

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

FEBRUARY 12, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.6 million

People in Sudan in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 2014

4.4 million

People in Darfur in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

OCHA – November 2014

1.7 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or Severely Affected Persons in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states

OCHA – October 2014

282,300

Refugees in Sudan

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 2015

2,000

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic

UNHCR – September 2014

366,900

Sudanese Refugees in Chad

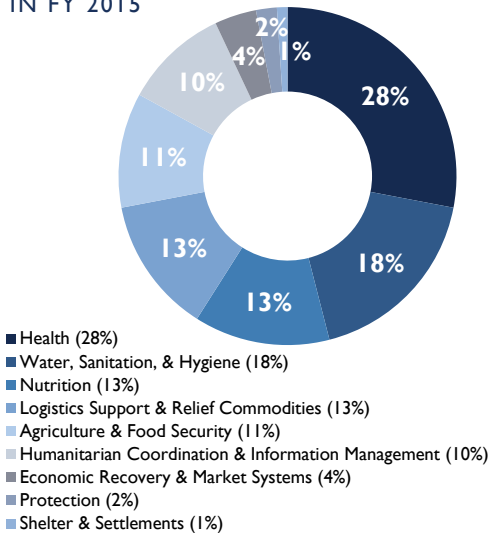
UNHCR – November 2014

221,900

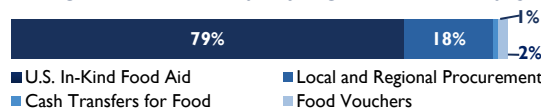
Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan

UNHCR – July 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014 & TO DATE IN FY 2015



USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014 & TO DATE IN FY 2015



HIGHLIGHTS

- Médecins Sans Frontières-Belgium (MSF-B) announces full closure of its activities in Sudan, citing inability to access populations in need.
- Unidentified militants injure one and kill three Sudanese aid workers with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in Blue Nile State.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SUDAN IN FY 2014 AND TO DATE IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$68,254,684
USAID/FFP	\$200,174,029
STATE/PRM ³	\$43,350,000

\$ 311,778,713

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- According to the UN, fighting between Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and armed rebel groups in Darfur region's Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that includes parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states and is largely under rebel control and inaccessible to humanitarians—has displaced more than 38,600 individuals as of February 8.
- Humanitarian efforts continue to be hampered by insecurity. On January 20, SAF aerial bombardments struck a Médecins Sans Frontières-France (MSF-F) hospital in Frandala village, Southern Kordofan State, international media and MSF report. One MSF-F staff member and one patient were injured in the attack. In addition, unidentified militants killed three Sudanese aid workers and seriously injured a staff member with SRCS returning from Blue Nile's Kurmuk locality on February 8, according to the UN and local media.

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)

DARFUR

- On December 28, Government of Sudan (GoS) aerial capabilities began bombing Rokoro locality, Central Darfur. The air offensive continued in Tawila and Um Baru localities, North Darfur, and Sur Reng area and Golo locality, Central Darfur, with ongoing attacks concentrated in Golo since mid-January, according to local media.
- The UN confirms that fighting between SAF and armed rebel groups in Jebel Marra area has displaced more than 38,600 individuals since the beginning of January. Most newly verified IDPs arrived to Argo, Shagra, and Zamzam camps, near North Darfur's state capital of El Fasher; however, relief agencies report an estimated 63,900 additional unverified IDPs, of whom 50,000 are reportedly sheltering in North Jebel Marra locality. Local media sources report that IDPs in Jebel Marra are experiencing health issues, including diarrhea, fever, skin rashes, and food and medicine shortages.
- On behalf of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, on January 29 the UN publicly condemned ongoing SAF aerial bombardments in Jebel Marra. The UN further urged the GoS and armed groups to reach a political settlement through dialogue and called upon these groups to fully cooperate with humanitarian actors in their efforts to protect and provide assistance to civilians.

North Darfur

- As of February 1, humanitarian organizations had verified 4,500 additional IDPs residing in the protected area near the African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) base in Um Baru. The UN estimates that an additional 15,500 IDPs shelter in the protected areas surrounding the UNAMID base during the day and return to their homes at night. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) has provided high-energy biscuits and medical kits to new IDPs in Um Baru and announced plans to airlift additional emergency supplies, such as blankets, hygiene kits, and plastic sheeting, in the coming weeks.
- Following the deaths of at least 10 people—including six children—due to unusually cold weather, UNICEF sent 1,000 blankets to Tawila; the GoS Ministries of Health and Social Affairs plans to supply additional blankets. The majority of weather-related deaths were newly displaced people who had fled recent violence in the Jebel Marra area, according to the UN.

