

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

JUNE 2, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

4.8 million

People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan
HRP – May 2017

2.1 million*

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur
HRP – May 2017

230,000*

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in the Two Areas
HNO – March 2017

562,400

Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – May 2017

417,500

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan since December 2013
UNHCR – May 2017

316,200

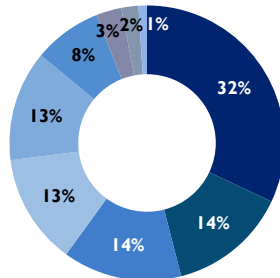
Sudanese Refugees in Chad
UNHCR – March 2017

247,100

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan
UNHCR – April 2017

* The UN estimates an additional 500,000 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 2017



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (32%)
- Health (14%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (14%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (13%)
- Nutrition (13%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (8%)
- Protection (3%)
- Monitoring & Evaluation (2%)
- Other (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (78%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (18%)
- Cash (4%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Food security moderately improves, though acute levels persist in areas of Jebel Marra and South Kordofan
- USG delegation travels to North Darfur in late April
- UN launches 2017 HRP for Sudan
- UNSC extends UNISFA mandate in Abyei Area through November 2017

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA	\$29,957,736
USAID/FFP	\$95,748,741
State/PRM ³	\$21,100,000
Total	\$146,806,477

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- High-level U.S. Government (USG) and UN delegations traveled to Darfur Region in April and May to assess humanitarian conditions and observe emergency response activities. The delegations met with conflict-affected populations, key civil society organizations, and Government of Sudan (GoS) representatives during the visits.
- Conflict in South Sudan continues to prompt tens of thousands of South Sudanese to flee to Sudan, including to East Darfur, South Kordofan, and White Nile states. More than 417,000 South Sudanese refugees were sheltering in Sudan as of late May, an increase of 137,000 people since January, according to the UN.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that above-average harvests have moderately improved food security across much of Sudan. Populations in conflict-affected areas of Jebel Marra and South Kordofan, however, continue to experience acute levels of food insecurity.

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

- On May 15, the UN Security Council (UNSC) extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force for Abyei (UNISFA), which includes support for the joint border verification and monitoring mechanism in the area, through November 15, 2017. The UNSC resolution reduced authorized UNISFA troop levels by more than 500 people, from more than 5,300 to nearly 4,800 troops, while also calling for the governments of Sudan and South Sudan to resume direct negotiations to determine a final settlement on the status of Abyei Area.
 - During the week of May 1, USAID/OFDA, other humanitarian donors, and relief organizations attended the inaugural 2017 meeting of the Flood Task Force in Sudan's capital city of Khartoum. The Flood Task Force, led by the GoS and the UN, oversees and coordinates contingency planning, flood assessments, and emergency response efforts during the June-to-October rainy season. At the early-May meeting, relief organizations presented preparedness plans and identified available resources for emergency interventions during the rainy season.
 - The UN released the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Sudan on May 31, projecting that 4.8 million people will require humanitarian assistance—including an estimated 2.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Darfur—between January and December. Overall, the 2017 HRP calls for more than \$800 million to deliver life-saving aid to approximately 4 million of the most vulnerable people in Sudan. In addition, the estimated 4.8 million people in need represent an approximately 17 percent decrease compared to the 5.8 million people identified in 2016. The reduction is primarily due to improved food security conditions resulting from above-average agricultural production in late 2016 and early 2017. Sudan, however, continues to face pressing humanitarian challenges, including widespread acute malnutrition, food insecurity, population displacement, and protracted conflict. The UN reports that approximately 230,000 IDPs are in need of humanitarian assistance in the Two Areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, while armed actors report that an additional 545,000 IDPs reside in parts of the Two Areas under their control.
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HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- The GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) signed a renewed protocol of cooperation in Khartoum in early May. The protocol commits both entities to strengthening collaboration at the state and federal level to improve delivery of humanitarian assistance for IDPs, returnees, and other conflict-affected populations in Sudan. The protocol also recognizes the leading role of the HAC and the GoS National IDP Center on migration issues, while reinforcing IOM's commitment to support effective, responsible migration-related policy, including technical assistance to the HAC. In addition, the protocol emphasizes supporting IDPs' voluntary return to areas of origin or integration into host communities, in accordance with the GoS National Policy for IDPs.
- On April 11, state authorities in Central Darfur State authorized the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to commence regular flights between Khartoum and Central Darfur's Golo town, the UN reports. Golo is located in the Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states. In December 2016, the GoS authorized the first civilian aircraft to land in Golo in approximately five years; conflict in Jebel Marra had previously prevented civilian flights to the town. To date in FY 2017, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$3.8 million to support UNHAS operations in Sudan, facilitating the transport of humanitarian personnel and assets throughout the country.
- In early April, the UN reported that the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) had received approval from the GoS to deliver emergency assistance in hard-to-reach areas of Sudan, such as Blue Nile's Kurmuk town and South Darfur's Belle El Sereif town; UNICEF noted that Belle El Sereif had been inaccessible since April 2010 due to insecurity and bureaucratic impediments. In coordination with GoS authorities, UNICEF is providing multi-sector assistance—including education, health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services—to vulnerable populations in Belle El Sereif and Kurmuk.

