



SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

MARCH 12, 2019

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

5.5 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan
UN – December 2018

1.76 million

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur
UN – October 2018

235,000*

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in the Two Areas
UN – February 2018

1 million

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan
UN – December 2018

848,091

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – January 2019

338,185

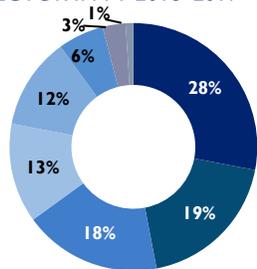
Sudanese Refugees in Chad
UNHCR – January 2019

273,061

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan
UNHCR – January 2019

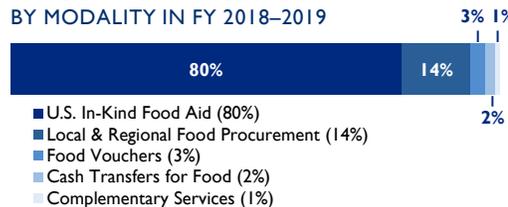
* Armed actors report that up to an additional 545,000 IDPs reside in parts of the Two Areas under their control.

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018–2019



- Health (28%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (19%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (18%)
- Nutrition (13%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (6%)
- Other (3%)
- Protection (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018–2019



HIGHLIGHTS

- Protests continue in Sudan amid national state of emergency
- Deteriorating economic conditions continue to worsen food security and livelihoods
- Jebel Marra clashes result in displacement, humanitarian needs

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018–2019

USAID/OFDA	\$88,065,139
USAID/FFP	\$187,469,887
State/PRM ³	\$63,025,000
Total	\$338,560,026

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Widespread, anti-government protests amid declining economic conditions and heightened food insecurity have continued across Sudan despite the Government of Sudan (GoS) declaration of a year-long national state of emergency and an associated ban on unauthorized gatherings.
- October–November rains along Red Sea State’s coastal areas have resulted in a desert locust outbreak, potentially threatening food security and livelihoods in eastern and northern agricultural areas of the country. Locust control operations led by the GoS have treated approximately 184,000 acres of land to date.
- An estimated 2,200 internally displaced persons (IDPs) arrived in Otash IDP camp in South Darfur State from December 13–January 7. Following a mid-January needs assessment in Otash, humanitarian actors provided food assistance and relief commodities to more than 1,200 IDPs at the site in early February.

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). State/PRM funding includes assistance to refugees residing in Sudan, which is also reported in the South Sudan fact sheet as part of the South Sudan regional response.

CURRENT EVENTS

- On February 22, the GoS declared a one-year state of emergency and subsequently issued emergency orders that ban unauthorized gatherings, prohibit strikes, grant security forces greater authorities for search and seizure, and impose additional restrictions on the trade of foreign currency, fuel, and gold, among other measures.
 - Anti-government protests have persisted across the country since December 19 in response to deteriorating economic conditions, including currency depreciation, reduced government subsidies, and declines in household purchasing power and food accessibility. The average national price of sorghum—a major staple crop in Sudan—was more than 90 percent higher in January 2019 than in January 2018 and nearly 240 percent above the five-year average, according to relief actors. The price of a local food basket has also increased by nearly 330 percent since May 2017. The UN World Food Program (WFP) estimated an annual inflation rate of more than 70 percent in December 2018. Additionally, relief actors report challenges implementing humanitarian response programs due to the limited availability of cash and fuel, as well as some increasing bureaucratic obstacles since the state of emergency declaration.
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INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

