

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

5.8 million

People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan
HRP – January 2016

2 million*

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur
HRP – January 2016

230,000*

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in the Two Areas
HRP – January 2016

387,200

Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – September 2016

248,900

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – September 2016

309,700

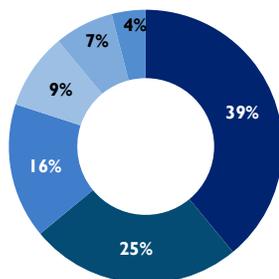
Sudanese Refugees in Chad
UNHCR – September 2016

240,100

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan
UNHCR – August 2016

* The UN estimates a further half a million 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/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



- Health (39%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (25%)
- Nutrition (16%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (7%)
- Other (4%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (77%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (14%)
- Cash Transfers & Vouchers for Food (9%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Violence in Darfur's Jebel Marra area displaces populations
- More than 90,000 South Sudanese refugees arrive in Sudan from January to August
- GoS reports more than 3,000 AWD cases
- June–September flooding affects more than 204,000 people

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$54,185,036
USAID/FFP	\$164,324,307
State/PRM ³	\$33,750,000
Total	\$252,259,343

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Clashes in Darfur Region displaced as many as 254,000 people between January and August, according to the UN. The majority of new internally displaced persons (IDPs) are from the Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states.
- As of late September, the Government of Sudan (GoS) had reported nearly 3,800 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD), including 71 deaths, in six states. The GoS and relief actors are responding to the AWD cases and supporting case management, waste removal, and community awareness activities.
- In FY 2016, the U.S. Government (USG) provided more than \$252 million in humanitarian assistance for Sudan—comprising more than \$164 million from USAID/FFP, approximately \$54 million from USAID/OFDA, and nearly \$34 million from State/PRM.

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)

CURRENT EVENTS

- In mid-September, the UN released the 2015 annual report for the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF), a pooled humanitarian response fund managed by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan. During 2015, the SHF allocated nearly \$54 million to 56 relief agencies to implement nearly 170 projects, with approximately 65 percent of the funds supporting populations in Darfur. Nearly half of the SHF allocations—approximately \$25 million—supported the priority sectors of health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). From January to August 2016, the SHF allocated an additional \$31 million to respond to the needs of displaced populations in Darfur and Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan, Western Kordofan, and White Nile states.
 - On August 8, three Sudanese opposition groups committed to a roadmap peace agreement and to African Union (AU)-led negotiations with the GoS. However, the GoS and opposition groups failed to agree to a cessation of hostilities for Darfur and the Two Areas of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan during the August 9–14 talks. Since the conclusion of the peace talks, international media has reported fighting in Darfur and the Two Areas.
 - During a July 26–28 visit to Central Darfur and North Darfur, U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan and South Sudan Donald Booth met with GoS officials to discuss IDP conditions and GoS efforts to improve security in Darfur. Special Envoy Booth emphasized the need for the GoS to facilitate humanitarian assistance in IDP settlements, particularly in North Darfur’s Sortoni IDP site. In a second visit from August 28–September 1, Special Envoy Booth and USAID staff traveled to Blue Nile’s capital city of Ed Damazin and met with GoS officials, IDPs, local community leaders, and personnel from civil society and international relief organizations to discuss security conditions in the area and humanitarian access.
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INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Relief organizations continue to report that GoS restrictions limit the ability of humanitarian actors to assess needs and provide timely assistance in some areas of Sudan, particularly the Jebel Marra area. During a late September meeting, the AU–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) Joint Special Representative Martin Uhomoibhi urged GoS authorities in Central Darfur’s capital city of Zalingei to permit UN agencies to access conflict-affected populations in Jebel Marra to facilitate needs assessments and aid deliveries.
 - Clashes between farmers and pastoralists in North Darfur’s Kosa area displaced approximately 7,000 people in early September, according to the UN. Intercommunal conflict in Darfur typically stems from disagreements regarding ownership and usage of land and resources, the UN reported. During 2015, intercommunal fighting generated approximately one-third of conflict-related deaths and more than 40 percent of people displaced in Darfur.
 - On August 13, the Sudanese Armed Forces attacked an area near Southern Kordofan’s capital city of Kadugli, according to local media. The assault occurred despite a four-month GoS-initiated ceasefire for the Two Areas, which GoS President Omar al-Bashir declared in mid-June.
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DARFUR

