

# SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**6.6 million**

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan

OCHA – September 2015

**4.4 million**

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur

OCHA – August 2015

**3.1 million**

IDPs in Sudan

OCHA – September 2015

**365,059**

Refugees in Sudan

UNHCR – September 2015

**1,900**

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic

UNHCR – September 2015

**295,900**

Sudanese Refugees in Chad

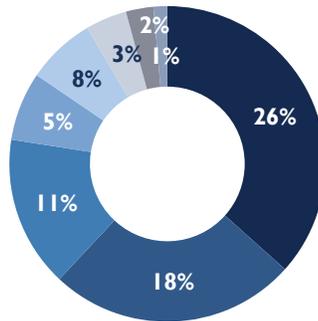
UNHCR – September 2015

**192,281**

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan Since December 2013

UNHCR – September 2015

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) (26%)
- Nutrition (18%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (11%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (5%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (5%)
- Protection (3%)
- Shelter & Settlements (2%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (ERMS) (1%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Insecurity and humanitarian access restrictions continue to negatively impact relief efforts in the Darfur Region. In early September, unidentified armed actors attacked a humanitarian vehicle in West Darfur State. The event was one of more than 130 documented security incidents targeting humanitarian workers and peacekeepers in Darfur this year, according to the UN.
- The recent implementation of Government of Sudan (GoS) regulations limiting the importation of emergency relief supplies by humanitarian organizations have resulted in supply shortages, according to the UN. The new regulations have also reduced response capacity and delayed the delivery of emergency relief commodities, including nutrition supplies in East Darfur State, the UN reports.
- USAID/FFP recently provided an additional \$86 million in assistance to the UN World Food Program (WFP) in Sudan. Of the \$86 million, WFP plans to use \$75 million to provide more than 69,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance and \$11 million to support food vouchers and the local purchase of therapeutic feeding supplies.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Insecurity and humanitarian access restrictions continue to constrain relief efforts in Darfur and the Two Areas
- New GoS import restrictions on relief commodities hinders the provision of humanitarian assistance
- USG provides more than \$275.6 million in FY 2015 to support humanitarian efforts across Sudan

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$56,687,093
USAID/FFP	\$171,314,705
STATE/PRM <sup>2</sup>	\$47,600,000

**\$275,601,798**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2015

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

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

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

## **DARFUR**

- GoS officials have failed to address the majority of human rights violations and abuses reported in Darfur in 2014, according to a report by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The report cites violations of international humanitarian law, including the burning of villages, destruction of livelihood-generating resources and other civilian property, and the indiscriminate aerial bombardment of civilian areas resulting in deaths and injuries, by all parties to the conflict. Of the more than 400 cases of alleged human rights abuses and violations, including nearly 130 cases involving sexual violence, documented by the African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur in 2014, few resulted in investigations or arrests, according to the UNHCR report.

### *Central Darfur*

- USAID/FFP partner WFP delivered 90 MT of food commodities to Central Darfur State’s Guldo town in the Jebel Marra area, a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central, North, and South Darfur states and is largely under rebel control. On August 18, WFP distributed the food assistance to approximately 9,500 individuals from Jebel Marra’s Rokoro Locality who had been sheltering in the town since being displaced by March conflict.

### *East Darfur*

- GoS regulations limiting the importation of relief supplies by humanitarian organizations have led to a nutrition supply shortage in East Darfur, according to WFP. If unresolved, the shortage may result in an inability to deliver treatment to children experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in the coming weeks. In response, WFP has begun locally procuring nutrition supplies and expanding non-food programs, such as hygiene trainings, to prevent and treat MAM.

### *North Darfur*

- Approximately 9,000 returnees in North Darfur State’s Tawila Locality are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance, according to the findings of an early-September interagency assessment mission. The mission identified urgent needs of food, safe drinking water, health, and livelihood and agricultural assistance for the estimated 9,000 returnees. The assessment included representatives from the UN, International Organization for Migration (IOM), GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), GoS Department of Water and Environmental Sanitation, and state-level ministries of health, education, and animal welfare. Prior to the early-September Tawila mission, humanitarian actors had not accessed the assessed area since 2011.
- With support from the USAID/OFDA-funded IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund, which enables implementing partners to respond quickly and effectively to meet urgent humanitarian needs, an estimated 7,700 people displaced to the Abu Dam village in North Darfur’s Um Baru Locality recently received WASH assistance through programs initiated by the international non-governmental organization (NGO), Cooperazione Internazionale.

