

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7.1 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan
UN – May 2018

1.76 million

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur
2018 HRP – February 2018

235,000*

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in the Two Areas
2018 HRP – February 2018

921,100

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan
UNHCR – August 2018

761,900

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – September 2018

336,100

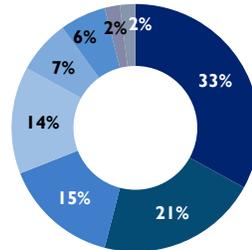
Sudanese Refugees in Chad
UNHCR – August 2018

277,300

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan
UNHCR – August 2018

* Armed actors report that up to an additional 545,000 IDPs reside in parts of the Two Areas under their control.

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Health (33%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (21%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (14%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (7%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (6%)
- Protection (2%)
- Other (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (79%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (16%)
- Food Vouchers (2%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (2%)
- Complementary Services (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Heavy rains and flooding affect 142,000 people across Sudan
- Fuel shortages and access constraints hinder delivery of food assistance
- Deteriorating economic conditions lead to acute food insecurity and malnutrition

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA	\$74,864,752
USAID/FFP	\$186,324,183
State/PRM ³	\$63,025,000
\$324,213,935	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Heavy rainfall and resultant flooding during Sudan's June-to-September rainy season affected more than 142,000 people across the country. The Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) announced a three-month ceasefire on September 19 to enable humanitarian organizations to reach flood-affected populations in eastern Jebel Marra area.
- Health actors monitoring a chikungunya virus outbreak in Sudan's Kassala and Red Sea states, where authorities had recorded nearly 13,400 chikungunya cases as of late September, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). In response, the Government of Sudan (GoS) is coordinating with relief organizations to provide health assistance and limit transmissions of the disease.
- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports that operational constraints—including fuel shortages, inaccessible roads, and insecurity—continue to delay deliveries of emergency food assistance. Despite constraints, WFP and implementing partners provided emergency food commodities and cash-based transfers to more than 1.1 million food-insecure people in July.

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). State/PRM funding includes assistance to refugees residing in Sudan, which is also reported in the South Sudan fact sheet as part of the South Sudan regional response.

FLOODING AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding and landslides had caused at least 23 deaths and affected more than 142,000 people in 14 of Sudan's 18 states as of late September, relief organizations report. The heavy rainfall and flooding also destroyed approximately 8,900 homes, damaged infrastructure, and disrupted livelihoods. SLA-AW leadership declared a unilateral ceasefire in Darfur Region from September 20–December 18 to enable humanitarian organizations to deliver emergency assistance to populations affected by heavy rainfall, flooding, and landslides in eastern Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region encompassing parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states.
- In response to the flooding and landslides, the Sudanese Red Crescent activated an emergency operations center and conducted humanitarian assessments in affected areas. Additionally, the GoS and SLA-AW facilitated humanitarian access to Tagulei and Wadi Tuliba villages in eastern Jebel Marra after landslides resulted in 16 deaths in the villages in early September, enabling the UN to provide emergency relief commodities and shelter materials to an estimated 380 people.
- Record rainfall during the 2018 rainy season affected approximately 24,000 people and damaged or destroyed more than 4,700 homes in West Kordofan State's El Nuhud town. With funding from USAID/OFDA, the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Sudan Rapid Response Fund recently allocated funding to a non-governmental organization (NGO) partner to provide emergency health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to more than 23,800 people in El Nuhud. The assistance will assist flood-affected individuals whose homes were either partially damaged or destroyed, as well as individuals at risk if rains continue. In addition, the Sudan Humanitarian Fund—a pooled fund managed by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)—allocated \$1.2 million for the delivery of food, shelter, and emergency relief commodities for populations in El Nuhud.
- The GoS is coordinating with relief organizations to respond to an outbreak of chikungunya—a mosquito-borne viral disease that can lead to high fever and nausea—that began after widespread flooding in Kassala and Red Sea. WHO had recorded nearly 13,400 cases of chikungunya as of September 28, including more than 12,600 cases in Kassala and nearly 800 cases in Red Sea. In response to the outbreak, the GoS Federal Ministry of Health has allocated approximately \$1 million to provide emergency assistance in Kassala. WHO has also allotted approximately \$100,000 and has approved an additional \$5 million to support emergency response and preparedness activities, including case management and disease surveillance in Kassala and other at-risk states. Mosquito species that transmit chikungunya are present in all of Sudan except Khartoum and Northern states, raising concerns that the disease could spread to populations across the country, according to WHO.