- An estimated 2,200 people arrived in Otash IDP camp, located near South Darfur's Nyala town, from December 13–January 7, relief actors report. The IDPs had initially fled from areas of origin in South Darfur's East Jebel Marra Locality to nearby mountainous areas of South Darfur—due to May–June 2018 clashes between GoS and Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid forces—and moved onward to Otash after depleting food stocks and assets. The UN conducted IDP registration and verification at the site from January 24–31 following a joint humanitarian needs assessment by GoS authorities and humanitarian actors. In early February, humanitarian organizations provided food assistance and relief commodities to more than 1,200 newly arrived IDPs in Otash; the IDPs also have access to nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services as part of ongoing operations in Otash. In addition, the UN is establishing a reception center in Otash to accommodate new arrivals until longer-term shelter can be provided, and relief actors are planning to conduct additional sector-specific needs assessments in the coming weeks.
- In mid-February, a humanitarian interagency mission assessed humanitarian conditions in five villages in West Darfur State's Jebel Moon Locality following a mid-January armed group attack that temporarily displaced approximately 500 households, destroyed farmland and more than 100 houses, and resulted in the looting of household items, livestock, and agricultural tools. West Darfur security forces deployed to Jebel Moon to respond to the violence on January 20, and the displaced population had returned to the villages by the time of the assessment. The assessment team recommended an emergency distribution of one-month food rations, deployment of mobile health clinics and nutrition teams, construction of WASH facilities, and provision of agriculture and livestock inputs, shelter supplies, and relief commodities, including water containers. Additionally, the team recommended an in-depth food security assessment to determine the scope of food assistance, and proposed the facilitation of conflict resolution mechanisms, peaceful coexistence activities, and arms collection campaigns to mitigate future outbreaks of violence. As of late February, a USAID/OFDA partner had distributed relief commodities for approximately 760 households in all five affected villages and the UN World Health Organization (WHO)—in coordination with the State Ministry of Health (MoH)—had distributed medicines and medical supplies sufficient for 3,000 patients for one month.
- From January 10–February 2, more than 1,500 Ethiopian nationals entered eastern Sudan, fleeing intercommunal violence in western Ethiopia. Nearly 1,400 Ethiopians had registered as refugees in Sudan's Gedaref State. Relief actors have distributed emergency food, health, and shelter assistance, as well as soap, blankets, and kitchen sets, provided by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Overall, UNHCR reports that nearly 30 percent of Ethiopian arrivals intend to seek asylum in Sudan, and an additional 3,000 Ethiopians may arrive in the coming months if violence continues in Ethiopia. Sudan hosted more than 13,562 refugees from Ethiopia as of December 31, according to UNHCR. With support from USAID/FFP, WFP provides in-kind food assistance to refugees in Sudan, including cereals and oil to meet urgent food needs.

FOOD SECURITY

- The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projects nearly 5.8 million people will experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity, including more than 1 million people facing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity, through March.⁴ The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) attributes increased food insecurity to worsening economic conditions—including increased food prices due to cash shortages, currency depreciation, and high labor costs—despite adequate November-to-December main season harvests in most areas. From February 11–18, the prices of sorghum and millet increased nearly 60 percent and nearly 30 percent, respectively, in Gedaref. Food prices will likely continue to rise in 2019, leading to decreased food access during the 2019 June-to-September lean season, FEWS NET reports.
- In response to heightened food insecurity in Sudan, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached nearly 656,000 food-insecure people in January, providing nearly 4,000 metric tons (MT) of in-kind food assistance, as well as cash-based transfers for food. Additionally, USAID/FFP partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) provided nutrition assistance in the form of ready-to-use therapeutic food to more than 215,000 children ages five years and younger experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM)—nearly 90 percent of the UN agency’s target SAM caseload—in 2018.
- Ideal desert locust winter breeding conditions, due to heavy October–November rains along the Red Sea coastal plains in Sudan and neighboring Eritrea, have led to a significant increase in locust populations and the formation of highly mobile swarms, according to a mid-February UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report. According to current forecasts, desert locust swarms may spread from Eritrea and the Red Sea coast of Sudan to Sudan’s Nile Valley and beyond toward desert locust summer breeding areas that extend to the Darfur Region. FAO warns that intensified control and monitoring measures are necessary to prevent the further spread of the desert locust outbreak ahead of the upcoming April-to-June planting season. Above-average March-to-May seasonal rainfall along the Red Sea coastline and Arabian Peninsula could also increase the risk of the outbreak’s continued spread. A small swarm of desert locusts can eat as much food as approximately 35,000 people, adversely affecting agricultural production, food security, and livelihoods in affected areas, FAO reports.
- The GoS continues to implement desert locust control operations, focusing on Red Sea coastal areas of the country where desert locust winter breeding is concentrated. The GoS Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Plant Protection Directorate is leading response measures, with control operations concentrated in Red Sea’s Tokar Delta and areas near the Eritrean border; control activities in Sudan have covered nearly 184,000 acres of land to date, limiting the adverse effects of the outbreak on winter agricultural production in Tokar Delta. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP continue to monitor the outbreak and coordinate with relief partners and authorities to mitigate the effects of desert locust swarms.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- In January 2019, a USAID/OFDA partner conducted nearly 22,000 outpatient consultations—40 percent of which comprised children ages five years and younger—across nearly 20 health facilities and nearly 5,500 consultations through mobile clinics in Central Darfur and West Darfur states. Additionally, the partner provided health promotion and disease awareness information sessions for more than 12,600 individuals and nutrition and child health education sessions for more than 8,600 mothers and caretakers in the two states during the month. As part of ongoing WASH programs in Central Darfur, the partner supported rehabilitation of four water access points to support approximately 1,600 people, provided hygiene promotion community awareness sessions for nearly 1,000 people, and conducted six cleaning campaigns attended by nearly 1,100 people in January.
- Cases of chikungunya—a mosquito-borne viral disease that can lead to high fever and nausea—in Red Sea rose following the start of the January-to-March rainy season. The outbreak reached a peak of 2,600 new cases per week during late January, with new weekly cases declining since early February due to intensified response and control measures, the WHO reports. Since the September 2018 start of the chikungunya outbreak in Red Sea, health actors have recorded more than 19,700 cases and one associated death, which occurred in January. Approximately 97 percent

