

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

AUGUST 18, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.6 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan
OCHA – December 2014

4.4 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur
OCHA – July 2015

1.7 million

IDPs or Severely Affected Persons in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States
OCHA – October 2014

368,000

Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – August 2015

1,900

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic
UNHCR – July 2015

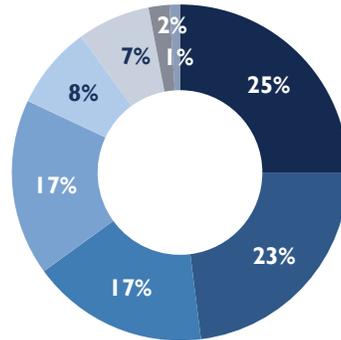
315,200

Sudanese Refugees in Chad
UNHCR – July 2015

189,700

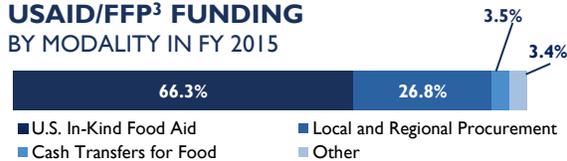
Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan Since December 2013
UNHCR – August 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH) (25%)
- Health (23%)
- Nutrition (17%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (17%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (8%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (7%)
- Shelter & Settlements (2%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (1%)

USAID/FFP³ FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Conflict in South Sudan continues to prompt the arrival of new refugees to Sudan, raising the total number of refugees from South Sudan since mid-December 2013 to more than 189,700 people as of August 17. Approximately 110,000 of the new arrivals had received humanitarian assistance as of early August.
- Approximately 4 million people in Sudan were experiencing Stressed and Crisis—IPC 2 and 3, respectively—levels of food insecurity as of July, according to the USAID-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network July-to-December Food Security Outlook.⁴
- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) launched a new relief and recovery program in July. In the coming two years, WFP is targeting 5.2 million people in Sudan with food and cash assistance; the program will focus on providing immediate relief as well as facilitating early recovery and resilience to future shocks.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Inclement weather hinders delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need in Darfur
- UNSC renews Abyei peacekeeping forces and UNAMID mandates, cites humanitarian concerns
- Measles outbreak has affected all 18 Sudanese states and resulted in 43 deaths since December 2014

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$55,536,277
USAID/FFP	\$85,321,464
STATE/PRM ²	\$39,100,000

\$179,957,741

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2015

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

³ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

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

- On June 29, the UN Security Council (UNSC) renewed the African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) mandate through June 30, 2016. In a related statement, the UNSC noted that the humanitarian situation in Darfur is deteriorating and reaffirmed the need for the facilitation of humanitarian assistance and protection of humanitarian personnel.

Central Darfur

- The Government of Sudan (GoS) Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and local Central Darfur officials reported that an estimated 38,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Jebel Marra’s Abunga, Fanga Suk, and Niscam villages and Rokoro town urgently required humanitarian assistance as of August 2. The IDPs—displaced between February and May by clashes between GoS forces and armed groups—require emergency shelter support, relief items, and WASH services, according to the UN. Since 2006, insecurity and poor road conditions have inhibited aid organizations from having a strong presence in areas of Jebel Marra, the UN reports.

East Darfur

- On June 17, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in East Darfur approved a response plan to address needs among conflict-affected populations in Abu Karinka area. Humanitarian organizations, including USAID/OFDA partners, are planning to distribute agricultural supplies and other relief commodities, including emergency shelter materials, to affected households in Abu Karinka and El Gidimia areas. WFP plans to provide sufficient emergency food rations to sustain affected households for up to two months, and the UN World Health Organization (WHO) plans to provide emergency medical supplies and medicines to local health facilities.

