

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JUNE 6, 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

157,000

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

2,000

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic
UNHCR – March 2014

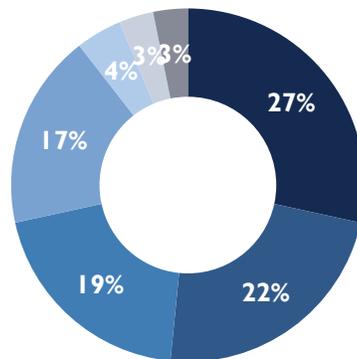
353,000

Sudanese Refugees in Chad
UNHCR – June 2014

217,800

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan
UNHCR – June 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

- The Government of Sudan (GoS) endorses efforts to relocate South Sudanese refugees sheltering in White Nile State.
- Food security outlook through September worsens due to conflict, high food prices, and population movements, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports.
- Bombings in Southern Kordofan State target civilians, according to local media.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$33,418,029
USAID/FFP ²	\$99,701,982
STATE/PRM ³	\$26,450,000

\$159,570,011

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- An estimated 40 percent of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in the areas of Southern Kordofan controlled by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) will likely face Crisis and Emergency—IPC 3 and 4—levels of food insecurity through September, according to FEWS NET.⁴
- During the week of May 26, GoS forces bombed civilian targets in and around Kauda town, Southern Kordofan, local media reports. The attacks—which included nearly 60 bombs—reportedly destroyed income-generating resources and damaged public infrastructure, including health care facilities.
- With GoS support, relief partners plan to relocate the estimated 30,000 refugees from South Sudan sheltering in White Nile to alternative sites.
- To date in FY 2014, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided nearly \$159.6 million in humanitarian assistance to Sudan, including support for agriculture and food security; economic recovery and market systems (ERMS); health; logistics; nutrition; protection and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).

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)

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.

DARFUR

- Since January, violence in the Darfur region has caused significant population displacement and increased humanitarian needs. While relief actors continue efforts to provide assistance, partners operating in Darfur lack the capacity to respond to the scale of the crisis, according to the U.N. As of May 25, insecurity had newly displaced nearly 322,000 people in Darfur since the beginning of 2014, the U.N. reported. While nearly 118,800 of the newly displaced people have returned to areas of origin, more than 203,000 of this group remained displaced in Darfur as of May 25.
- While humanitarian actors have experienced moderate improvements in access in recent months, constraints continue to hinder the provision of relief assistance to conflict-affected populations. As of May 26, insecurity continued to restrict access in parts of Kutum locality, North Darfur; Adilla and Abu Karinka areas, East Darfur State; and in the Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states, where there has been minimal humanitarian access since 2010.

North Darfur

- Relief actors have expressed concerns about worsening WASH conditions faced by an estimated 4,400 IDPs sheltering in Mellit IDP camp, North Darfur, and approximately 28,000 new arrivals in Zam Zam IDP camp, North Darfur, the U.N. reports. In response, relief agencies, including the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), are collaborating with the GoS Water and Environmental Sanitation Department to resolve ongoing fuel shortages and disruptions in the delivery of safe drinking water that are contributing to poor WASH conditions in the camps.

South Darfur

- With nearly \$70,000 in USAID/OFDA funding through the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), Care International Switzerland (CIS) is providing health care services to displaced populations sheltering in Al Salam camp in South Darfur. Between May 19 and June 5, CIS delivered vaccines to children under five years of age and pregnant women, administered outpatient health care services to more than 3,300 individuals, trained South Darfur State Ministry of Health staff, and provided support for laboratory testing and nutrition screenings. Since CIS began program implementation, local health officials have reported reduced waiting times for health services in Al Salam, as well as improved referral systems for IDPs seeking medical treatment.

East Darfur

- The United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), with more than \$138,000 in USAID/OFDA funding through the IOM-managed RRF, plans to provide humanitarian assistance to more than 10,000 IDPs in and around Adilla and Abu Karinka, including emergency shelter support. UMCOR continues to coordinate with local non-governmental organization (NGO) partners regarding implementation of the shelter initiative.

THE TWO AREAS, WESTERN KORDOFAN, AND WHITE NILE

- Ongoing clashes between GoS forces and the SPLM-N have continued to affect civilians, generating new displacement in the Two Areas—Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states—during April and May, according to the U.N.
- During the week of May 26, GoS forces reportedly dropped nearly 60 bombs in and around Kauda, according to local media. While relief actors have not reported any deaths, the bombings injured civilians, killed livestock, and damaged public buildings, including health care facilities, a school, and the offices of the only NGO operating in the area, according to local media. In addition to damaging public infrastructure and disrupting livelihoods, local media report the recent bombings have interrupted critical planting and market activities, which will likely worsen the long-term food security outlook for populations in the area.
- Preliminary findings from a May 13 interagency needs assessment conducted in collaboration with the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in Western Kordofan State indicate an estimated 38,000 conflict-affected

people, including IDPs and new arrivals from South Sudan, are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. The assessment is the first of its kind implemented since fighting began in the area in June 2011. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society recently delivered food assistance to approximately 10,000 additional people in Western Kordofan.

- Local NGO ASSIST, with more than \$85,000 in USAID/OFDA support through the IOM-managed RRF, has provided 12.5 liters of potable water per person per day to approximately 10,000 IDPs sheltering in Rashad town, Southern Kordofan. Since May 7, ASSIST has also pre-positioned hygiene kits for IDPs in and around Rashad, and plans to begin distributing hand pumps to improve access to safe drinking water. By June 30, ASSIST expects to deliver humanitarian assistance to a total of nearly 37,000 IDPs.