South Darfur

- On January 12, the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in South Darfur's Marshang locality reported the arrival of approximately 500 previously displaced persons at Hashaba, Kaila, and Tom Kitir IDP camps. The IDPs moved from displaced persons camps in Marshang to eastern Jebel Marra for seasonal farming when nearby conflict forced them to flee, according to the HAC.
- On February 5, unidentified abductors released a Sudanese staff member of a USAID/OFDA partner in Nyala, relief agencies report. The assailants had abducted the staff member in Nyala on January 14. According to the Aid Workers Security Database, at least 25 aid workers were abducted in Sudan in 2014—the highest annual figure since 2004.

THE TWO AREAS AND ABYEI

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile

- The HAC in Southern Kordofan expects ongoing fighting between GoS and Sudanese People's Liberation Movement–North (SPLM–N) forces in Southern and Western Kordofan states to prompt a greater influx of IDPs from SPLM–N-controlled areas to GoS-controlled areas in the coming weeks, the UN reports. Noting recent population movements from SPLM–N-controlled Al-Buram, Dalami, Heiban, and Um Dourein localities, the HAC anticipates that as many as 145,000 IDPs could seek shelter in GoS-held areas.
- The UN reports that more than 7,300 South Sudanese have fled to Aleri and Gedeid areas from Darati area, Southern Kordofan, due to continuing conflict between SAF and SPLM–N sources. As of February 5, UNHCR had registered more than 14,200 South Sudanese refugees in Southern Kordofan.
- A rocket-propelled grenade fired by unidentified gunmen struck a vehicle belonging to SRCS in Blue Nile's Kurmuk locality on February 8, killing three SRCS staff and injuring another, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red

Crescent Societies and UN report. The attack took place on the road between Blue Nile's Ed Damazine and Kurmuk towns, and SRCS notes that the vehicle was clearly marked with the organization's logo. Relief agencies report that fighting between the SAF and SPLM-N has increased in Kurmuk in recent weeks. The international humanitarian community condemned the attack, and issued statements reminding all armed groups of their obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect UN and civilian personnel engaged in humanitarian efforts, and to ensure their unfettered access to people in need of assistance.

Abyei Area

- An interagency mission—including representatives from the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, the HAC, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and a local NGO—visited several villages in northern Abyei Area from December 20–24 to assess humanitarian needs, according to the UN. Preliminary findings from the mission indicate that basic social services in the villages have declined due to ongoing security challenges, limiting access to safe drinking water, health care, and education. The UN noted that it intends to use the assessment to identify areas of concern and existing resources in Abyei with which to address them.

REFUGEE INFLUX

- Under the GoS-UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that formalized the documentation process for South Sudanese individuals residing in Sudan, on February 1, the GoS began issuing identification cards to South Sudanese nationals. The identification card program is linked to the March 2012 Four Freedoms framework—which affords basic freedoms to South Sudanese and Sudanese citizens in both countries—and will legally allow South Sudanese access to services and the rights to enter, reside, and work legally in Sudan. As many as 350,000 South Sudanese who remained stranded in Sudan prior to the December 2013 outbreak of violence in South Sudan and approximately 120,500 additional South Sudanese refugees who have arrived in Sudan since could benefit from the new identification cards.
- As of February 6, UNHCR reported that more than 120,600 South Sudanese refugees had fled to Sudan since mid-December 2013. Relief agencies attribute this influx to ongoing conflict in South Sudan's northern states, including Upper Nile, from where the majority of new refugees are entering Sudan. More than half of the South Sudanese refugees to Sudan—nearly 66,500 individuals since 2013—have arrived in Sudan's White Nile State.
- Flooding in White Nile—caused by the closure of the Jebel Aulia dam—has hindered access and delivery of services to South Sudanese refugees at the Jouri, El-Redis, and El-Redis 2 displacement sites, the UN reports. The flooding has also prompted humanitarian agencies to temporarily suspend ongoing relocation of refugees from El-Redis to El-Redis 2.
- At the February 9 High-Level Event on the Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan and its Impact in the Region in Nairobi, Kenya, the U.S. Government (USG) announced an additional \$6.2 million contribution from State/PRM to assist South Sudanese refugees in Sudan.

