

# SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

AUGUST 14, 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

### 919,700

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan  
UNHCR – June 2018

### 768,100

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan  
UNHCR – June 2018

### 333,000

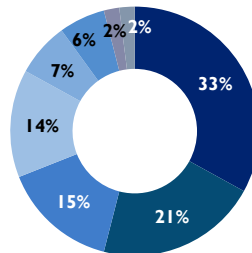
Sudanese Refugees in Chad  
UNHCR – July 2018

### 275,800

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan  
UNHCR – June 2018

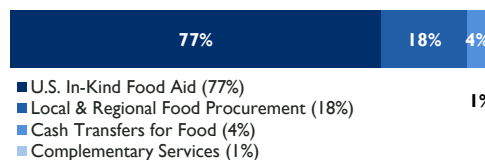
\* Armed actors report that up to an additional 545,000 IDPs reside in parts of the Two Areas under their control.

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> 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/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In mid-June, the governments of the United States, UK, and Norway released a statement calling for an immediate end to conflict and unimpeded access to populations in need of emergency assistance in Jebel Marra, a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states. The UN reports that authorities denied UN agencies access to 14 locations in Jebel Marra during June.
- Staple food prices will likely remain elevated in Sudan through 2019 due to rising transport costs associated with countrywide fuel shortages and the depreciation of the Sudanese pound against the U.S. dollar, further exacerbating the severity of food insecurity among vulnerable populations, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports.
- The U.S. Government (USG) continues to support the provision of life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable populations in Sudan, contributing more than \$188 million in humanitarian assistance to date in FY 2018.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- UNSC extends UNAMID mandate through June 2019
- Relief actors scale up flood preparedness activities for the ongoing rainy season
- High staple food prices projected to persist across Sudan through 2019

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA	\$74,501,973
USAID/FFP	\$97,375,309
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$16,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$188,077,282</b>

<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). State/PRM funding includes assistance to refugee populations residing in Sudan.

## **CURRENT EVENTS**

- On July 13, the UN Security Council (UNSC) extended the mandate of the African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) through June 30, 2019. The resolution decreased the authorized UNAMID troop and police ceilings to 4,050 and 2,500 personnel, respectively, and advocated for a further reduction of forces based on progress toward related indicators and benchmarks in the coming years. The resolution also called for UNAMID to support peacekeeping operations and sustainable solutions to the conflict to enable relevant stakeholders to prepare for the eventual departure of UNAMID. Relief organizations have expressed concern that the resolution could result in a reduction in the mission’s areas of operation, restricting UNAMID’s ability to monitor and address protection concerns in conflict-affected areas of Sudan.
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## **INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS**

- Intermittent clashes between GoS forces and armed groups have constrained humanitarian access, exacerbated needs, and generated population displacement in Jebel Marra since March. During renewed fighting in late June, armed actors burned several villages in eastern Jebel Marra, prompting approximately 900 people to flee to Central Darfur’s Golo town, the UN reports. Clashes also internally displaced an estimated 2,200 people in South Darfur between May and mid-June, with newly displaced populations seeking shelter at displacement sites in and around the state’s Kass town. As of late June, approximately 1,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kass required emergency food assistance; additional priority needs among newly displaced populations included health and nutrition support, protection assistance, relief commodities, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, according to humanitarian actors.
  - Following the violence in June, UNAMID released a statement calling for an immediate end to hostilities in Jebel Marra, underscoring the importance of unimpeded access to populations in need of emergency assistance; however, GoS elements inhibited UNAMID assessments of humanitarian needs in conflict-affected areas in late June. In addition, authorities denied UN agencies access to at least 14 different locations across Jebel Marra during the month, according to the UN.
  - On June 19, the governments of the United States, UK, and Norway released a joint statement condemning intercommunal violence and ongoing clashes between armed opposition groups and the GoS in Jebel Marra. Noting the violence had caused civilian deaths and injuries, destroyed villages, and displaced populations, the three governments called for an immediate end to all military engagement and hostilities in the region, while urging the GoS to allow unhindered access to all areas affected by recent conflict. The statement also criticized GoS efforts to prevent UNAMID and relief organizations from accessing conflict-affected areas and displacement sites.
  - In response to the recent displacement in Jebel Marra, USAID/OFDA is supporting the provision of multi-sector emergency assistance. USAID/OFDA partners CARE and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) conducted nutrition and WASH assessments and treated IDPs experiencing acute malnutrition. With FY 2018 USAID/OFDA funding, World Vision has delivered nutrition supplements for acutely malnourished children and provided health care services for newly displaced populations. In addition, the USAID/OFDA-supported, International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF) recently allocated additional funding to address humanitarian needs related to displacement in Jebel Marra’s Rokero Locality, Central Darfur. The RRF allocations support the Near East Foundation (NEF) to deliver emergency WASH assistance to recently displaced people and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) to distribute emergency non-food item kits to more than 630 affected households.
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## **FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