POPULATION INFLUXES FROM SOUTH SUDAN

- Population influxes from South Sudan to Sudan continue due to ongoing conflict. Approximately 84,700 people have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan since December 15, according to UNHCR. During the week of May 12, an average of 112 people per day arrived in Sudan from South Sudan, according to the IOM.
- Despite poor humanitarian conditions in many parts of the Two Areas, UNHCR reports that an estimated 2,000 people from Sudan previously sheltering in Upper Nile State, South Sudan, have returned to Blue Nile due to food insecurity.
- On June 1, the GoS Ministry of Welfare and Social Security announced a decision to relocate 30,000 refugees sheltering in Kilo 10 refugee site, White Nile, to five alternative locations, according to the U.N. As the ongoing rainy season approaches its peak, relief agencies expect White Nile's Kilo 10 and Al Alagaya refugee sites to flood, posing life-threatening health and WASH risks for refugees, according to the U.N.

FOOD SECURITY

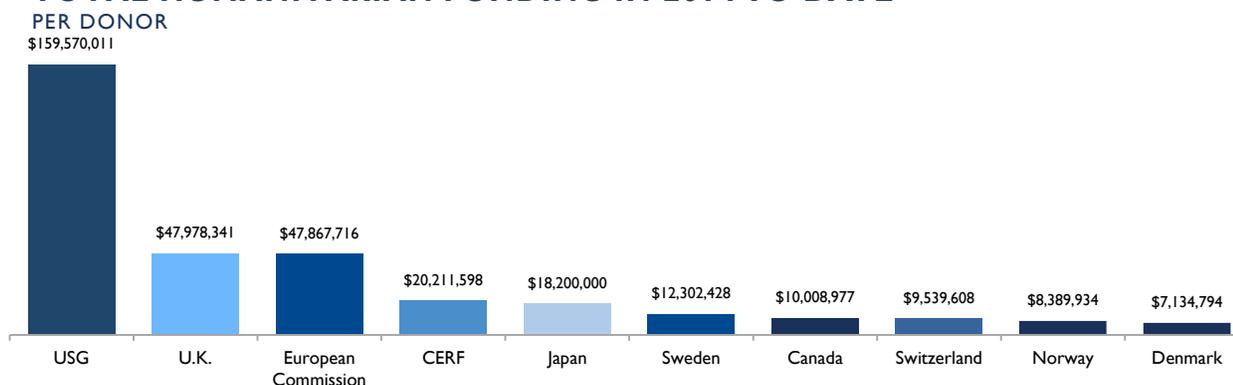
- Approximately 5 million people experienced acute food insecurity in Sudan in May, a 10 percent increase since April, according to FEWS NET. Worsening food security is due to internal displacement in Darfur and the Two Areas, the influx of new arrivals fleeing violence in South Sudan, and high staple food prices. At least 40 percent of the IDP and host community populations in SPLM-N-controlled parts of Southern Kordofan will likely experience Crisis and Emergency—IPC 3 and 4, respectively—levels of food insecurity through September. In GoS controlled areas, the majority of vulnerable populations will likely face Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity through September due to relatively better access to markets and humanitarian assistance, according to FEWS NET.
- On April 27, nearly 48,000 metric tons (MT) of sorghum provided by USAID/FFP arrived in Port Sudan. USAID/FFP partner WFP will distribute the food commodities primarily to conflict-affected populations in Darfur, where WFP programs are currently assisting more than 3 million people. The retail price of sorghum rose between 7 and 18 percent during the month of May, resulting in sorghum prices that are currently 53 percent higher than they were in 2013 and 129 percent higher than the five-year average price of sorghum, according to FEWS NET.
- USAID/FFP contributions to WFP in Sudan also support the pre-positioning of food commodities in remote parts of Southern Kordofan and White Nile, as well as Blue Nile, as access permits, for use during the April-to-August rainy season.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of June 6, donors had committed \$364 million—approximately 36.6 percent of the total requested funding—to the 2014 Sudan Strategic Response Plan to respond to the humanitarian needs of approximately 6.1 million people in Sudan. Other top humanitarian donors to Sudan in 2014 include the Government of the U.K., the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Government of Japan, the Government of Sweden, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled, humanitarian fund established and managed by the U.N.

- On April 29, the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Authority (UAE RCA) announced nearly \$1 million in support for Sudanese Red Crescent operations in Sudan. The UAE RCA contribution will support humanitarian assistance to unaccompanied children and populations with special needs.

TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IN 2014 TO DATE *



*Funding figures are as of June 6, 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 complex emergency annually since 1987.

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	\$14,137,009
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
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$25,837,009
USAID/FFP Assistance in Darfur³			
WFP	61,124 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$58,283,487
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$58,283,487
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2014			\$84,120,496
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		\$1,455,728
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$7,581,020
USAID/FFP Assistance in the Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan⁴			
WFP	31,369 MT of Title II and Cash-Based Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas-wide	\$37,905,295
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$37,905,295
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$45,486,315
USAID/FFP Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
UNICEF	690 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$3,513,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$3,513,200
State/PRM Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$9,800,000
IOM	Protection	Countrywide	\$100,000
U.N. Population Fund	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$250,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$16,300,000

TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE	\$26,450,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$33,418,029
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$99,701,982
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$26,450,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2014	\$159,570,011

**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, Tearfund, World Vision - USA, 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 June 6, 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.