- Between January and July, nutrition actors recorded more than 5,500 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in West Darfur State—representing a more than 30 percent increase from the nearly 4,200 cases recorded during the same period in 2015. The actual number of SAM cases in West Darfur likely exceeds the reported figure given limited nutrition centers in the state, according to the GoS. USAID/OFDA partners—with more than \$6.6 million in FY 2016 funding—are delivering emergency nutrition interventions to vulnerable populations in West Darfur and other states in the region.
- A September Amnesty International report states that GoS-affiliated military forces have targeted civilians in Darfur through both air and ground attacks since January. The report also alleges that GoS forces used chemical weapons against civilians, reporting at least 30 chemical attacks in Jebel Marra during 2016. The GoS has rejected the allegations. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons noted that available information and evidence was insufficient to render definitive conclusions regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons. Between January and

August, the UN reported that clashes in Darfur displaced as many as 254,000 people, with a majority of new IDPs from Jebel Marra.

- Mid-September clashes in Jebel Marra displaced more than 10,000 people, according to relief actors and community member estimates. The fighting prompted approximately 4,000 IDPs to flee to Guldo town, Central Darfur, while displacing an estimated 5,500–12,500 people to Nertiti Locality, Central Darfur. Limited access to affected areas of Central Darfur has prevented the UN and relief actors from verifying the scope of displacement and priority humanitarian needs. Preliminary reports indicate that shelter support, food assistance, and humanitarian protection are critical IDP needs. Relief actors continue to advocate for improved humanitarian access to conduct a needs assessment and verify the number of new IDPs.
- Despite access impediments, relief actors—including USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partners—are providing food, WASH, and other emergency assistance to IDPs and vulnerable populations in Darfur. From January–August, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided more than 6,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to an estimated 197,800 IDPs in Darfur, of which nearly 33,000 IDPs also received approximately 57 MT of nutrition assistance. WFP also provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to approximately 38,400 South Sudanese refugees sheltering in Sudan’s East Darfur State.
- On September 18, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) contributed approximately \$3.9 million to WFP to support up to 220,000 IDPs across Darfur for four months through cash vouchers and cash-based assistance. Overall, cash vouchers and other forms of cash-based assistance support approximately 592,000 IDPs in Darfur, according to WFP.

REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

- Nearly 249,000 South Sudanese refugees have fled to Sudan since the December 2013 escalation of fighting in South Sudan, including more than 90,000 refugees who have arrived since January 2016, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). An estimated 1,500 refugees arrived in White Nile from September 1–15, bringing total South Sudanese refugees in the state to approximately 103,000 people; South Sudanese refugees in White Nile represent approximately 41 percent of all registered South Sudanese refugees in Sudan. The refugee influx has strained available humanitarian resources, and funding shortages continue to hinder the provision of life-saving services to new arrivals, according to the UN. UNHCR anticipates that additional South Sudanese refugees will arrive in Sudan following the end of the rainy season in late 2016; the UN observed a similar trend in 2014 and 2015.
- Due to significant overcrowding in East Darfur’s Khor Omer refugee camp, the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission identified a new refugee camp site in East Darfur’s Al Kariyo town that can accommodate more than 30,000 people, according to international media. The relocation process remained ongoing as of late September, with UNHCR and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society having supported the relocation of nearly 3,500 refugees living in Khor Omer to the Al Kariyo site.
- In addition to South Sudanese refugees, Sudan also hosts significant numbers of refugees from other countries, including populations from Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Yemen.

FOOD SECURITY

- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that displaced and vulnerable populations in conflict- and drought-affected areas of Sudan remain food-insecure due to elevated staple food prices, limited access to livelihood activities, and restricted population movements. An estimated 100,000 people in Jebel Marra and the Two Areas could experience Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity through the September lean season, according to FEWS NET.⁴ Additional conflict-affected populations in Jebel Marra and the Two Areas, as well

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.

as vulnerable people in areas of Sudan affected by drought in 2015, will continue to face Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity during the same period.

- Though recent floods have damaged agricultural resources and houses, above-average seasonal rains have also improved cropping conditions in the country. Harvests, improved livestock productivity, increased livelihood opportunities, and reduced staple food prices are expected to ameliorate food security conditions throughout Sudan between October 2016 and January 2017, according to FEWS NET.
- Surveys conducted between mid-July and mid-August by Sudan’s national Locust Control Center detected the presence of locusts in parts of Northern, Northern Kordofan, Red Sea, River Nile, and White Nile states. In addition, farmers in North Darfur had observed the presence of locusts and reported some damage to crops as of late September, according to local media. The GoS has initiated response activities, including ground control operations and aircraft spraying, in affected areas. The Locust Control Center and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) anticipate that locust breeding in Sudan will continue through mid-October in areas where seasonal rains have resulted in favorable locust conditions. GoS agricultural officials and FAO continue to monitor the situation.
- With nearly \$161 million in USAID/FFP FY 2016 funding, WFP and other implementing partners supported vulnerable populations with 133,305 MT of emergency food assistance, local and regional procurement initiatives, and cash and voucher assistance programs.

