

# SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

MARCH 14, 2016

## 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 – November 2015

**1.7 million**

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

**347,275**

Refugees in Sudan  
UNHCR – March 2016

**1,900**

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic  
UNHCR – July 2015

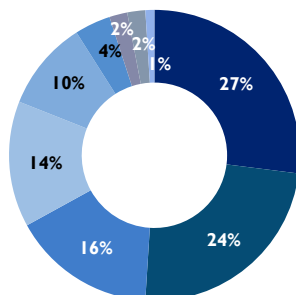
**315,200**

Sudanese Refugees in Chad  
UNHCR – July 2015

**245,991**

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan Since December 2013  
UNHCR – March 2016

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015–2016



- Health (27%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (24%)
- Nutrition (16%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (14%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (10%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (4%)
- Protection (2%)
- Shelter & Settlements (2%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (1%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (77%)
- Local & Regional Procurement (13%)
- Cash Transfers and Vouchers for Food (8%)
- Other (2%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Ongoing clashes in Jebel Marra displace more than 105,000 people since mid-January
- Relief agencies confront access restraints in Central Darfur
- CERF provides \$7 million to address funding gaps in Khartoum and White Nile states

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016

USAID/OFDA	\$64,069,838
USAID/FFP	\$171,314,705
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$47,600,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$282,984,543</b>

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of early March, clashes in Darfur Region's Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur and is largely under rebel control—had displaced more than 105,000 people, according to the UN. Relief agencies have been unable to access many of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) because of Government of Sudan (GoS)-imposed access constraints.
- A new report from the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that more than 4 million Sudanese will continue to face acute food insecurity between March–September 2016.
- Since the start of the viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF) outbreak in August 2015, the GoS Ministry of Health (MoH) and USAID/OFDA partners have recorded more than 560 suspected cases and more than 100 associated deaths.

<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)

## **DARFUR**

- As of March 10, ongoing conflict had displaced more than 105,000 people in Jebel Marra—the greatest number of new displacements in Darfur since 2006. The majority of the newly displaced population—approximately 101,000 individuals—are sheltering in North Darfur, while nearly 1,400 IDPs from Jebel Marra have fled to South Darfur during recent weeks.
- The GoS continues to restrict relief organizations' access to populations in need of assistance, particularly in Central Darfur. Since late January, GoS authorities have rejected at least four requests by UN agencies and other relief organizations to conduct interagency needs assessments in Central Darfur. In late February, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan Marta Ruedas condemned the escalating conflict in Jebel Marra and called on all parties to the conflict to cease hostilities.

### *South Darfur*

- On February 23, an interagency mission—including representatives from the African Union–UN Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission, and the UN—traveled to Kass IDP camp in South Darfur, where community leaders reported that nearly 600 new IDPs from Jebel Marra had arrived in recent weeks. The assessment team identified food and other emergency relief commodities as priority needs among the new IDPs sheltering in Kass. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) plans to work closely with authorities in Kass and South Darfur's Nyala town to deliver emergency assistance and improve humanitarian access to affected populations throughout South Darfur, the UN reports.

### *West Darfur*

- Mid-January violence between protestors and GoS security forces in West Darfur's El Geneina town resulted in at least 12 deaths, according to international media. The clashes reportedly began after approximately 1,000 IDPs, who had recently fled from the nearby town of Mulli following heightened tensions and conflict with pastoralists, protested near the West Darfur Governor's El Geneina residence. The UN reports that ongoing tensions between residents and pastoralists in at least eight nearby towns prompted up to 5,000 additional people to flee to El Geneina in the days following the protests.

### *North Darfur*

- On January 7, unknown assailants attacked a UNAMID security convoy escorting senior GoS and UN staff to North Darfur's Anka town. The delegation planned to assess humanitarian needs following early December attacks on nearly 35 towns in the area; however, following the attack, the UN rescheduled the mission pending an improvement of security conditions. In late December, security concerns also forced the UN to cancel an interagency mission to Anka.

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## **REFUGEE MOVEMENTS**

- More than 173,800 South Sudanese refugees have sought shelter in Sudan since the security situation deteriorated in December 2013. Approximately 50 percent of the total South Sudanese refugee population—nearly 87,000 people—is sheltering in Sudan's White Nile State, which borders South Sudan's conflict-affected Upper Nile State. Humanitarian organizations, including U.S. Government (USG) partners, are supporting South Sudanese refugees in Sudan with emergency health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance, among other relief activities.

