

# SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

JULY 27, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**4.8 million**

People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan  
HRP – May 2017

**2.1 million\***

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur  
HRP – May 2017

**230,000\***

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in the Two Areas  
HNO – March 2017

**574,100**

Refugees in Sudan  
UNHCR – July 2017

**410,400**

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan since December 2013  
UNHCR – July 2017

**317,200**

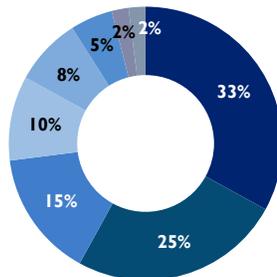
Sudanese Refugees in Chad  
UNHCR – May 2017

**253,500**

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan  
UNHCR – June 2017

\* The UN estimates an additional 500,000 IDPs reside in host communities and settlements in Darfur, while armed actors report that 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



- Health (33%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (25%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (10%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (8%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (5%)
- Protection (2%)
- Other (2%)

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



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (66%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (31%)
- Cash (3%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- HAC revises NGO hiring procedures
- UNSC extends UNAMID mandate through June 2018
- Humanitarian actors report critical nutrition conditions in Jebel Marra
- Flooding in North and South Darfur affects approximately 10,600 people

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA	\$50,621,737
USAID/FFP	\$104,339,452
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$38,900,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$193,861,189</b>

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Improved humanitarian access in Jebel Marra—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states—in recent months has enabled relief actors to identify critical humanitarian needs, including concerning levels of acute malnutrition and child mortality.
- As of July 7, health actors had recorded more than 23,200 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) since August 2016, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO) and the Government of Sudan (GoS) Ministry of Health (MoH).
- Since late May, USAID has provided nearly \$35 million in additional humanitarian assistance—including nearly \$20 million from USAID/OFDA and \$15 million from USAID/FFP—for the Sudan response, bringing total USG humanitarian assistance in FY 2017 to more than \$175 million.

<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

- On July 11, the USG announced a three-month extension of the Sudan sanctions review period, which followed the easing of certain trade and investment sanctions in January. In a public statement, the USG recognized significant and positive actions by the GoS to date and reiterated a commitment to further engaging with the GoS to achieve sustainable peace in Sudan, remove remaining obstructions to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and bolster cooperation to counter terrorism and promote regional stability.
  - On July 5, the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) published a letter revising non-governmental organization (NGO) hiring procedures—in place since 2006—that permitted significant GoS involvement in the hiring of NGO staff at all levels, marking a positive shift in the humanitarian operating environment for NGOs. The letter notes that HAC staff will act as observers in the recruitment process and will no longer technically review applicants, although the HAC retains the right to intervene if a candidate has a criminal record. The new policy also allows NGOs to transfer staff between states to implement humanitarian programs, as well as advertise open positions online and receive job applications directly.
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## DARFUR

- Between January and July 2017, the UN and partners verified nearly 8,180 newly displaced people in the Darfur Region marking a significant decline in displacement compared to the previous year, with more than 80,000 people displaced between January and August 2016. The total includes approximately 7,680 individuals displaced from East Darfur State's El Nair village to North Darfur State's El Lait locality by intercommunal conflict in February and March and nearly 500 individuals displaced from Central Darfur State's Usagai village, Central Jebel Marra locality, to Central Darfur's Hassa Hissa internally displaced persons (IDP) camp near the state capital of Zalingei in January.
- On June 21, the Sudan Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) endorsed a draft humanitarian response plan for conflict-affected populations in the Jebel Marra area. Improved humanitarian access in Jebel Marra—particularly in Central Darfur—in recent months has enabled relief actors to identify critical needs, including concerning levels of acute malnutrition and child mortality. The UN estimates that approximately 8,500 children are experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and require emergency assistance, while nearly 17,900 children and pregnant and lactating women are facing moderate acute malnutrition. In addition, at least 157,000 IDPs, returnees, and host community members require food and livelihood assistance, according to the UN.
- Heavy rains and subsequent flooding destroyed or damaged more than 2,120 houses in North Darfur and South Darfur in early July, affecting approximately 10,600 people, according to the UN. In North Darfur, rains and floods in Dar El Salam locality on July 6 damaged or destroyed more than 280 houses—affecting approximately 1,400 people—in Shangil Tobaya town and approximately 30 houses—affecting 150 people—in Um Dressy town. In addition, the rains destroyed nearly 145 latrines in Shangil Tobaya and one health facility in Um Dressy. In response, the UN and local partners are conducting water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities, including distributing soap and relief commodities and reconstructing latrines. In South Darfur, heavy rains and flash floods in Mershang locality on July 5 affected approximately 2,200 people, destroying more than 170 houses and damaging at least 240 houses, the UN reports. In addition, the rains destroyed more than 60 farms and gardens, most of which belonged to IDPs in the area. Humanitarian assistance has not yet reached the affected families.
- On June 29, the UN Security Council (UNSC) renewed the mandate of the African Union–UN Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) until June 30, 2018, and endorsed recommendations from the May 18 special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the UN Secretary-General to reduce UNAMID troop and police levels in 2 six-month phases. UNAMID currently has an authorized ceiling of 15,800 troops and 3,400 police and anticipates a reduction to 8,700 troops and 2,500 police—including closure of 11 UNAMID sites—if conditions remain conducive to planned reductions. In renewing the mandate, the UNSC reaffirmed UNAMID's strategic priorities to protect civilians, facilitate humanitarian assistance, mediate between the GoS and non-signatory armed movements, and support mediation of intercommunal conflict.

## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that up to 4 million people in Sudan could require emergency food assistance through the peak of the lean season from June–September. Food insecurity remains particularly elevated among IDPs and host communities in South Kordofan, displaced populations in Jebel Marra, South Sudanese refugees, and vulnerable households in areas that experienced poor 2016 harvests. Beginning in October, FEWS NET anticipates an improvement in household access to food due to the onset of harvests, increased access to seasonal agricultural labor and livestock products, and a decline in staple food prices. By late 2017, food security in the worst affected areas of Jebel Marra and South Kordofan will likely improve from Emergency—IPC 4—to Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity, according to FEWS NET.<sup>4</sup> Food security in many areas of Sudan is expected to improve to Minimal—IPC 1—or Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity during the same period.
- Planting of main staple cereals, sorghum and millet, has begun in Sudan’s southern cropping areas, benefiting from an early May onset of the June–October rainy season, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). In addition, pasture conditions are gradually recovering from the November–May dry season. However, as of early July, moderate moisture deficits persisted in parts of the country, including southern South Darfur, FAO reports. As of late July, the rainy season had begun across the country.
- In June, USAID partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)—in collaboration with the GoS MoH—screened more than 42,600 children younger than five years of age for acute malnutrition in newly accessible areas of Jebel Marra in Central Darfur. The program identified and admitted approximately 780 children facing SAM to treatment centers, including at least 115 with edema. Between January and June, nutrition actors treated approximately 68,800 SAM cases countrywide and trained an estimated 315,300 mothers and caregivers on infant feeding practices to prevent acute malnutrition, UNICEF reports.

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## HEALTH AND WASH

- As of July 7, health actors had recorded more than 23,200 cases of AWD and approximately 470 related deaths—a case fatality rate of approximately 2 percent—since the outbreak began in August 2016, according to WHO and the GoS MoH. The outbreak is currently affecting 16 of Sudan’s 18 states, including parts of East Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur. Local health authorities reported cases of AWD in West Darfur State’s Murnei town during the week of July 3, the first indication the outbreak may have spread to West Darfur. The Federal Minister of Health and a senior UN delegation visited South Darfur’s Kalma IDP camp in early July to assess AWD response activities and evaluate WASH conditions, which have been exacerbated by recent flooding.
- WHO anticipates that up to 10,000 additional AWD cases could occur by late 2017, given ongoing transmission during the rainy season. In June, the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF)—a country-based pooled fund, managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)—provided \$900,000 to UNICEF and WHO to support more than 40 diarrheal disease treatment centers in nine localities of White Nile State—the state most affected by the outbreak.
- In early June, the GoS published a national AWD preparedness and response plan, developed with support from UNICEF and WHO. Based on lessons learned from previous responses, the plan identifies priority areas for AWD prevention and control activities, including case management, community sensitization, information management, response coordination, and WASH interventions. Since launching the plan, the GoS has established three levels of response coordination, including a high-level committee in the capital city of Khartoum; a technical committee involving relevant federal ministries; and several taskforce committees.

