

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

JULY 28, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

5.8 million

People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan
HRP – January 2016

2 million*

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur
HRP – January 2016

230,000*

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in the Two Areas
HRP – January 2016

366,405

Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – July 2016

233,195

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – July 2016

298,700

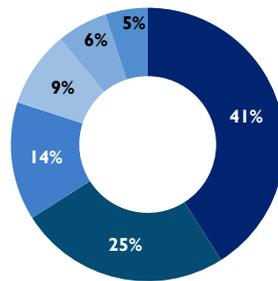
Sudanese Refugees in Chad
OCHA – December 2015

242,856

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan
UNHCR – June 2016

* The UN estimates a further half a million 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 2016



- Health (41%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (25%)
- Nutrition (14%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Other (5%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (84%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (14%)
- Cash Transfers & Vouchers for Food (2%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- GoS, UN release 2016 HRP, calling for \$952 million in humanitarian assistance
- June and July flooding affects more than 17,500 people
- UNSC renews UNAMID mandate through June 2017
- More than 4.4 million people face acute food insecurity through at least September

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$50,143,385
USAID/FFP	\$150,553,016
State/PRM ³	\$30,600,000
\$231,296,401	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that more than 4.4 million people in Sudan will face acute food insecurity through the end of the June-to-September lean season. However, the acutely food-insecure population is expected to decline significantly between October 2016 and January 2017 due to projected average harvests, reduced staple food prices, and increased income from labor and livestock sales.
- From January to June, nearly 83,400 people fled from South Sudan to Sudan, primarily to Darfur Region, due to conflict, deteriorating economic conditions, and food insecurity.
- Since late May, USAID has provided more than \$79 million in additional humanitarian assistance—comprising approximately \$55 million from USAID/FFP and \$24 million from USAID/OFDA—for the Sudan response, bringing total U.S. Government (USG) FY 2016 humanitarian assistance for Sudan to more than \$231 million.

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

- The Government of Sudan (GoS) and the UN released the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Sudan on July 12, calling for \$952 million to provide life-saving assistance to populations affected by conflict, displacement, food insecurity, and acute malnutrition through the end of 2016. During the July 12 HRP launch event, the GoS noted its support for needs-based assistance and reiterated its commitment to providing humanitarian access for relief agencies responding to emergency needs across the country.
 - Due to constraints—including funding, humanitarian access, and other factors—relief actors in Sudan plan to support approximately 4.6 million people under the 2016 HRP, a nearly 15 percent reduction compared to the 5.4 million people targeted by the 2015 HRP. The reduction is also the result of increased prioritization efforts to ensure relief organizations provide needs-based assistance for the most vulnerable populations in the country, according to the UN. In accordance with improved sector coordination and the reduced caseload, the 2016 HRP request—approximately \$952 million—is approximately 8 percent less than the more than \$1 billion requested in 2015.
 - The UN Security Council (UNSC) renewed the mandate of the African Union–UN Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) on June 29. UNAMID will continue operations in Darfur through at least June 30, 2017, supporting protection of civilians and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance across the region.
 - On June 29–30, U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan and South Sudan Donald Booth visited Sudan’s capital city of Khartoum to engage with GoS officials on a range of issues, including the cessation of hostilities in the Two Areas of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states and UNAMID efforts to protect civilians and achieve a sustainable end to conflict in Darfur.
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INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- On June 17, GoS President Omar al-Bashir unilaterally declared a four-month ceasefire in the Two Areas of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan, according to international media. The UN estimates that approximately 775,000 IDPs are sheltering in GoS-controlled areas and opposition-held parts of the Two Areas. Humanitarian actors are reviewing access constraints and opportunities to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable and conflict-affected populations if security improves in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan under the ceasefire.
 - On June 29, the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) announced its readiness to increase cooperation with UN agencies providing humanitarian assistance in Sudan, reiterating a commitment to facilitate GoS approvals and permits as needed. Relief organizations have previously reported that GoS restrictions limit the ability of relief actors to assess and provide timely humanitarian assistance in some areas of Sudan, particularly Darfur’s Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states. The HAC also called on national and international humanitarian partners to coordinate relief activities in support of GoS efforts to transition towards recovery and rehabilitation, according to local media.
 - The late June HAC statement followed the GoS refusal to renew the residency permit of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Head of Office in Sudan, which expired in early June. The UN has expressed concern regarding the situation, as the incident represents the fourth de facto expulsion of a senior UN official from Sudan during the previous two years. In a late May statement, the UN Humanitarian Country Team for Sudan noted that the departure of the OCHA Head of Office could negatively impact the operational environment for humanitarian organizations in Sudan.
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DARFUR

- Between January and June, ongoing conflict in Darfur—particularly the Jebel Marra area—displaced nearly 76,000 people, according to the UN. During the same period, the UN received reports that violence in Darfur had reportedly displaced up to an additional 174,000 people, of whom 50,000 people had returned to areas of origin. Relief actors, however, were unable to verify the additional displacement figures as of mid-July due to limited access to affected areas. Humanitarian access and security-related constraints across Darfur continue to hinder verification of new displacement and needs assessments by relief organizations.