North Darfur

- At least 23,000 individuals remain displaced in North Darfur’s Mellit Locality following inter-communal violence in late February and early March, according to the UN. Clashes between the Berti and Zayadia ethnic groups originally displaced approximately 67,000 people in the locality; relief agencies continue to support the remaining 23,000 IDPs. Through international NGO German Agro Action, WFP provided more than 200 metric tons (MT) of one-month emergency food rations to IDPs in Mellit in mid-June. WFP also provided approximately 9 MT of ready-to-use therapeutic foods to treat more than 6,500 children younger than five years of age, as well as pregnant and lactating women, for severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

West Darfur

- Nearly 30 percent of residents in West Darfur’s El Geneina IDP camps have developed sufficient coping mechanisms and no longer require regular unconditional general food assistance, according to recent WFP IDP vulnerability surveys. The surveys, which collect demographic data as well as information about housing, household income sources, and livelihoods and assets, enable WFP to provide assistance based on need rather than displacement status alone. Using the results of the El Geneina surveys, WFP plans to provide seasonal support or food-for-assets opportunities in lieu of regular monthly food distributions to approximately 40 percent of IDPs in the camps currently receiving food assistance, approximately 30 percent of the most vulnerable IDPs will continue to receive general food assistance. The surveys, which began in 2013, remain ongoing throughout the Darfur region.

South Darfur

- Approximately 11,600 people from South Darfur’s Gereida IDP camp have either returned to their areas of origin or expressed a willingness to do so, the UN reports. Needs of potential returnees include food-for-assets and food-for-work programs; income-generating activities; and education, health, and WASH services, according to a recent WFP assessment. Several UN agencies, including the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and WFP, planned to conduct a joint mission in August to further assess IDP and returnee needs in Gereida.

THE TWO AREAS & ABYEI AREA

Blue Nile & Southern Kordofan

- Conflict displaced an additional 8,600 individuals from Blue Nile State’s Bau Locality to Ed Damazine and El Roseires localities, Blue Nile, in late June, bringing the total number of people displaced from Bau in June to approximately 24,900, according to the UN. The majority of the newly displaced individuals are women and children in urgent need of emergency food assistance, health care, and other emergency relief supplies and services; however, as of June 28, they had yet to receive any humanitarian assistance, according to local relief actors.
- According to the UN, the HAC has granted the GoS Department for Water and Sanitation and USAID/FFP partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) permission to verify and assess the needs of the newly displaced population in Ed Damazine and El Roseires, while national and international NGOs have indicated plans to distribute emergency shelter and household supplies to the affected families.
- Humanitarian actors remain without access to an estimated 90,000–250,000 IDPs in parts of the Two Areas controlled by the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) as of July 31, according to OCHA.

Abyei Area

- On July 14, the UNSC extended the mandate of the UN peacekeeping operation in Abyei Area through December 15. Approximately 20,000 individuals remained displaced in Abyei as of July 31, OCHA reported.

WESTERN KORDOFAN

- In June, an influx of South Sudanese refugees arrived to Kharsana town, Western Kordofan State, straining local resources and triggering an enhanced humanitarian response. The GoS HAC had planned to build a reception center for South Sudanese refugees in Western Kordofan before the recent influx; local authorities demarcated land for the facility, and UNHCR plans to sign an agreement with the HAC in the coming days to accelerate construction. In addition, UNICEF plans to construct at least 100 emergency latrines and install up to six water tanks at the new reception center. In the interim, a local oil company is supporting emergency water trucking operations from a nearby groundwater source.
- UNHCR is providing emergency relief supplies—including blankets, kitchen utensils, plastic sheeting, and water containers—to approximately 1,000 displaced households in Kharsana and plans to pre-position an additional 1,000 emergency relief kits for future distribution. WHO has provided emergency medical supplies and pharmaceuticals to a GoS-run health center in the town, which will enable the facility to provide health care services to approximately 10,000 people for up to six months.
- In late June, WFP provided emergency food rations sufficient to meet the needs of more than 3,000 people for one month and distributed a total of approximately 130 MT of food for the recently displaced individuals in Kharsana.

WHITE NILE

- In White Nile State, the June-to-October rainy season—which began two weeks earlier than projected—is negatively affecting humanitarian access and activities. According to the UN, a flash storm during the week of June 8 damaged shelters and disrupted basic relief services in the Jabalain and El Salam localities’ refugee sites. Despite challenges presented by the early onset of the rainy season, relief agencies continue to provide refugees in White Nile with humanitarian assistance, including emergency food assistance, household supplies, and other emergency relief commodities. As of August 5, White Nile hosted an estimated 108,600 South Sudanese refugees—more than any of Sudan’s other states.