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## REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

- Populations in South Sudan continue to flee conflict and acute food insecurity, with approximately 164,600 South Sudanese refugees arriving in Sudan between January and mid-July, according to the Office of the UN High

<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.

Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The onset of the rainy season has slowed the rate of arrivals, with approximately 8,200 South Sudanese refugees arriving in June—less than a quarter of the nearly 43,500 arrivals in May. Overall, nearly 410,400 South Sudanese refugees were sheltering in Sudan as of mid-July.

- The GoS MoH has reported approximately 470 cases of AWD among refugee communities in East Darfur, Kassala, South Kordofan and White Nile states. Relief actors have not reported AWD cases among refugees in South Darfur, despite identifying cases in Nyala town and the Kalma IDP camp. Health actors, in coordination with the GoS MoH, are implementing AWD response activities in refugee camps and host community sites, including establishment of cholera treatment centers and hygiene promotion campaigns, as part of the national AWD response and preparedness plan.

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## **USG ASSISTANCE**

- USAID is supporting integrated humanitarian programming in Jebel Marra and continues to advocate for continued and expanded access. USAID/OFDA is supporting several NGOs providing nutrition and WASH assistance in Jebel Marra, as well as UNICEF, WFP, and WHO, which provide essential technical and logistics support to the operations. Meanwhile, USAID/FFP is supporting WFP with in-kind food for general food distributions and UNICEF with ready-to-use therapeutic foods for nutrition programs.
- USAID/FFP recently provided an additional \$15 million to support UN World Food Program (WFP) operations in Sudan, including procurement of locally grown sorghum and distribution of vouchers to enable food-insecure households to purchase food from local markets. With USAID/FFP support, WFP and implementing partners delivered more than 60,000 metric tons (MT) of life-saving food assistance and nearly \$11 million in vouchers to support approximately 3 million vulnerable and food-insecure Sudanese and South Sudanese refugees between January and May.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided nearly \$20 million in additional funding for the humanitarian response in Sudan. Among other interventions, the new funding will support NGO partners to conduct health, nutrition and WASH activities in South and East Darfur states, as well as \$2.6 million to WHO to facilitate access to life-saving medications for vulnerable populations across Darfur and Blue Nile, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan states.

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## **OTHER ASSISTANCE**

- As of July 27, donors had contributed \$152 in humanitarian funding for Sudan—nearly 19 percent of the \$804 million requested in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan. The USG remains the top donor, followed by the European Commission and the Government of Germany.

## CONTEXT

- Since 2003, the complex emergency in Darfur has affected more than 4.7 million people, including more than 1.2 million long-term IDPs who remain in camps, according to the UN. Conflict continues among the Sudanese Armed Forces, 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 UN, committing to a moratorium on restrictions for humanitarian work in Darfur. In 2007, the GoS formally reaffirmed the 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, Abyei, and the Two Areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan, according to UNHCR.
- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, economic shocks, and perennial environmental hazards, such as drought and flooding. On October 2, 2016, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Ervin Massinga renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2017. 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<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, ERMS, Health, Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$25,103,969
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Central Darfur	\$500,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$2,065,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$950,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$150,000
UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$3,610,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,100,000

**TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR** **\$40,978,969**

**USAID/OFDA Funding in the Three Areas<sup>3</sup> and Central and Eastern Sudan**

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	\$500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$600,000
UNDP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$400,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$1,700,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$190,000
UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection	Blue Nile, South Kordofan	\$500,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$500,000
	Program Support		\$855,929
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN</b>			<b>\$9,642,768</b>

**USAID/FFP<sup>4</sup>**

WFP and Implementing Partners	94,779 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance; Local and Regional Food Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food; Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$104,339,452
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$104,339,452</b>

**State/PRM Funding in Sudan**

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$37,800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN</b>			<b>\$38,900,000</b>

**TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE** **\$50,621,737**

**TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE** **\$104,339,452**

**TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE** **\$38,900,000**

**TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017** **\$193,861,189**

\*\* USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2017 supports the following NGO partner in Sudan: ARC, Adventist Development and Relief Organization (ADRA), CARE, Concern, GOAL, International Medical Corp (IMC), Management Services International, Mercy Corps, Near East Foundation (NEF), Relief International (RI), Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), World Relief International, 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 July 27, 2017.

<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 +1.202.821.1999.
  - 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>