FLOODING AND WASH

- Heavy rainfall since June has generated flooding across Sudan, affecting more than 204,000 people and resulting in nearly 100 deaths. In response, the GoS and relief organizations provided WASH assistance to more than 105,000 people in affected areas. As of early September, relief actors reported that adequate resources were available in Sudan to address flood-related humanitarian needs.
- With more than \$13.4 million in FY 2016 funding, USAID/OFDA partners are supporting community-led sanitation activities and other critical WASH interventions to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation conditions among vulnerable and conflict-affected populations in Sudan. From August 29–September 11, a USAID/OFDA WASH technical advisor traveled to Sudan and met with USAID/OFDA field staff, international donors, USAID/OFDA partners, and other relief organizations to identify WASH needs and better understand the current humanitarian operating environment in Sudan.

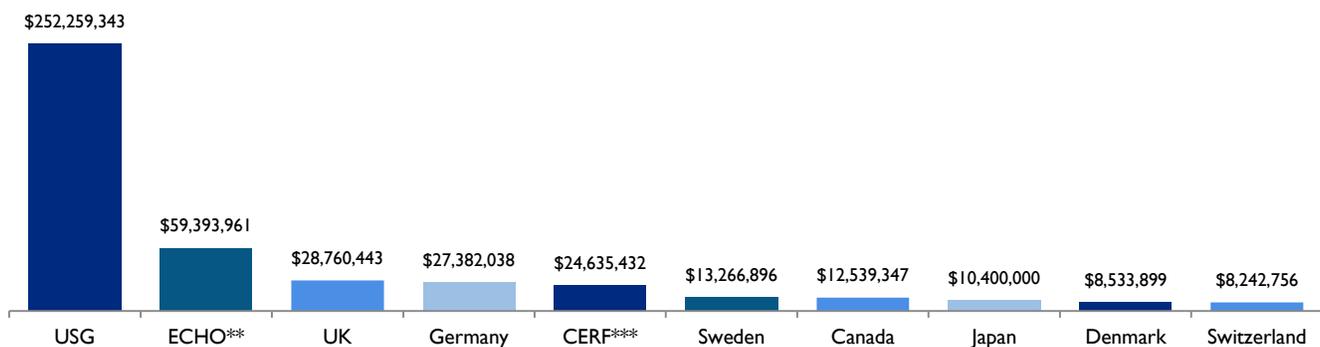
HEALTH

- As of late September, the GoS Ministry of Health reported nearly 3,800 cases of AWD and 71 AWD-related deaths in six states. In response, the GoS is distributing medical supplies to local health centers and deploying four emergency medical teams to assist in AWD-affected areas.
- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$20.4 million to support critical health interventions in Sudan, including life-saving medical treatment in IDP sites, reproductive and maternal health services, and vaccination campaigns.

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 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 and the Two Areas and Abyei, according to UNHCR.
- On October 14, 2015, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Jerry P. Lanier renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2016. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2016. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2016 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2015.

**European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO).

***Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support underfunded and sudden-onset emergencies.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

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, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$29,602,178
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$300,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$750,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Darfur-wide	\$4,106,520
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR			\$43,258,698

USAID/OFDA Funding in the Three Areas³ and Central and Eastern Sudan			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Abyei Area, Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan	\$4,528,485
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$300,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$1,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$450,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$2,042,532
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$300,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,305,321
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$10,926,338

USAID/FFP⁴			
UNICEF	560 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	Countrywide	\$3,328,651

WFP and Implementing Partners	133,305 MT of Emergency Food Assistance, Local and Regional Procurement, and Cash/Vouchers	Countrywide	\$160,995,656
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$164,324,307
State/PRM Funding in Sudan			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$31,250,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN			\$33,750,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE			\$54,185,036
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE			\$164,324,307
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE			\$33,750,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$252,259,343

**USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2016 supports the following NGO and international organization partners in Sudan: American Refugee Committee (ARC), CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Concern, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mercy Corps, Near East Foundation (NEF), Relief International (RI), Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), and World Relief International (WRI). Active USAID/OFDA partner programs funded in previous years include: United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) and World Vision International (WVI).

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 September 30, 2016.

³ Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern 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 +1.202.821.1999.
 - 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>