⁴ The 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.

of the state's chikungunya cases have occurred in Port Sudan Locality with the remainder located in Sinket, Suakin, and Tokar localities.

- The GoS MoH and WHO conducted a joint mission to Red Sea in January to support a scale-up of chikungunya response efforts in Red Sea's city of Port Sudan. WHO also deployed an additional 20 technical experts such as epidemiologists and vector control specialists, provided personal protective equipment and infection prevention materials to response workers, and distributed more than 21,000 chikungunya information products in affected Red Sea localities. In total, nearly 150 health facilities and more than 100 rapid response team members across Red Sea have supported daily reporting and response activities with supervisory and training support from the MoH and WHO. In FY 2018, USAID/OFDA provided \$215,000 to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Rapid Response Fund to contribute to the chikungunya outbreak response in Sudan.

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 South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, Darfur Region, and Abyei has resulted in food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, 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 estimated that 5.5 million people will require humanitarian assistance during 2018, while the 2018 HRP requested approximately \$1 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 29, 2018, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Steven C. Koutsis renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2019. 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 2018–2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Funding in Darfur			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$29,967,295
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition	Central Darfur, West Darfur	\$2,050,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$3,425,000
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	\$2,700,000

UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$6,150,000
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	\$8,500,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$4,800,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR			\$64,687,667

USAID/OFDA Funding in the Two Areas², Abyei, and West Kordofan

NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Two Areas, West Kordofan	\$9,355,860
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Two Areas, West Kordofan	\$2,450,000
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyei	\$1,600,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan	\$1,600,000
UNDP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Abyei	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan	\$1,700,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan	\$3,304,628
UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection	Two Areas	\$500,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan	\$950,000
	Program Support		\$1,416,984
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE TWO AREAS, ABYEI, AND WEST KORDOFAN			\$23,377,472

USAID/FFP³

UNICEF	922 MT of U.S. In-Kind Emergency Food Aid; 336 MT in Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$6,610,389
WFP and Implementing Partners	155,870 MT of U.S. In-Kind Emergency Food Aid; 18,690 MT in Local and Regional Food Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$180,859,498
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$187,469,887

State/PRM Funding in Sudan

UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$57,400,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, Education, WASH Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$5,625,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN			\$63,025,000

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	\$88,065,139
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	\$187,469,887
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE	\$63,025,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018–2019	\$338,560,026

** USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2018 and FY 2019 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, Near Eastern Foundation (NEF), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Relief International (RI), Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), War Child Canada, World Relief International (WRDI), and World Vision.

¹ U.S. Government year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² South Kordofan and Blue Nile

³ 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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>