DARFUR

- A USAID/OFDA staff member traveled to North Darfur's Kutum town on September 4 to assess humanitarian conditions and monitor USAID/OFDA-supported relief interventions. During the visit, individuals in the town expressed appreciation for USAID-funded assistance. With, USAID/OFDA funding, NGOs are delivering emergency health, livelihoods, and nutrition services in North Darfur, including support for 17 health clinics and WASH facilities in Kutum and El Waha towns.
- Since April, State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has provided emergency relief commodities and transportation assistance to more than 350 refugees returning to Darfur from Chad. The UN agency anticipates to repatriate up to 2,000 additional Darfuri refugees from Chad by the end of 2018. In May 2017, UNHCR and the governments of Chad and Sudan signed a tripartite agreement to facilitate the voluntary and dignified return of Chadian refugees in Sudan and Darfuri refugees in Chad. To date, an estimated 24,000 Darfuri refugees in Chad have expressed a desire to return to areas of origin in Sudan.

ABYEI AREA

- Humanitarian conditions in Abyei Area remain relatively stable, with no new significant population displacement or security incidents recorded from January–July, the UN reports. However, more than 170,000 people continue to

require humanitarian assistance across Abyei, due to the presence of armed groups, sporadic intercommunal violence, and lack of government services. Relief agencies also reported that heavy rains rendered some roads in Abyei impassable in July, which hindered the delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities.

- In FY 2018, USAID/OFDA supported IOM to deliver emergency multi-sector assistance to populations in Abyei. USAID/OFDA funding continues to support IOM mobile health clinics and the installation of hand pumps to provide access to safe drinking water in northern Abyei.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Populations across much of Sudan are expected to experience Minimal—IPC 1—or Stressed—IPC 2—levels of acute food insecurity between October 2018 and January 2019, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports.⁴ Above-average seasonal rainfall is facilitating crop and pasture development, improving household access to food and income from agricultural labor. However, the continued country-wide economic crisis continues to restrict household purchasing power and will likely lead to increased need for assistance relative to a normal harvest period.
- Sudan’s economic crisis—characterized by high levels of inflation, depreciation of the Sudanese pound against the U.S. dollar, and fuel shortages—continues to restrict households’ ability to access basic services and purchase food. As of September, prices of most agricultural inputs had increased by an estimated 100–200 percent compared to the previous year, according to FEWS NET and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). FAO reports that reduced imports of fuel and agricultural inputs—including fertilizer, seed and tools—since late 2017 have undermined the preparation and maintenance of agricultural land. Despite above-average seasonal rainfall, these factors will likely negatively impact national crop production in 2018, given that nearly 50 percent of agricultural production in Sudan is irrigated and semi-mechanized. As a result, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable households residing in parts of South Kordofan State and newly-displaced populations in Jebel Marra are expected to face Crisis—IPC 3—levels acute food insecurity through January 2019, due to lack of livelihood opportunities and limited access to agricultural land, according to FEWS NET.
- In July, WFP and implementing partners provided more than 10,800 metric tons (MT) of emergency food commodities and more than \$550,000 in cash-based transfers to an estimated 1.1 million food-insecure people, including nearly 142,300 IDPs in Jebel Marra. However, WFP reports that operational challenges—including fuel shortages; inaccessible roads in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan states; and a lack of security escorts in North Darfur and South Darfur—continue to delay food commodity deliveries. These challenges also contributed to a shortage of cooking oil, pulses, and salt in July, which negatively affected WFP’s assistance to refugees.
- In August, USAID partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) treated more than 8,600 children ages 6–59 months for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Sudan, bringing the total number of children being treated in the country for SAM to 117,000 in 2018. This represents a nearly 8 percent decrease in caseload compared to the approximately 127,000 children treated from January–August 2017. Additionally, USAID/FFP recently provided nearly \$6.5 million to UNICEF to distribute approximately 1,260 MT of nutrition commodities to treat nearly 158,000 children experiencing SAM.
- In FY 2018, USAID/FFP contributed more than \$186 million to UNICEF, WFP, and other implementing partners to respond to urgent food needs in Sudan. In areas with functioning markets, USAID/FFP partners distributed cash-based transfers and food vouchers to IDPs and vulnerable host community members, increasing household access to food while bolstering local markets and contributing to dietary diversity. In other areas, USAID/FFP partners provided U.S. in-kind food commodities and food purchased from local and regional markets to populations in need. In addition, USAID/FFP support has enabled partners to conduct nutrition screenings, distribute specialized nutrition products to vulnerable populations, and treat children facing acute malnutrition.