### *West Darfur*

- In early September, unidentified armed actors attacked a West Darfur State Ministry of Health (SMoH) vehicle carrying SMoH and World Health Organization (WHO) officials in West Darfur’s Kreinik Locality, resulting in two deaths. UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan Marta Ruedas strongly condemned the West Darfur attack, noting that the incident underscores the degree to which insecurity continues to hinder humanitarian operations in Darfur. Since January, the UN has documented more than 130 security incidents in Darfur targeting humanitarian workers and peacekeepers.

---

---

## **THE TWO AREAS & ABYEI AREA**

### *Blue Nile & Southern Kordofan*

- In recent weeks, heavy rain has adversely affected more than 13,000 additional people in Blue Nile’s Ed Damazin and El Roseires localities, the UN reports. On August 14, heavy rain and flooding damaged more than 510 houses in Agadi village in Blue Nile’s Tadamon Locality, according to the UN. In response, the GoS Humanitarian HAC and its local

partners assessed needs and distributed approximately 200 emergency relief kits and 100 bags of sorghum to affected households.

- An estimated 75 refugees per day from South Sudan’s conflict-affected Unity State have settled in eastern Southern Kordofan State’s Abu Jubaiha Locality since August 10, after heavy rains made roads impassable, according to a UN assessment in late August. UNHCR had distributed 500 emergency shelter and household kits to the new arrivals as of September 6.

---

---

## REFUGEE INFLUX

- As of September 30, UNHCR reported that more than 193,000 South Sudanese refugees had fled to Sudan since mid-December 2013. Approximately 120,000 of the South Sudanese refugees in Sudan—nearly 63 percent—have received some form of humanitarian assistance since arriving.
- The majority of refugees sheltering in White Nile State continue to face poor WASH conditions, including inadequate access to safe drinking water and latrines. Water access levels in three of White Nile’s seven primary refugee sites do not meet the minimum Sphere standard for water supply of 7.5–15 liters of water per person per day, the UN reports.<sup>4</sup> All but one of the seven refugee sites fail to meet the Sphere standard of 20 people using one latrine, with nearly 190 people per every one latrine at White Nile’s El Redis II refugee site.

---

---

## FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- While Sudan’s national precipitation levels increased in August, the country’s cumulative seasonal rainfall remains 25–80 percent below average in the majority of the country, according to a late-August USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) report. Sudan’s rainfall deficit has delayed planting and contributed to poor vegetation conditions; FEWS NET expects the country’s upcoming June-to-October growing season to be shorter and involve the cultivation of less land as compared to a typical growing season. The delayed rain and resultant poor agricultural conditions will likely lead to below-average 2015/2016 production nationwide. Food security is not expected to improve until November 2015, when millet and sorghum harvesting is scheduled to begin.
- In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$2.7 million to partners to support agriculture and food security interventions across Sudan, approximately \$356,000 for ERMS activities, and nearly \$9.9 million to address nutrition needs. USAID/OFDA partners are helping to mitigate the effects of malnutrition by implementing comprehensive programs to prevent and manage acute malnutrition, particularly in children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women. Critical nutrition activities include outpatient therapeutic treatment programs, supplementary feeding programs, and educational nutrition campaigns across Sudan.
- In September, USAID/FFP provided an additional \$86 million—including cash and in-kind food assistance—to support WFP humanitarian activities in Sudan. With the recent contribution, WFP plans to conduct general food distributions, facilitate food-for-assets and food-for-training activities, and deliver nutrition assistance to pregnant and lactating women and young children. WFP also plans to dedicate \$11 million to provide food vouchers to affected populations in Sudan and support the local procurement of specialized nutrition products.
- In FY 2015, USAID/FFP provided more than \$171.3 million to address humanitarian needs in Sudan.

---

---

## HEALTH & WASH

- As of September 20, the GoS and the UN had confirmed more than 3,300 measles cases since the outbreak began in January—more than four times the total number of measles cases confirmed in 2014. The outbreak has resulted in the deaths of more than 70 people since December 2014. The current outbreak has affected all of Sudan’s 18 states and an estimated 73 percent of confirmed cases are children younger than fifteen years of age, according to WHO.

---

<sup>4</sup> The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UN, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and donors to develop a set of universal minimum standards for humanitarian assistance and thereby improve the quality of assistance provided to disaster-affected persons and to enhance the accountability of humanitarian agencies.

- In late April, the GoS Ministry of Health and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) began a three-stage measles vaccination campaign to vaccinate 7.9 million children across the country. To date, the campaign has reached more than 6.3 million children ages six months–15 years in 93 localities; however, funding shortfalls are hindering the implementation of the campaign to the remaining 94 localities, according to the UN.
- In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$16.5 million for health assistance programs across Sudan, aiming to reduce morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations by increasing access to emergency health care services. USAID/OFDA partners are undertaking the management and rehabilitation of health care clinics and systems, communicable disease prevention activities, and reproductive health awareness campaigns, as well as training community health care workers and strengthening the capacity of local healthcare systems.
- With more than \$14.5 million in funding for WASH programs in FY 2015, USAID/OFDA partners aimed to reduce the incidence of waterborne and communicable diseases in Sudan through the provision of safe drinking water, promotion of good hygienic practices, construction and repair of latrines, and establishment of waste removal systems.