- Preliminary results from a recent UNAMID assessment in Central Darfur found that approximately 17,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs)—displaced by mid-June violence in the state’s Thur town and the nearby Thur East IDP site—have returned to areas of origin, according to the UN. The assessment also noted that the returnees have unmet food, health, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs due to limited relief organization presence in the area. During the week of June 27, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided emergency food assistance to more than 12,000 IDPs in Thur.
- Despite impediments, relief actors—including USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partners—are providing food, WASH, and other emergency assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Darfur. Between January and May, WFP provided more than 3,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to an estimated 144,000 new IDPs in Darfur and delivered approximately 55 MT of nutrition supplements to more than 33,000 children and pregnant and lactating women.
- In Central Darfur’s Um Dukhun Locality, non-governmental organization (NGO) Triangle Génération Humanitaire is providing shelter supplies and emergency relief commodities to more than 1,400 displaced households with more than \$202,000 in assistance via the USAID/OFDA-funded, International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF). As of mid-July, the RRF—a flexible funding mechanism enabling local and international humanitarian organizations to quickly respond to sudden crises—had provided nearly \$1.1 million in humanitarian assistance during FY 2016 for more than 502,000 people in Sudan. The RRF supports emergency shelter, protection, and WASH assistance for IDPs, host communities, and other vulnerable populations across the country.

REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

- Between January and mid-July, nearly 83,400 South Sudanese fled to Sudan due to ongoing conflict, deteriorating economic conditions, and severe food insecurity in South Sudan, according to the UN. Approximately 66 percent—nearly 55,000 people—were sheltering in East Darfur as of July 17. The UN reported on July 11 that the situation in East Darfur’s Khor Omer refugee camp, where more than 30,000 South Sudanese refugees are sheltering, had improved as a result of ongoing humanitarian distributions, including food assistance, nutrition supplements, and emergency relief commodities. However, response gaps persist regarding health, shelter, and WASH needs among refugees at the site.
- In June, WFP provided nearly 120 MT of emergency food assistance, as well as more than 2 MT of blanket supplementary feeding program rations, to nearly 6,900 South Sudanese refugees sheltering in East Darfur’s Abu Jabra, Abu Matarig, and El Fredous areas. In addition, WFP recently completed a food security assessment, surveying approximately 5,300 South Sudanese refugees in Beliel camp, South Darfur, and plans to continue distributing full food rations to affected populations as needed.

FOOD SECURITY

- On June 30, FEWS NET released a June 2016 to January 2017 food security outlook for Sudan, projecting that average harvests, anticipated declines in food prices, and increased labor and livestock income will improve food security across the country beginning in October. Between October and January 2017, FEWS NET expects that the population experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity will significantly decline.⁴ However, some vulnerable populations displaced by conflict in Darfur, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan, as well as refugees from South Sudan, will likely continue to face Crisis-level food insecurity during this period.
- An interagency team—comprising GoS personnel, USAID/FFP staff, and USAID partners FEWS NET, WFP, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)—plans to begin a food consumption assessment across Sudan in late July. The assessment will provide baseline data regarding food security patterns, including per capita consumption levels, diversity of foods consumed, and household-level economic conditions, that will help inform critical humanitarian response planning and interventions.

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 response to increased needs, WFP recently expanded their operational budget in Sudan by approximately \$28.5 million to support additional food-insecure populations across the country. From 2015–2017, WFP plans to assist approximately 6.1 million food-insecure people in Sudan, including conflict-affected IDPs in Jebel Mara, South Sudanese refugees, and other vulnerable populations. To date in FY 2016, USAID/FFP has supported WFP to provide more than \$150 million in emergency food assistance, including more than 133,300 MT of in-kind food, cash or food vouchers, and locally or regionally procured food.
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FLOODING AND WASH