DARFUR

- From April 22–24, a USG delegation—comprising representatives from USAID/OFDA, the Office of the U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan, and the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum—traveled to North Darfur’s capital city of El Fasher to observe emergency interventions and evaluate the humanitarian situation. During the visit, the delegation met with the African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), state government officials, and the Sudan Humanitarian Country Team to discuss emergency needs and ongoing response efforts. Relief actors reported that high levels of criminality and ongoing land tenure issues near El Fasher continue to hamper IDP returns. The USG personnel also visited North Darfur’s Zam Zam IDP site, where USAID/OFDA partner Relief International is supporting displaced populations through integrated health and nutrition interventions.
- On May 8, a high-level delegation—comprising UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Sudan Marta Ruedas, senior HAC and other GoS officials, and representatives from UNAMID and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)—traveled to the Sortony IDP site in North Darfur, where an estimated 21,500 IDPs are sheltering. Much of the displaced population in Sortony fled conflict in Jebel Marra in early 2016. During the visit, the delegation observed ongoing response activities and met with IDPs who identified improved security and access to education, health, and WASH services as critical needs. The trip is the second joint visit to Darfur Region by RC/HC Ruedas and HAC officials to date in 2017, highlighting increased collaboration between the HAC and the humanitarian community in Sudan, the UN reports.

REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

- Populations in South Sudan continue to flee conflict and acute food insecurity, with approximately 137,000 South Sudanese refugees arriving in Sudan between January and late May, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Widespread fighting in South Sudan’s Upper Nile State since April has displaced tens of thousands of civilians, with nearly 20,000 refugees arriving in Sudan’s South Kordofan and White Nile in early May. In addition, an estimated 9,000 South Sudanese people traveled to Sudan’s East Darfur and South Darfur from May 1–15. The newly arrived refugees require urgent humanitarian assistance, including food and health, protection, and WASH services, UNHCR reports. Overall, more than 417,000 South Sudanese refugees were sheltering in Sudan as of late May.
- The GoS, UNHCR, and other relief organizations are expanding relief operations in Sudan in response to the continued influx of South Sudanese refugees. In South Kordofan’s Abu Jabeiha town, the GoS Commission of Refugees and UNICEF are conducting emergency water trucking and distributing emergency relief commodities for newly arrived refugees. In addition, the GoS Ministry of Health—with support from the UN World Health Organization (WHO) and the NGO Pancare—began supporting mobile health clinics in early May to provide critical services for refugees in the town. Given continued conflict and acute food insecurity in South Sudan, relief actors in Sudan are developing contingency plans to respond to further influxes of refugees in the coming months.

FOOD SECURITY

- FEWS NET reports that an above-average 2016/2017 harvest and regular access to seasonal agricultural labor have reduced food insecurity in Sudan, with much of the county experiencing Minimal—IPC 1—or Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity.⁴ However, food prices remain elevated—approximately 45 percent above the recent five-year average—due to high inflation, local currency depreciation, and high agricultural production costs. FEWS NET projects that food security levels are likely to deteriorate during the May-to-September lean season and anticipates that vulnerable populations in arid areas of Kassala and Red Sea states and conflict-affected areas of Blue Nile and North Darfur could experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity through at least September.

⁴ The 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.