- Between June and September, households in opposition-controlled areas of South Kordofan State will likely experience Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity due to diminished purchasing power, rising prices, and exhausted

coping mechanisms.<sup>4</sup> In addition, vulnerable households in Kassala and North Darfur states, as well as IDPs in Jebel Marra, will likely experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity during the same period, FEWS NET reports.

- The persistence of elevated staple food prices is attributable to higher transport costs due to countrywide fuel shortages, the removal of subsidies for wheat and wheat flour imports, and the depreciation of the Sudanese pound against the U.S. dollar. Despite projected relative increases in food availability, improvements in livestock body conditions, and access to livelihood opportunities associated with the harvest beginning in October, FEWS NET anticipates that acute food insecurity will persist across most areas of Sudan through January 2019 due to high food prices and fuel shortages curbing mechanized agricultural yields. The high prices will exacerbate food insecurity, especially among populations previously affected by adverse conditions, including poor rainfall and protracted displacement, in 2017, according to FEWS NET.
- With nearly \$97.4 million from USAID/FFP in FY 2018, WFP and other implementing partners continue to respond to the acute needs of vulnerable populations across Sudan. In June, WFP and its implementing partners delivered emergency food assistance—including in-kind food aid, emergency school meals, and food vouchers—to more than 1.4 million acutely food-insecure people.
- To improve nutrition conditions in North Darfur, USAID/OFDA partner Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) continued to support the recovery of children facing acute malnutrition with FY 2018 funding. During June, SC/US screened nearly 59,000 children ages 6–59 months for acute malnutrition in North Darfur’s El Malha, Kalimendo, and Tawila localities. The screenings indicated that approximately 13 percent of assessed children were facing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), with 3 percent of the children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In response, SC/US provided emergency nutrition assistance to children facing SAM and MAM across the localities.

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## FLOODING AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- In anticipation of above-average seasonal rainfall in most parts of Sudan, relief actors have scaled up flood preparedness activities across the country and initiated emergency responses as needed. In late June, the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) announced the reestablishment of a Flood Task Force (FTF) to develop a four-month flood contingency plan for Sudan. Comprised of GoS representatives and relief organizations, the FTF aims to bolster early warning and information management systems and improve humanitarian coordination related to flood preparedness and response. The FTF estimates that floods could affect an estimated 200,000 people in Sudan during the June-to-September rainy season.
- On August 2, the HAC, the GoS Ministry of Health (MoH), and the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—held a workshop on ongoing preparedness and health interventions for rainy season emergencies in 2018. At the workshop, health actors outlined plans to strengthen coordination mechanisms and pre-position essential pharmaceuticals and medical supplies in flood-prone areas, such as Kassala and West Kordofan states, where recent floods have affected at least 6,000 households.
- From July 29 to August 2, USAID/OFDA staff traveled to South Kordofan to monitor humanitarian needs and USAID-funded emergency interventions. During the visit, USAID/OFDA staff noted that heavy rains could render some roads impassable in the coming weeks, potentially hindering deliveries of relief assistance to vulnerable communities. International NGOs have also reduced activities in the state due to recent heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding.
- To address acute humanitarian needs in flood-affected areas of Sudan, USAID/FFP partner WFP had pre-positioned approximately 57,900 metric tons (MT) of emergency food and nutrition commodities as of mid-July. UNICEF has also pre-positioned emergency relief commodities, including chlorine powder, plastic sheeting, and tarpaulins, to support emergency interventions in flood-prone areas of Sudan.