- Heavy rains during the June-to-October rainy season, currently forecast to result in average to above-average rainfall, will likely generate flooding that could affect thousands of people in Sudan, according to the UN. Relief actors are concerned about heightened humanitarian needs, including increased incidence of waterborne diseases, in the coming months and are developing response plans to meet anticipated health, shelter, and WASH needs of affected populations.
 - On July 16, heavy rainfall generated flooding that resulted in at least nine deaths in North Darfur's capital city of El Fasher, according to local media. Flash flooding from July 5–14 also affected approximately 2,500 people in North Darfur's Nefisha IDP site, Shangil Tobayi Locality. In addition, heavy rains and flash flooding in June affected nearly 15,000 people in Sennar State and destroyed or damaged more than 2,500 houses, according to the UN. Relief actors have also reported localized flooding in parts of Blue Nile, Gedaref, and White Nile states.
 - The GoS HAC is leading a Flood Task Force, in coordination with relief actors, to support flood-affected populations across Sudan. The GoS and relief organizations are also revising national and state flood contingency plans in anticipation of additional flooding in the coming months.
 - With more than \$12.5 million in FY 2016 funding, USAID/OFDA partners are supporting community-led sanitation activities and other critical WASH interventions to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation conditions among vulnerable and conflict-affected populations in Sudan. USAID/OFDA partners are also improving the reliability of water systems and reducing long-term costs by installing solar-powered, water pumping systems at IDP sites in Darfur. To date, USAID/OFDA has supported the installation of 14 solar-powered systems across 13 camps, with plans to construct an additional nine systems during FY 2016.
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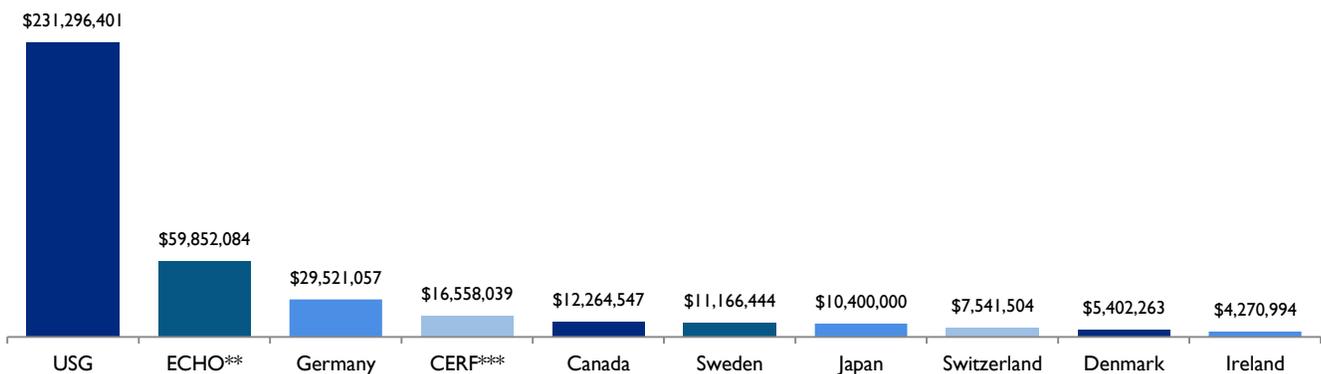
HEALTH

- In May, the GoS Ministry of Health (MoH), in coordination with USAID/OFDA partners the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN World Health Organization (WHO), vaccinated more than 4.2 million children between six months and 15 years of age against measles in Blue Nile, Northern Kordofan, Sennar, Southern Kordofan, and White Nile states, the UN reported. Health actors recorded approximately 1,350 measles cases between January and June, compared to approximately 2,950 cases during the same period in 2015, according to UNICEF. While the number of cases has decreased, the MoH reports that most of the reported cases in 2016 occurred in states that did not implement a vaccination campaign in 2015, thus prompting the May immunization campaign. UNICEF and WHO supported the campaign by mobilizing technical staff at the state level to support implementation and monitoring of the campaign. WHO also provided financial support to the campaign, while UNICEF supported social mobilization activities and procured vaccines and supplies.
- To date in FY 2016, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$19.4 million to support life-saving health interventions in Sudan. With more than \$5.1 million in USAID/OFDA support, WHO is improving primary health care services across Sudan and procuring critical pharmaceuticals for other USAID/OFDA health partners in the country.

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 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 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.

2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of July 28, 2016. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2016 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2015.

**European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO).

***Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support underfunded and sudden-onset emergencies.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Funding in Darfur²			
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$29,027,178
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$300,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$750,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$4,106,520
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR			\$42,683,698

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	Abyei Area, Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan	\$3,083,853
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$300,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$500,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$450,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$1,500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$300,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$325,834
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$7,459,687

USAID/FFP⁴			
WFP and Implementing Partners	133,305 MT of Emergency Food Assistance, Local and Regional Procurement, and Cash/Vouchers	Countrywide	\$150,553,016
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$150,553,016

State/PRM Funding in Sudan			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$28,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN			\$30,600,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE			\$50,143,385
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE			\$150,553,016
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE			\$30,600,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$231,296,401

**USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2016 supports the following NGO and international organization partners in Sudan: American Refugee Committee (ARC), CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Concern, GOAL, IOM, Mercy Corps, Near East Foundation (NEF), Relief International (RI), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), and World Relief International (WRI). Active USAID/OFDA partner programs funded in previous years include: International Medical Corps (IMC), Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), and World Vision International (WVI).

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

²USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of July 28, 2016.

³Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan.

⁴Estimated 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>