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SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JULY 29, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.9 million

People in Sudan in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – June 2014

3.5 million

People in Darfur in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

OCHA – May 2014

2 million

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

OCHA – May 2014

249,500

Refugees in Sudan

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – June 2014

2,000

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic

UNHCR – March 2014

361,000

Sudanese Refugees in Chad

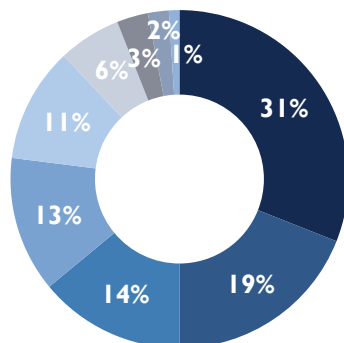
UNHCR – July 2014

220,200

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan

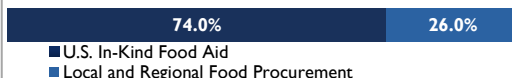
UNHCR – July 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Health (31%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (19%)
- Nutrition (14%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (13%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (11%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (3%)
- Protection (2%)
- Shelter & Settlements (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING



HIGHLIGHTS

- Violence has displaced more than 388,100 people in Darfur to date in 2014.
- Fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) prompts additional displacement and humanitarian needs in the Two Areas.
- Approximately 5 to 5.3 million people in Sudan were food-insecure in June.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$57,442,305
USAID/FFP ²	\$99,701,982
STATE/PRM ³	\$25,950,000

\$183,094,287

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Insecurity continues to cause displacement in Sudan's Darfur region, where fighting since January has newly displaced more than 388,100 people. As the scale of population displacement increases, fighting and criminality—combined with access restrictions imposed by Government of Sudan (GoS) authorities—continue to jeopardize humanitarian assistance activities targeting vulnerable populations across the region.
- Fighting between SAF and SPLM-N forces continues to severely affect civilians in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states—the Two Areas. As humanitarian access to SPLM-N-controlled areas remains restricted, relief agencies are increasingly concerned about humanitarian conditions, in particular the possibility of worsening food insecurity and low immunization levels in recent years.
- To date in FY 2014, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided nearly \$183.1 million in humanitarian assistance to Sudan, including support for agriculture and food security; economic recovery and market systems (ERMS); health; logistics; nutrition; protection; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance.

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

- Since January, violence in the Darfur region has resulted in significant population displacement and increased humanitarian needs. More than 2 million people remain displaced in Darfur, with 380,000 people newly displaced in 2013 and more than 388,100 cumulative new displacements to date in 2014—both of which are more than in any year since 2004. While nearly 131,300 people newly displaced in 2014 had returned to areas of origin, more than 256,800 IDPs remained displaced in Darfur as of July 20.
- Despite recent fighting and kidnappings that have limited relief actors' mobility and safety in Darfur, as of July 15, relief agencies had reached approximately 363,000 people in Darfur with limited humanitarian assistance in 2014. However, this figure reflects the number of individuals who have received some form of humanitarian services and does not indicate that humanitarian agencies have comprehensively met needs among vulnerable populations in Darfur.
- Health care systems across Darfur are overstretched, with an estimated 206,000 people lacking access to health care services, the U.N. reports. The Health Sector attributes diminished access to the increased caseload of IDPs in Darfur in 2014, insufficient capacity and resources of relief agencies, and a decrease in the number of implementing health actors, partly due to GoS-imposed and bureaucratic constraints. Notably, the suspension or reduction of activities supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have led to decreased health care services in Central, East, North, and South Darfur states.
- Relief agencies are scaling up WASH interventions following increased concerns of a potential Hepatitis E outbreak in Darfur. Fears of an outbreak are related to an increase in the number of suspected cases of Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) in recent weeks, which health actors attribute to insufficient access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. USAID/OFDA recently provided an additional \$200,000 in FY 2014 funding to support one NGO partner's efforts to scale up WASH services at two South Darfur IDP camps in response to an increase in reported AJS cases.

