experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity in April, according to the IPC Technical Working Group.⁴ Given current trends, the acutely food-insecure population in Sudan will likely increase to an estimated 6 million people between May and July. In addition, the more than 765,000 South Sudanese refugees sheltering in Sudan have further strained community resources. Despite ongoing deliveries of emergency food assistance, WFP reports that approximately 50 percent of refugees in Sudan are food insecure, compared to 32 percent among the general population.
- The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that households in opposition-controlled areas of South Kordofan State, as well as conflict-affected households and IDPs in Jebel Marra, continue to face Crisis levels of acute food insecurity. FEWS NET expects food security conditions in these areas to deteriorate to Emergency levels during the lean season from June–September due to increased food prices, restricted civilian movement, and disrupted livelihoods and trade. Vulnerable households in northern Kassala are expected to continue experiencing Crisis-level acute food insecurity over the same period, FEWS NET reports. Additionally, significant increases in food prices and reduced household purchasing power will likely worsen food security from Stressed—IPC 2—to Crisis levels through at least September for IDPs and poor households in opposition-controlled areas of Blue Nile State, as well as drought-affected areas of Gedaref, North Darfur, and Red Sea states.
- With more than \$96 million in FY 2018 funding to date, USAID/FFP continues to support humanitarian partners to reach acutely food-insecure populations, IDPs, and refugees in Sudan with U.S. in-kind food aid, locally and regionally purchased food, food vouchers, and cash transfers for food. USAID/FFP partners also support deliveries of nutritious foods to prevent and treat acute malnutrition among vulnerable women and children.
- With more than \$2.8 million in FY 2018 USAID/OFDA funding, GOAL and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) are supporting life-saving nutrition assistance for acutely malnourished populations across Sudan. In North Darfur, GOAL is providing multi-sector emergency assistance, including nutrition interventions, for children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women who are facing moderate acute malnutrition or severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In addition to emergency health, protection, and WASH assistance, UNICEF and partner organizations—with USAID/OFDA support—treated more than 28,000 children experiencing SAM in Sudan between January and March.

⁴ The 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

- 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, Blue Nile, 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 7.1 million people will require humanitarian assistance during 2018, while the 2018 HRP requests approximately \$1.4 billion to provide life-saving assistance to 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 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Funding in Darfur²			
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and International Organization Partners**	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Nutrition, WASH	North Darfur, West Darfur	\$1,348,381
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	West Darfur	\$650,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$1,925,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$5,595,372
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,200,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$750,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$3,600,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$4,800,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR			\$19,868,753
USAID/OFDA Funding in the Three Areas³ and Central and Eastern Sudan			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	South Kordofan	\$1,500,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Blue Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan	\$650,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$800,000

UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Abyei	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$700,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$3,304,628
UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection	Blue Nile, South Kordofan	\$500,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$950,000
	Program Support		\$774,493
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$9,679,121
USAID/FFP⁴			
WFP and Implementing Partners	70,140 MT of U.S. In-Kind Emergency Food Aid; 11,175 MT in Local and Regional Food Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$96,454,531
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$96,454,531
State/PRM Funding in Sudan			
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$16,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN			\$16,200,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE			\$29,547,874
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE			\$96,454,531
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE			\$16,200,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$142,202,405

** USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2018 supports the following NGO partners in Sudan: GOAL, Mercy Corps, and War Child Canada.

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 May 31, 2018.

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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>