

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

JANUARY 11, 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

367,063

Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – January 2016

1,900

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic
UNHCR – July 2015

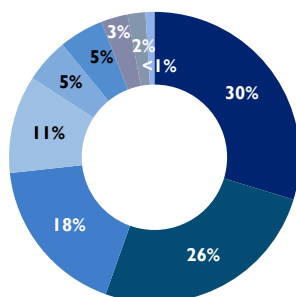
315,200

Sudanese Refugees in Chad
UNHCR – July 2015

242,473

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

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Health (30%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (26%)
- Nutrition (18%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (11%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (5%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (5%)
- Protection (3%)
- Shelter & Settlements (2%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (<1%)

USAID/FFP² 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

- Heightened food insecurity expected throughout Sudan due to projected below-average crop yields
- Humanitarian assistance arrives in conflict-affected Fanga Suk
- WHO records nearly 540 VHF cases since August 2015 outbreak

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$56,687,093
USAID/FFP	\$171,314,705
State/PRM ³	\$47,600,000
Total	\$275,601,798

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Multi-sectoral humanitarian relief supplies reached Fanga Suk village in Central Darfur State's Northern Jebel Marra Locality on December 5. Humanitarian organizations distributed the emergency relief commodities—including health, nutrition, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies—to conflict-affected populations in Jebel Marra between December 5 and 15, according to the UN.
- Ongoing clashes in South Sudan continue to prompt vulnerable populations to flee to Sudan. Approximately 193,600 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan between December 2013 and December 2015. The majority—more than 59 percent—reside in Sudan's White Nile State, where relief actors are providing emergency food assistance and other humanitarian assistance.
- Relief organizations are developing preparedness and contingency plans to address anticipated humanitarian needs in Sudan as expected poor rainfall—exacerbated by the El Niño climate phenomenon—will likely increase food insecurity beginning in March 2016.

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 December 14, Government of Sudan (GoS) officials visited and closed all Tearfund offices in Sudan. Prior to the GoS order, Tearfund, a non-governmental organization (NGO) and USAID/OFDA partner, operated in seven locations in Central Darfur, East Darfur, Khartoum, and South Darfur states. As of January 11, all seven Tearfund offices remained closed and humanitarian activities suspended. In the interim, the GoS Ministry of Health (MoH) with assistance from the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is providing temporary nutrition services to malnourished children previously supported by Tearfund. Humanitarian actors have expressed concern that the suspension of Tearfund programs may cut off humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in Darfur.
- A humanitarian convoy of 22 trucks carrying emergency food assistance and seven trucks carrying other relief commodities arrived in Fanga Suk on December 5. The emergency relief supplies—provided by UNICEF, the UN World Food Program (WFP), and the UN World Health Organization (WHO)—included 487 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance, as well as health, nutrition, shelter, and WASH supplies. Between December 5 and 15, relief actors distributed the humanitarian assistance to nearly 7,900 internally displaced persons (IDPs) as identified by a November 11 interagency assessment mission to Fanga Suk. Host community members also received emergency relief assistance during the distributions. The November 11 mission represented the first time relief actors had accessed populations in Fanga Suk since 2011 due to insecurity.
- Early December flooding in Red Sea State’s Tokar town affected approximately 20,600 people, nearly 35 percent of the town’s total population of 58,900 people, according to a December 8 interagency assessment. The flooding destroyed more than 2,700 houses and damaged nearly 1,400 additional homes. The interagency assessment identified emergency shelter and WASH support as priority needs. As of December 29, relief agencies had distributed emergency relief commodities to affected households, and WHO and the GoS MoH had distributed chlorine tablets, essential medicines, and medical supplies to local health authorities.

REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

- Ongoing violence beginning in December 2013 in South Sudan had prompted approximately 193,600 South Sudanese refugees to seek shelter in neighboring Sudan as of December 31. Of the total South Sudanese refugees in Sudan, the majority—more than 114,700 people—are sheltering in Sudan’s White Nile State, which borders South Sudan’s conflict-affected Upper Nile State. Humanitarian organizations, including USAID/FFP partner WFP, continue efforts to meet the needs of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan.
- As of early December, WFP had distributed a total of nearly 20,300 MT of emergency food assistance to approximately 139,500 South Sudanese refugees residing in Sudan, including 16,700 MT to more than 95,200 people in White Nile. Relief organizations—including the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)—also continue to provide emergency nutrition and WASH assistance to South Sudanese refugees in White Nile.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- The number of acutely food-insecure people in Sudan is likely to increase beginning in March 2016 due to an early-onset of the lean season, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). The May-to-October lean season in Sudan will likely begin two months early as a result of a projected below-average November-to-January harvest exacerbated by El Niño-related poor rainfall in 2015. Without assistance, conflict-affected populations, which comprise mostly IDPs, in Darfur Region and Southern Kordofan may experience Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity in March.⁴ As of December, nearly 4 million people in Sudan were experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity or worse, FEWS NET reports. In FY 2015, USAID/FFP provided more than \$171.3 million to address food insecurity and related humanitarian needs in Sudan.

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.

- In late December, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), through national NGO Humanitarian Aid and Development, conducted vegetable seed distributions targeting an estimated 2,000 farmers in Blue Nile’s Ed Damazine and El Roseires localities. From December 15–21, WFP successfully distributed approximately 390 MT of emergency food assistance to more than 24,800 conflict-affected people in Blue Nile’s Bau, Ed Damazine, and El Roseires localities.
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HEALTH AND WASH