Central Darfur

- Violent clashes in Central Darfur's Um Dukhun Locality on June 19 resulted in more than 100 deaths and injuries and forced an unconfirmed number of people to flee their homes, many across the border to Chad, according to international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and the U.N. MSF, which provided emergency medical treatment to people injured in the fighting, notes that continual displacement in the area is resulting in deteriorating health and living conditions for vulnerable populations already in need of humanitarian assistance.
- Humanitarian actors recently gained access to Guldo town, Nertiti Locality, Central Darfur, in the restricted Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central, North, and South Darfur and is largely under rebel control—to conduct a humanitarian needs assessment from June 29 to July 1. While limited humanitarian assistance activities have begun following the assessment, the U.N. notes that insecurity will likely continue to constrain humanitarian activities in Jebel Marra, particularly in eastern areas.
- Preliminary findings of the assessment indicate significant gaps in health services in Guldo, largely related to the suspension of ICRC activities in the area. Following the assessment, the GoS Ministry of Health (MoH), with the support of the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), began supplying the local health care center with health care kits and plans to recruit additional health care staff. Furthermore, the U.N. plans to provide reproductive health supplies and medication to the health care center.
- The assessment also identified poor WASH conditions and acute food needs among the population in Guldo. In response to limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, the GoS Office of Water and Environmental Sanitation, supported by UNICEF, has begun improving WASH conditions by rehabilitating hand pumps and distributing soap. In response to food security concerns, one international NGO is distributing agricultural supplies to approximately 1,700 households in Guldo and the GoS Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) plans to distribute seeds to 1,000 families; however, the distributions are insufficient to meet current needs, the U.N. reports.

- Approximately 34,000 new IDPs in Central Darfur's Um Dukhun and Mukjar localities are in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the results of a recent interagency assessment in the area. The majority of IDPs fled Central Darfur and South Darfur following fighting between local militias, primarily over control of natural resources, in January, the U.N. reports. Since the outbreak of violence in April 2013, insecurity prevented relief agencies from accessing IDPs in Um Dukhun's Kabar village and surrounding villages, which host an estimated 20,000 new IDPs.
- Although the assessment also identified approximately 14,000 IDPs in the Amar Jadeed and Morlanga areas of Mukjar locality, relief agencies are prioritizing scaling up humanitarian activities in Kabar. UNICEF, the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Central Darfur MoH have provided primary health care supplies to a health center in Kabar to meet the basic health care needs of approximately 40,000 people for one month. In addition, one international NGO and the Central Darfur State MoA are supplying 10 metric tons (MT) of seeds for distribution to IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Kabar.

East Darfur

- Following recent violence between multiple armed groups in East Darfur, approximately 2,000 people have fled to North Darfur's El Lait Locality, the U.N. reports. Relief actors plan to conduct an interagency mission to El Lait to determine humanitarian needs of the new arrivals.
- USAID/OFDA partners are currently providing multi-sector humanitarian assistance—including agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, shelter, and WASH support—to conflict-affected and displaced populations in East Darfur.

North Darfur

- Following alleged attacks by an armed militia on a local market and village in the Korma area of North Darfur on June 4 and 5, an estimated 14,100 people fled to an informal IDP site in Korma near an African Union-U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) site, the U.N. reports. While the number of injuries is unknown, the attacks reportedly resulted in four deaths and the looting of property.
- Fighting in El Sireaf town, North Darfur, in late June reportedly resulted in at least 10 deaths and nearly 30 injuries, according to the U.N. Tensions in the El Sireaf area have increased since April due to localized clashes involving pastoralists and livestock owners. Conflict in 2013, largely due to disputes for control of local gold mines, resulted in dozens of civilian deaths and displaced nearly 100,000 people.
- Unidentified armed actors abducted 25 Sudanese staff members from several relief agencies in three separate attacks on relief agency vehicles in Kutum Locality, North Darfur, on June 18, the U.N. reports. The attackers subsequently released all of the abducted individuals, including the final three captives, who were released on July 19.
- The U.N. anticipates that the June 18 kidnappings and deteriorating security situation in Kutum may cause relief agencies to scale down or suspend humanitarian activities. One international NGO recently closed health care facilities in the Fata Borno IDP site for two days after armed actors looted the clinic. GoS authorities have advised relief actors to remain vigilant and recommended that UNAMID scale up security measures in Kutum. To date in FY 2014, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.9 million in funding to support health and WASH activities in Kutum.
- Approximately 21,300 people are displaced near the UNAMID site in Korma and in need of food, shelter, and WASH assistance, according to the U.N. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is undertaking a headcount to verify IDP numbers to facilitate humanitarian activities, particularly emergency food and household items assistance. Despite constraints, the U.N. and relief agencies are providing humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in Korma, including food, primary health care, and WASH assistance.