⁴The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- In August, the UN announced \$20 million in emergency assistance from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies—to reduce humanitarian financing gaps in Sudan. As of September 30, international donors had provided \$345 million for Sudan’s 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), comprising approximately 34 percent of the approximately \$1 billion appeal.

CONTEXT

- Ongoing conflict, protracted population displacement, and climatic events in Sudan have disrupted livelihood activities and impeded access to natural resources and basic services. Fighting among the Sudanese Armed Forces, armed opposition groups, militias, and ethnic groups in Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei Area has resulted in food, health, nutrition, shelter, protection, and WASH needs. In addition, conflict and food insecurity in neighboring South Sudan continues to fuel an influx of South Sudanese refugees into Sudan, placing further constraints on government and host community resources. The UN estimates that 7.1 million people will require humanitarian assistance during 2018, while the 2018 HRP requested approximately \$1 billion to provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people in Sudan.
- Insecurity, access restrictions, limited funding, and bureaucratic impediments limit the ability of relief agencies to respond to humanitarian and recovery needs in Sudan. Since mid-2016, GoS actions have led to meaningful improvements in humanitarian access and enabled relief organizations to deliver assistance to vulnerable populations in previously inaccessible areas of the country, including in Jebel Marra. Despite improvements, relief agencies continue to face a challenging operating environment in Sudan.
- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, economic shocks, and perennial environmental hazards, such as drought and flooding. On October 12, 2017, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Steven C. Koutsis renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2018. 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 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Funding in Darfur²			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$29,967,295
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$3,425,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition	Central Darfur, West Darfur	\$1,050,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$5,595,372
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,150,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$750,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$4,800,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR			\$54,237,667
USAID/OFDA Funding in the Two Areas,³ Abyei, and West Kordofan			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Two Areas, West Kordofan	\$9,355,860
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Two Areas, West Kordofan	\$1,450,000
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyei	\$1,600,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan	\$800,000
UNDP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Abyei	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan	\$900,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan	\$3,304,628
UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection	Two Areas	\$500,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan	\$950,000
	Program Support		\$1,266,597
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE TWO AREAS, ABYEI, AND WEST KORDOFAN			\$20,627,085
USAID/FFP⁴			
WFP and Implementing Partners	155,870 MT of U.S. In-Kind Emergency Food Aid; 18,690 MT in Local and Regional Food Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food; Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$179,707,893

UNICEF	922 MT of U.S. In-Kind Emergency Food Aid; 336 MT in Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$6,616,290
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$186,324,183
State/PRM Funding in Sudan			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$57,400,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, Education, WASH Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$5,625,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN			\$63,025,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE			\$74,864,752
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE			\$186,324,183
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE			\$63,025,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$324,213,935

** USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2018 supports the following NGO partners in Sudan: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), American Refugee Committee (ARC), CARE, Concern, GOAL, International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy Corps, Near Eastern Foundation (NEF), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Relief International (RI), Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), War Child Canada, World Relief International (WRI), and World Vision.

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2018.

³ Blue Nile and South 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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.