<sup>4</sup> The 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.

## HEALTH

- The UN World Health Organization (WHO) declared Sudan polio-free in 2015, after six consecutive years without any recorded cases of the disease. However, large numbers of IDPs and refugees continue to shelter in hard-to-reach areas, and the country remains at risk for polio transmission due to the limited reach of previous vaccination campaigns. In response, the MoH, with support from UNICEF and WHO, recently launched a two-phase immunization campaign to vaccinate approximately 4.2 million children in Sudan against the disease.
- MoH health workers administered polio vaccines to an estimated 2.8 million children ages five years and younger in nearly 80 localities across Sudan from July 16–18, the UN reports. To support GoS efforts, UNICEF and WHO jointly contributed nearly 5 million doses of oral polio vaccine and provided operational and technical support—including health worker training and quality control monitoring—for the campaign. The MoH plans to vaccinate an additional 1.6 million children against polio during the second phase of the immunization campaign in October.
- Humanitarian organizations also remain concerned regarding continued measles transmission in Sudan, particularly in Gederif, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, River Nile, and South Darfur states, where more than 90 percent of suspected measles cases have occurred since January. Between January and May, relief actors reported more than 2,200 suspected measles cases, including four related deaths, across 17 of Sudan’s 18 states. In response, WHO has advocated for development of a comprehensive response plan and activation of a high-level GoS task force to coordinate the response. In addition, WHO is expanding deliveries of routine immunizations, conducting a nationwide vaccination campaign against measles, and strengthening community awareness of measles treatment and transmission risk.
- In FY 2018, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$5.8 million to WHO to bolster disease surveillance and early warning systems, distribute essential medicines and medical supplies, and increase delivery of life-saving health care services, including vaccines, for IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Sudan.
- With approximately \$8.9 million in FY 2018 funding from USAID/OFDA, UNICEF is delivering emergency health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions for IDPs and other vulnerable populations across Sudan. From January–April, UNICEF helped administer the first dose of measles vaccine to more than 166,700 children younger than one year of age, including more than 38,800 children in April alone.

## 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 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) requests approximately \$1.4 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 2018<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA Funding in Darfur<sup>2</sup></b>			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur	\$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
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Central Darfur, West Darfur	\$1,050,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$5,595,372
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR</b>			<b>\$54,237,667</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA Funding in the Three Areas<sup>3</sup> and Central and Eastern Sudan</b>			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Blue Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan	\$9,355,860
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Blue Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan	\$1,450,000
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyei, South Kordofan	\$1,600,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$800,000
UNDP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Abyei	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$900,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$3,304,628
UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection	Blue Nile, South Kordofan	\$500,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$950,000
	Program Support		\$903,818
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN</b>			<b>\$20,264,306</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>4</sup></b>			
WFP and Implementing Partners	70,140 MT of U.S. In-Kind Emergency Food Aid; 11,175 MT in Local and Regional Food Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food; Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$97,375,309

<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$97,375,309</b>
<b>State/PRM Funding in Sudan</b>			
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$16,200,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN</b>			<b>\$16,200,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$74,501,973</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$97,375,309</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$16,200,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$188,077,282</b>

\*\* 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, NEF, NCA, Relief International (RI), 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.

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of August 14, 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and South 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 +1.202.661.7710.
  - 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>