South Darfur

- In late June, fighting in South Darfur's Shattai Locality resulted in one death, several injuries, and the destruction of more than 30 homes, according to reports received by the U.N.
- The Sudanese government has reportedly refused an MSF reinforcement team permission to travel to South Darfur's El Sereif IDP camp, near the capital city of Nyala, where poor living conditions are affecting approximately 15,000 IDPs, according to the NGO. MSF has publicly condemned the restriction, noting that conflict in the region in March and April resulted in an influx of IDPs to El Sereif and strained already limited humanitarian assistance resources. Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is inadequate, and MSF is increasingly concerned regarding the spread of water-borne diseases and insufficient capacity to provide adequate health care to IDPs.

West Darfur

- Fighting between farmers and nomads over land use in West Darfur State's Kereinik Locality in late June resulted in three deaths and forced civilians to flee the area, according to unconfirmed reports received by the U.N. Conflict between farmers and nomads in West Darfur is common during the cultivation and harvest seasons, the U.N. notes.

THE TWO AREAS

- Fighting between SAF and SPLM-N forces continues to severely affect civilians in the Two Areas. The U.N. estimates that renewed fighting between the SAF and SPLM-N in recent months has newly displaced approximately 116,000 people in the Two Areas, while an additional 2 million people—including 1.1 million people in GoS-controlled areas and 800,000 in SPLM-N-controlled areas—remain displaced or severely affected by the conflict, which erupted in 2011.
- Relief agencies remain concerned regarding the effect of fighting and displacement on food security conditions in the Two Areas. In the SPLM-N-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan, insecurity is affecting the crop-planting season as people are fearful of direct exposure to fighting and aerial bombings. Households in Blue Nile are relying on negative coping mechanisms—such as consuming wild foods—as the lean season is underway in the area, relief actors report. Insecurity and the rainy season have also increased the cost of food items in the region.
- The humanitarian community has called for the protection of medical facilities in the Two Areas after the Sudanese military reportedly bombed and destroyed hospitals run by MSF in Farandalla village, Southern Kordofan, on June 16. The bombs hit two hospitals and wounded five civilians and one MSF staff member, MSF reports. The MSF facilities were clearly identified as medical buildings, and MSF had previously reported the location of the hospitals to GoS authorities. Acting U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Geert Cappelaere released a statement on June 18 reminding all parties to the conflict to respect humanitarian activities and refrain from attacking clearly-marked medical facilities. The attack followed the bombing of another civilian hospital in the Nuba Mountains in early May.
- Flooding in Southern Kordofan's Kadugli Locality on July 4 affected nearly 3,200 people, destroyed or partially destroyed nearly 400 homes, and damaged 150 WASH facilities. In response, Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Sector partners provided emergency relief supplies to 80 percent of flood-affected households while an international NGO plans to assist the remaining 20 percent.

POPULATION INFLUXES FROM SOUTH SUDAN

- Approximately 87,400 South Sudanese have fled to Sudan since mid-December, including approximately 30,000 refugees who had sought shelter at the flood-prone Kilo 10 displacement site in White Nile State. On June 8, the GoS, in coordination with the U.N. and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), began relocating South Sudanese from Kilo 10 to new sites established near White Nile's El-Kashafa, El-Redis, and Jouri villages, the U.N. reports. The relocation is complete, with more than 25,300 refugees now sheltering at the three new camps, according to SRCS.

- In response, relief agencies are providing multi-sector humanitarian assistance at the new camps. USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) is distributing two-month food rations at each of the sites and, in anticipation of logistics challenges during the June-to-September rainy season, has established three mobile storage units to pre-position approximately 1,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food rations, enough to provide approximately 30,000 refugees with full food rations for two months. In addition, humanitarian agencies are providing shelter assistance, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) is providing support to a mobile health facility in Jouri, and WASH actors are constructing latrines. Although the new sites are less flood-prone than Kilo 10, the rainy season will make access to the relocation sites difficult.
- To date in FY 2014, State/PRM has provided nearly \$4.6 million for the South Sudanese refugee response in Sudan.