HEALTH

- On January 20, SAF aerial bombardments struck an MSF-F hospital in Frandala, Southern Kordofan, international media and MSF report. Two of a reported 13 bombs landed inside the MSF hospital compound while others struck outside the hospital's perimeters. One MSF-F staff member and one patient received injuries; the hospital had approximately 150 patients and staff at the time. SAF had previously bombed the hospital in June 2014. MSF publicly called for the GoS to respect humanitarian space and facilitate MSF's continued efforts to provide life-saving assistance in Southern Kordofan.
- Citing an inability to provide humanitarian assistance to populations in need, on January 29, MSF-B announced full closure of its activities in Sudan. MSF-B reports that GoS-imposed denial of access to Blue Nile, forced cessation of activities in East Darfur State, and administrative harassment in South Darfur have greatly hindered MSF-B's ability to fulfill its mission. Moving forward, MSF-B will pursue alternative outlets for providing humanitarian assistance to affected populations in Sudan.

- UNICEF has confirmed nearly 600 cases of measles in twelve localities in Gedarif and Kassala states as of January 15. In response to the outbreak, the UN World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, MSF, and federal and state ministries of health initiated a week-long vaccination campaign on January 19, immunizing 1 million children aged 15 years and younger, according to the UN.
- From December 1–10, health workers—led by UNICEF and WHO—carried out a yellow fever vaccination campaign in 15 localities of North Darfur, the OCHA reports. The campaign excluded El-Sireaf, Kebkabiya, and Saraf Omra localities, where partners had implemented similar campaigns in 2012.

FOOD SECURITY

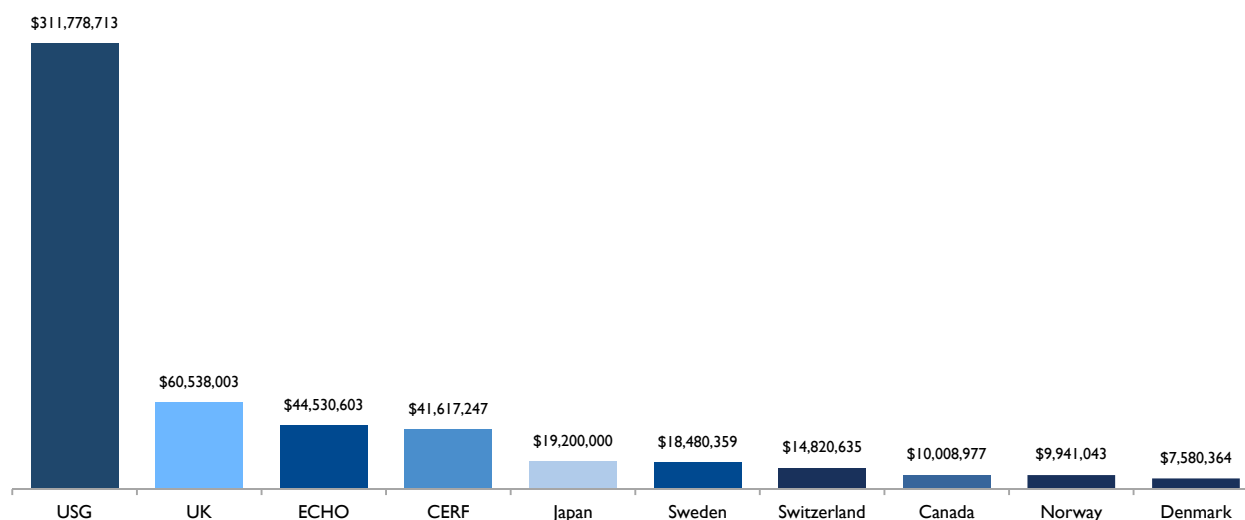
- Despite relative improvements in food security due to favorable agriculture production, insecurity-related displacement continues to stress affected communities, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). High June-to-October rainfall and increased November-to-December millet and sorghum cultivation in late 2014 resulted in above-average harvests in North Darfur and West Darfur states. The 2014/2015 national crop production will likely be approximately 50 percent greater than the five-year average, according to an interagency Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission conducted in November 2014. Despite the improved availability of stocks, sorghum prices have remained above both the 2013 and five-year averages due to the impact of last year's below-average harvest, the depreciation of local currency, and the partial removal of a local fuel subsidy, according to FEWS NET.
- USAID/FFP partners the UN World Food Program (WFP) and World Vision International report assisting approximately 57,500 displaced people through cash vouchers in Otash IDP camp, South Darfur. In February and April, WFP plans to extend its cash voucher program to 21,000 people in Dereige IDP camp and 53,800 people in Kass IDP camp, further broadening its voucher programming in West and Central Darfur states. In 2014, USAID/FFP supported WFP with more than \$3 million to provide cash vouchers to 150,000 conflict-affected people in Darfur.
- Improvements in food security among displaced populations in Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan, and Western Kordofan states and the Darfur region have been limited by ongoing conflict, which constrains access to productive areas, income-generating activities, and markets, FEWS NET reports. As a result, displaced households in conflict-affected areas will continue to experience Stressed and Crisis—IPC 2 and 3—levels of food insecurity in the coming months.³ Approximately 3.5 million IDPs and host communities currently experience acute food insecurity.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On December 14, the Government of Norway (GoN) provided approximately \$1.9 million to WFP to support humanitarian operations in Sudan, according to the UN. GoN funding will enable WFP to treat approximately 50,000 pregnant and lactating women and children ages five years and younger experiencing moderate acute malnutrition in Darfur.
- The Government of the UK and Government of Ireland recently contributed more than \$10.7 million and nearly \$1.9 million respectively to the Common Humanitarian Fund to address humanitarian needs in Sudan, the UN reports. In addition to UN agencies, national and international NGOs will utilize the funds to provide health care, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance to vulnerable populations.
- On January 12, the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) granted an additional \$1.5 million to UNICEF to treat emergency levels of malnutrition in Darfur and eastern Sudan. More than 2 million children experience acute malnutrition in Sudan, of which 550,000 are severely acutely malnourished, according to UNICEF.