- Acute food insecurity levels persist in Jebel Marra and South Kordofan due to population displacement, restrictions on movement and trade flows, and limited access to livelihoods activities, according to FEWS NET. In April, FEWS NET reported that IDPs in both areas, as well as low-income residents in parts of South Kordofan, were experiencing Crisis-level food insecurity. Food security is expected to deteriorate during the lean season, and displaced and vulnerable populations in Jebel Marra and South Kordofan will likely face Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity through September.
- Between March and April, three cargo vessels carrying more than 95,000 metric tons (MT) of sorghum—procured by USAID/FFP—arrived in Port Sudan, Sudan. As of late May, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) was distributing the emergency food assistance to food-insecure populations across the country. In addition, WFP continued to pre-position food commodities in strategic locations across Sudan in preparation for the rainy season, when flooding typically renders many areas of the country inaccessible. WFP plans to pre-position approximately 15,000 MT of food aid—sufficient to feed 350,000 people for three months—by the end of June.
- In 2017, WFP plans to assist more than 4.4 million vulnerable people in Sudan—including IDPs, refugees, and host community members—through cash-based transfers, emergency food distributions, and nutrition support.

HEALTH AND WASH

- In late May, local media reported that an acute watery diarrhea (AWD) outbreak in White Nile comprised nearly 1,800 cases and had resulted in more than 60 deaths in the state. Between August 2016 and late April, health workers recorded nearly 9,200 suspected AWD cases and approximately 200 deaths in 60 localities across Blue Nile, El Gezira, Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, Sennar, and White Nile states, according to WHO.
- In response, USAID partner UNICEF is supporting emergency interventions across Sudan to treat AWD cases and prevent further transmission, including chlorinating and rehabilitating water sources, conducting hygiene promotion activities, and distributing medical supplies to health centers in affected areas. In April, UNICEF supported the treatment of nearly 900 suspected AWD cases in White Nile through the provision of oral rehydration salts and other essential medical supplies.
- Mercy Corps—with support through the USAID/OFDA-funded, IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund—is delivering emergency WASH assistance to IDPs and returnees in South Kordofan’s Abu Kershola Locality. Mercy Corps is disseminating critical hygiene information, establishing more than 300 communal latrines, and installing and operating approximately 20 water sources for vulnerable populations in the locality.

OTHER ASSISTANCE

- In mid-April, the Government of Japan announced an additional \$4.5 million in humanitarian assistance to support UN emergency operations across Sudan. The new funding includes nearly \$1 million for UNICEF, \$1 million for UNHAS, and \$2.5 million for UNHCR, and will support multi-sector humanitarian interventions, such as health care services for refugees and vulnerable host community members, child protection assistance, logistics support, shelter activities, treatment for acute malnutrition, and emergency WASH services.
- On March 20, the Government of Ireland announced a contribution of €3 million, approximately \$3.3 million, to the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF)—a multi-donor fund managed by the UN that supports relief actors to respond to critical humanitarian needs across the country. Since 2006, the SHF has allocated more than \$1 billion to support life-saving interventions for populations in need in Sudan.

CONTEXT

- 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, Abyei, and the Two Areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan, according to UNHCR.
- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, economic shocks, and perennial environmental hazards, such as drought and flooding. On October 2, 2016, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Ervin Massinga renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2017. 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 2017¹

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, Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$10,958,481
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Central Darfur	\$500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$950,000
UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$3,610,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR			\$21,518,481

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	Blue Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan	\$3,546,839
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Blue Nile, South Kordofan	\$500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$600,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$400,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$1,500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$190,000
UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection	Blue Nile, South Kordofan	\$500,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$500,000
	Program Support		\$702,416
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$8,439,255

USAID/FFP⁴			
WFP and Implementing Partners	94,779 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance; Local and Regional Food Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$95,748,741
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$95,748,741

State/PRM Funding in Sudan			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN			\$21,100,000

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	\$29,957,736
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	\$95,748,741
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	\$21,100,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017	\$146,806,477

** USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2017 supports the following NGO partner in Sudan: Adventist Development and Relief Organization (ADRA), CARE, Concern, GOAL, Mercy Corps, Near East Foundation (NEF), Relief International (RI), United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), World Vision

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 June 2, 2017.

³ Abyei Area, 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 +1.202.821.1999.
 - 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>