REFUGEE INFLUX

- As of August 17, UNHCR reported that more than 189,700 South Sudanese refugees had fled to Sudan since mid-December 2013. Relief agencies attribute this influx to ongoing conflict in South Sudan’s northern states, including

Upper Nile State. Approximately 110,000 of the South Sudanese refugees to Sudan—nearly 60 percent—have received humanitarian assistance since arriving.

FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- Sudan continues to face high levels of malnutrition, with approximately 2 million children younger than five years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition, according to the UN. To date in 2015, UNICEF has treated nearly 66,200 children younger than five years of age for SAM. An additional 1 million children in Sudan are suffering from acute malnutrition, driving an average global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate in Sudan of 16.3 percent—higher than WHO’s emergency threshold of 15 percent. According to the UN, some Sudanese states and localities are experiencing significantly higher GAM rates, with Red Sea State’s Toker and Agig locality reporting GAM rates of 46.7 percent and 37.4 percent, respectively. The UN also reports GAM rates above 25 percent in North Darfur’s Ailliet, Dar el Salam, El Sireaf, and Kalimendo localities.
 - To date in the ongoing June-to-October rainy season, rainfall in the Sahelian belt of Sudan is approximately 50 percent below average for this time of year, according to WFP. Forecasts for the remainder of the season project below-average total rainfall, which could result in below-normal crop production. In contrast, rains in southern areas of Sudan began earlier than usual and are at near-to-above-average levels. The situation corresponds with the ongoing El Niño climatic event; El Niño events are typically associated with poor vegetation development and growing season rainfall deficits in parts of East Africa, WFP reports.
 - In late June, USAID/FFP provided more than \$3.5 million in assistance to UNICEF. USAID/FFP’s contribution includes 560 MT of U.S. in-kind ready-to-use therapeutic food for the treatment of SAM in children younger than five years of age. In Sudan, UNICEF is targeting 250,000 children—of an estimated 555,000 children countrywide experiencing SAM—with nutrition interventions. With USAID/FFP’s assistance, UNICEF anticipates reaching approximately 40,000 children.
 - Following eight years of operating through an annual emergency program, USAID/FFP partner WFP transitioned to a two-year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in July. While sustaining a robust relief component for populations facing continued food insecurity and malnutrition, WFP’s new program will support a gradual shift to early recovery and resilience, where feasible. With a budget of approximately \$693 million through June 2017, WFP plans to target 5.2 million food-insecure and conflict-affected people in Sudan—including IDPs, refugees, malnourished children, and pregnant and lactating women—with food and cash assistance. In Darfur, WFP will continue activities to assess IDPs’ level of need and provide assistance accordingly. Prior to launching the PRRO, WFP extended the most recent emergency program for Sudan by six months and adjusted activities to reflect the planned shift toward recovery and resilience. The recently concluded 18-month program had a total budget of approximately \$626 million and targeted 3.7 million vulnerable people. To date, USAID/FFP has contributed more than \$53 million to support WFP in Sudan in FY 2015.
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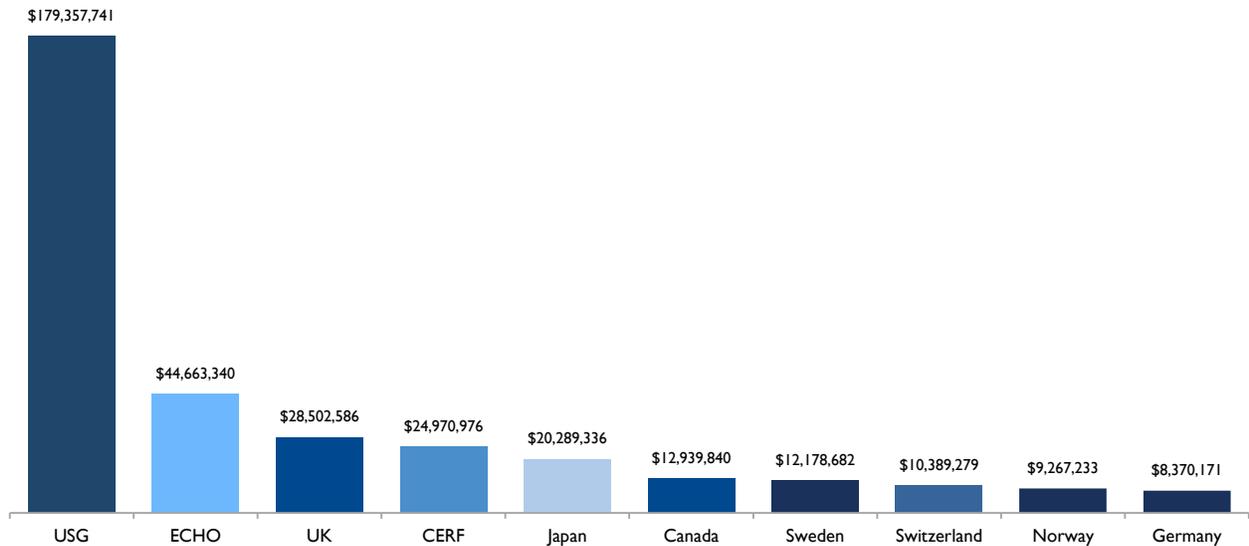
HEALTH