---

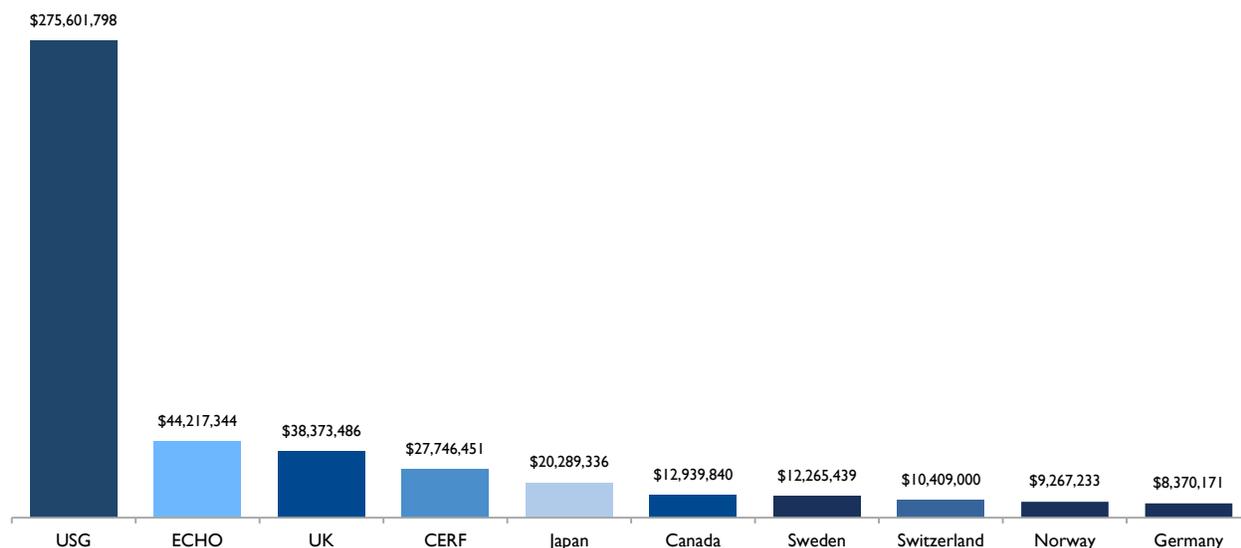


---

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- With more than \$682,000 in new funding from the Government of Italy, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) plans to provide food and nutrition assistance to approximately 45,000 food-insecure individuals in Kassala State’s Telkok and Rural Aroma localities and Red Sea State’s Derdub and Sinkat localities. The FAO activities are designed to increase access to local, nutrient-rich food by improving agricultural and livestock production and creating livelihood opportunities.
- In early September, the Government of the UK contributed an additional \$10 million to the Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund—a pooled, multi-donor fund used to support timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to meet urgent humanitarian needs.
- As of September 30, donors had committed nearly \$504 million—approximately 49 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 Government of Japan, the Government of Canada, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support underfunded emergencies, such as the complex emergency in Sudan.

### 2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of September 30, 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 internally displaced persons (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 2015<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur<sup>2</sup></b>			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$33,129,599
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
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN DARFUR</b>			<b>\$45,879,227</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas<sup>3</sup> and Central and Eastern Sudan</b>			
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, WASH	Abyei, Southern Kordofan, Western Kordofan	\$3,784,366
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$700,000
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		\$2,323,500
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN</b>			<b>\$10,807,866</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup> Countrywide Assistance in Sudan</b>			
UNICEF	560 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	Countrywide	\$3,538,000
WFP and Implementing Partners	136,569 MT of Emergency Food Assistance, Vouchers, and Local/Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$167,776,705
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP COUNTRYWIDE ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$171,314,705</b>

<b>State/PRM Countrywide Assistance in Sudan</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,100,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$25,800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM COUNTRYWIDE ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$32,900,000</b>

<b>State/PRM Assistance in Sudan For South Sudanese Refugees Response</b>			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$10,400,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$14,700,000</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN</b>	<b>\$56,687,093</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN</b>	<b>\$171,314,705</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN</b>	<b>\$47,600,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2015</b>	<b>\$275,601,798</b>

\*\*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, IOM, Mercy Corps, Relief International, SC/US, Tearfund, United Methodist Committee on Relief, and World Relief International.

<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 September 30, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan

<sup>4</sup> 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](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>