- Between August 29 and December 25, 2015, the GoS MoH recorded nearly 540 suspected viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF) cases, resulting in 104 deaths, in Sudan. The majority—approximately 90 percent—of the reported VHF cases occurred in Darfur where the outbreak has affected at least 27 localities across all five states. The outbreak spread to Northern Kordofan State and Southern Kordofan in mid-October and Kassala State in late November.
 - WHO continues to support the GoS MoH in VHF transmission prevention activities covering affected localities in Darfur, Northern Kordofan, Kassala, and Southern Kordofan. In collaboration with WHO, Médecins Sans Frontières is also supporting VHF treatment centers in North Darfur and West Darfur states. In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$3.5 million to support WHO activities in Darfur, including the centralized procurement of pharmaceuticals for implementing health partners.
 - Through the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), USAID/OFDA is providing an additional \$216,000 to an NGO partner to respond to the VHF outbreak in West Darfur’s Kerenik Locality—where nearly 50 percent of the recorded VHF cases have occurred. With RRF support, the NGO plans to improve case management and disease surveillance systems in Kerenik.
 - In late December, the WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian WASH activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—in Sudan developed a preparedness plan for anticipated below-average rains, associated with El Niño, in 2016. The cluster identified 14 states—including those in Darfur and the Two Areas of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan—as most at-risk for adverse El Niño effects. The plan proposes response activities such as community outreach, construction and rehabilitation of sanitation infrastructure, emergency water trucking, and improved water quality monitoring. The cluster anticipates that humanitarian organizations will require more than \$13.5 million to provide WASH services to approximately 3.2 million people across Sudan in 2016.
 - USAID/OFDA is supporting four NGOs—CARE, Mercy Corps Scotland, World Relief International, and World Vision—to convert fuel-powered water pumping systems to hybrid, solar-powered systems in Darfur IDP camps. The NGOs have installed 14 solar-powered water systems in 13 IDPs camps in West Darfur and South Darfur and plan to transition nine additional fuel-powered water systems to solar power in FY 2016. The new solar-powered water pumping systems have reduced operational costs and increased access to safe drinking water in the Darfur IDP camps.
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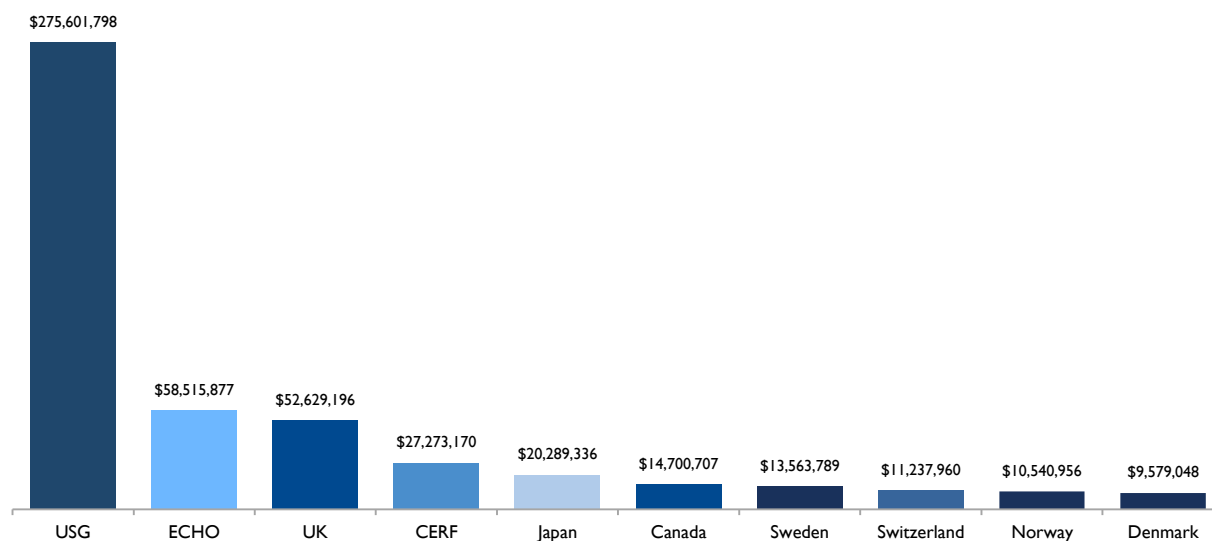
OTHER INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- In late November, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) announced approximately \$26.5 million in additional funding to support WFP operations in Sudan. The contribution will strengthen WFP’s ability to assist South Sudanese refugees sheltering in Sudan, provide cash and food vouchers to populations in need, and operate the UN Humanitarian Air Service—an air transport service for humanitarian actors that facilitates access to vulnerable populations in areas otherwise unreachable due to remoteness or other constraints. In 2015, the Government of the UK provided a total of \$52.6 million to support humanitarian needs in Sudan, according to the UN.
- In mid-November, the Government of the Republic of South Korea contributed \$300,000 to WFP in Sudan. The contribution will enable WFP to support more than 90,000 children and pregnant and nursing women with specialized nutrition products for one month, WFP reports.
- In mid-October, the Government of Switzerland contributed an additional \$3 million to the South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund—a pooled, multi-donor fund used to support timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to meet urgent humanitarian needs. The recent allocation will support UNHCR and WFP to address growing humanitarian needs in Sudan. Switzerland contributed nearly \$12.1 million to Sudan in 2015.

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 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 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 11, 2016. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA’s) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2015 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2014.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur²			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
NGO 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	\$33,129,599
(OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$749,628
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN DARFUR			\$45,879,227
USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas³ and Central and Eastern Sudan			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
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	\$700,000
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	\$500,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$2,323,500
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$10,807,866
USAID/FFP³ Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
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
TOTAL USAID/FFP COUNTRYWIDE ASSISTANCE			\$171,314,705
State/PRM Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,100,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$25,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM COUNTRYWIDE ASSISTANCE			\$32,900,000
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
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES RESPONSE			\$14,700,000

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$56,687,093
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$171,314,705
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$47,600,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2015	\$275,601,798

^{2*}USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2015 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), 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 January 11, 2016.

³ Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan

⁴ Estimated value of food assistance.

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>