## FOOD SECURITY

- Without food assistance, more than 4 million people could experience Crisis—IPC 3—or more severe levels of food insecurity between March 2016 and September 2016, FEWS NET reports.<sup>4</sup> Below-average agricultural production in 2015, anticipated increases in staple food prices, poor pasture conditions, and continued conflict in areas of Sudan are contributing to declining food security. Additionally, the May-to-October lean season will likely begin early due to the below-average November-to-January harvest following poor rainfall exacerbated by El Niño. In FY 2015, USAID/FFP provided more than \$171.3 million to address food insecurity and related humanitarian needs in Sudan.
- Conflict-related disruptions to agricultural production, livelihood activities, and markets have led to increased food insecurity in Jebel Marra, and IDPs and host-community households not receiving food assistance are likely experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity, FEWS NET reports. As of March 3, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) had provided nearly 570 metric tons (MTs) of emergency food assistance and 22 MTs of nutritional commodities to IDPs in North Darfur’s Sortony town. WFP and its partners also recently delivered emergency food assistance to North Darfur’s Tawilla town.
- On December 3, the GoS, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS), and WFP renewed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to facilitate the cross-border transportation of humanitarian cargo through June 2016, WFP reports. The MoU—originally signed by the GoS and GoRSS in July 2014—will enable WFP to transport emergency food commodities from Sudan to South Sudan’s Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, and Upper Nile states. In early March, a WFP convoy departed Sudan’s White Nile State to transport nearly 1,200 MTs of emergency food assistance to South Sudan’s Upper Nile State. The convoy is the fourth humanitarian convoy to cross the Sudan–South Sudan border following the renewal of the MoU.

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## HEALTH

- Between August 2015 and February 2016, the GoS MoH recorded more than 560 suspected VHF cases in Sudan, including more than 100 associated deaths—VHFs comprise a group of severe illnesses associated with bleeding, are often transmitted by mosquitoes, have high case fatality rates, and can be difficult to diagnose rapidly. Health actors reported the majority of VHF cases in Darfur’s five states, with more than 56 percent of the suspected cases recorded in West Darfur. In response, USAID/OFDA partners have treated more than 1,300 people with VHF symptoms at mobile clinics in West Darfur’s Kerenik town. With USAID/OFDA support, humanitarian organizations have also provided medical supplies and conducted community health and hygiene education sessions in affected areas. In coordination with the MoH, USAID/OFDA partners plan to train 20 health care personnel in the coming weeks to conduct case management activities in West Darfur’s Kerenik and Mornie towns and surrounding villages.

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## OTHER INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- On February 3, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support underfunded emergencies—allocated approximately \$7 million to relief agencies to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to IDPs and host communities in Khartoum and White Nile states. The CERF funding will enable relief organizations to reduce overcrowding at existing and open IDP sites, as well as support nutrition, protection, and WASH programs through mid-2016.

<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 Catastrophe—IPC 5.

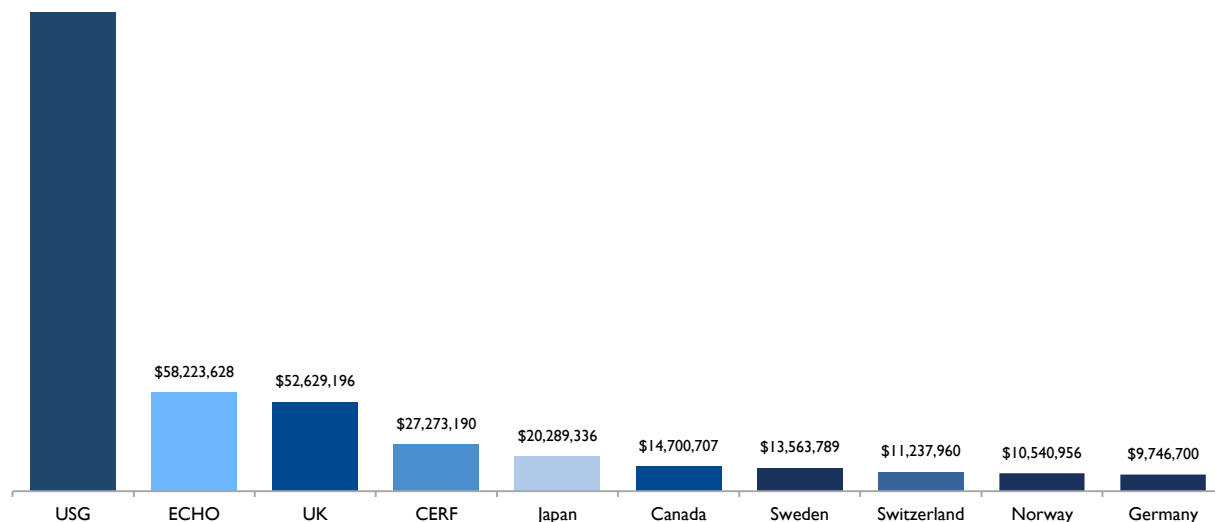
## CONTEXT

- 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 Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (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.

## 2015–2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR

\$282,984,543



\*Funding figures are as of March 14, 2016. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2015 and 2016 calendar years, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2015 and FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2014 and October 1, 2015, respectively.

**USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur<sup>2</sup></b>			
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$800,000
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) 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	\$34,287,031
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,449,628
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$7,000,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN DARFUR</b>			<b>\$52,086,659</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	\$800,000
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	\$1,200,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	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	\$800,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$2,398,813
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN</b>			<b>\$11,983,179</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
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$25,800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM COUNTRYWIDE ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$32,900,000</b>

State/PRM Assistance in Sudan For South Sudanese Refugees Response			
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>\$64,069,838</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 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2015</b>			<b>\$282,984,543</b>

\*\*USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2015 and FY 2016 has supported the following NGO and international organization partners in Sudan: American Refugee Committee, CARE, Concern, GOAL, International Medical Corps (IMC), IOM, Mercy Corps, Relief International (RI), Save the Children/US (SC/US), Tearfund, United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), World Relief, and World Vision International (WVI).

<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 March 14, 2016.

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