- As of July 26, WHO had confirmed nearly 2,900 measles cases since the outbreak began in Sudan in January—more than four times the total number of measles cases confirmed in 2014. The current outbreak has affected all of Sudan’s 18 states and more than 70 percent of confirmed cases are children younger than fifteen years of age, according to WHO. From December 2014 to July 26, the outbreak resulted in the deaths of 43 people.
- In late April, the GoS Ministry of Health and UNICEF completed the first stage of a three-stage measles vaccination campaign that aims to vaccinate 7.9 million children across the country. The second phase of the campaign—which targets nearly 1.9 million children in Darfur—began in June. As of late June, the campaign had reached approximately 6.3 million of those targeted.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In early July, the Government of Germany contributed approximately nearly \$2.8 million to WFP to support the humanitarian needs of IDPs in Darfur, including through food assistance and UNHAS operations.
- In late July, the Government of Norway (GoN) contributed \$6.6 million to the Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)—a pooled, multi-donor fund used to support timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to meet urgent humanitarian needs. In a statement accompanying the contribution, the GoN Ambassador to Sudan Morten Aasland expressed concern regarding the increasing number of people in Sudan requiring humanitarian assistance, citing ongoing conflict in Darfur as a key driver of the need.
- As of August 17, donors had committed \$398.6 million—approximately 38 percent of the total requested funding—to the UN’s 2015 Sudan Strategic Response Plan. In addition to the USG, other top humanitarian donors to Sudan in 2015 include the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Government of the UK, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Government of Japan, and the Government of Canada.

2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of August 18, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2015 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2015, 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 1.2 million long-term IDPs who remain in camps, according to UN agencies. 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 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 9, 2014, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Jerry P. Lanier renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2015. 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 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur²			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$33,143,325
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UN Department of Safety and Security	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$749,628
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN DARFUR			\$45,892,953
USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas³ and Central and Eastern Sudan			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
NGOs and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management,	Abyei, Southern Kordofan, Western Kordofan	\$4,484,367

WASH			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$250,000
UN Development Fund	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Abyei, Khartoum	\$500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide	\$500,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$908,957
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$9,643,324

USAID/FFP ³ Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
WFP and Implementing Partners	66,733 MT of Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$85,321,464
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$85,321,464

State/PRM Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,100,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$32,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM COUNTRYWIDE ASSISTANCE			\$39,100,000

State/PRM Assistance in Sudan For South Sudanese Refugees Response			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Khartoum, Southern Kordofan, White Nile	\$6,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES RESPONSE			\$6,200,000

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$55,536,277
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$85,321,464
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$39,100,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2015			\$179,957,741

**USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2015 has supported the following NGO and international organization partners in Sudan: American Refugee Committee, CARE, Concern, GOAL, International Medical Corps, International Organization for Migration, Mercy Corps, Relief International, SC/US, Tearfund, United Methodist Committee on Relief, and World Relief International.

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 August 18, 2015.

³ Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan

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:
 - USAID 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

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>