³ 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.

TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IN 2014 & TO DATE IN 2015* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 12, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2014 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2014 and FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2013, and October 1, 2014, respectively.

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 SAF, 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 9, 2014, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Jerry P. Lanier renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2015. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur²			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN DARFUR			\$4,500,000
USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas³ and Central and Eastern Sudan			
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Agriculture and Food Security		\$500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$250,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$500,000
	Program Support		\$765,603
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$3,515,603
State/PRM Assistance in Sudan For South Sudanese Refugees Response			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Khartoum, Southern Kordofan, White Nile	\$6,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES RESPONSE			\$6,200,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$8,015,603
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$6,200,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2015			\$14,215,603

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 February 12, 2015.

³ Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur²			
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,200,000
NGO Partners and International Organizations **	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$29,739,346
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,200,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$5,000,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN DARFUR			\$43,639,346

USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas ³ and Central and Eastern Sudan			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Three Areas-wide	\$800,000
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Khartoum, Northern Kordofan, Three Areas-wide, Western Kordofan, White Nile	\$8,661,241
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$1,500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide, White Nile	\$800,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$2,838,494
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$16,599,735

USAID/FFP Countrywide Assistance in Sudan ⁴			
WFP and International Organizations	181,994 MT of Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$200,174,029
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$200,174,029

State/PRM Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$6,800,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$16,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE COUNTRYWIDE ASSISTANCE			\$23,200,000

State/PRM Assistance in Sudan For South Sudanese Refugees Response			
IOM	Protection	Border regions, Khartoum, Southern Kordofan	\$100,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Khartoum, White Nile	\$250,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Khartoum, Southern Kordofan, White Nile	\$13,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES RESPONSE			\$13,950,000

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$60,239,081
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$200,174,029
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$37,150,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2014	\$297,563,110
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2014 AND FY 2015	\$311,778,713

**USAID/OFDA funding for FY 2014 and to date in FY 2015 has supported the following NGO and international organization partners in Sudan: The Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), American Refugee Committee, CARE, GOAL, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy Corps, Relief International (RI), Save the Children/U.S., Tearfund, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières – Germany (VSF/G), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), World Relief International (WRI), World Vision - USA, and ZOA.

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 February 12, 2015.

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:
 - The 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>