FOOD SECURITY

- In June, an estimated 5 to 5.3 million people were food-insecure in Sudan, according to forecasts by the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Expected below-average June-to-September rainfall and a second consecutive poor main harvest will likely result in worsening food security for vulnerable populations in Sudan through December. In addition, FEWS NET anticipates that prices of staple foods—which were at a record high in May—will likely continue to increase, reducing the ability of poor households to meet minimum food requirements.
- If predictions are correct, the number of food-insecure people and the severity of their food insecurity could increase considerably in 2015. Experts forecast that at least 40 percent of the IDP and host community populations in SPLM-N-controlled parts of the Two Areas will likely experience Crisis and Emergency—IPC 3 and 4, respectively—levels of food insecurity through September, while the majority of vulnerable populations in GoS-controlled areas will likely face Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity through September due to relatively better access to markets and humanitarian assistance.³ Crisis-level food insecurity is likely through September for pockets of populations in Darfur not reached by food assistance.
- To date in FY 2014, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$99.7 million to WFP and other relief organizations to support critical food assistance operations, including procurement and distribution of more than 93,200 MT of emergency food commodities. In addition, USAID/OFDA is supporting seven implementing partners with more than \$7 million in FY 2014 to support agriculture and food security activities, such as seed and tool distributions and technical training to improve agricultural productivity, for vulnerable populations across Sudan.

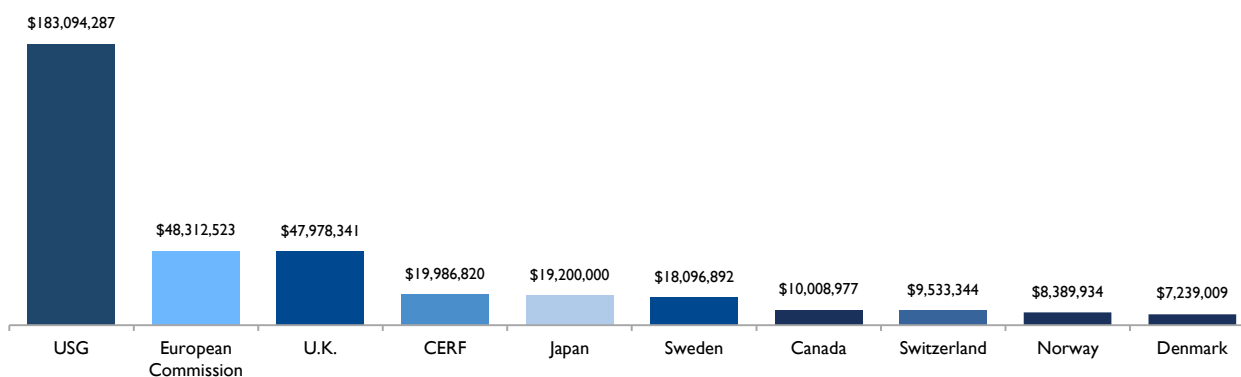
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On July 15, the U.N. released a revised 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP), increasing the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance throughout Sudan by 800,000—from 6.1 million in the original SRP to 6.9 million in the revised version. Accordingly, the revised SRP increased the number of people targeted with humanitarian assistance from 5.9 to 6.7 million. However, the funding requested in the revised SRP for humanitarian programs decreased from \$995 million to \$982 million due to improved analysis and a country-wide survey, which reduced duplication in the revised SRP.
- As of June 6, donors had committed nearly \$453.5 million—approximately 46.2 percent of the total requested funding—to the 2014 revised SRP. Other top humanitarian donors to Sudan in 2014 include the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Government of the U.K., the Government of Japan, the Government of Sweden, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled, humanitarian fund established and managed by the U.N.

³The 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*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of July 29, 2014. 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, which began on October 1, 2014.

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 U.N. 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 U.N., 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 22, 2013, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Joseph D. Stafford renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2014. 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 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur²			
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,200,000
NGO Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$29,039,346
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,200,000
U.N. 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			\$42,939,346
USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas³ 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	\$7,672,598
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$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		\$1,730,361
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$14,502,959
USAID/FFP Countrywide Assistance in Sudan⁴			
WFP and International Organizations	93,210 MT of Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$99,701,982
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$99,701,982
State/PRM Countrywide Assistance in Sudan			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$6,800,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$14,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE COUNTRYWIDE ASSISTANCE			\$21,400,000
State/PRM Assistance in Sudan For South Sudanese Refugees Response			
IOM	Protection	Border regions, Khartoum, Southern Kordofan	\$100,000
U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Khartoum, White Nile	\$250,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Khartoum, Southern Kordofan, White Nile	\$4,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES RESPONSE			\$4,550,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$57,442,305
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$99,701,982
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$25,950,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$183,094,287

**USAID/OFDA funding for FY 2014 has supported the following NGO and international organization partners in Sudan: The Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), American Refugee Committee (ARC), 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. (SC/US), 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 July 29, 2014.

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.