

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

MARCH 10, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

9.3 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan
UN – January 2020

1.87 million

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan
UN – January 2020

1.1 million

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan
UNHCR – January 2020

815,052

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan
UNHCR – January 2020

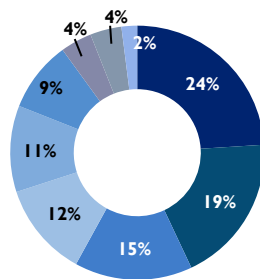
337,013

Sudanese Refugees in Chad
UNHCR – December 2019

276,531

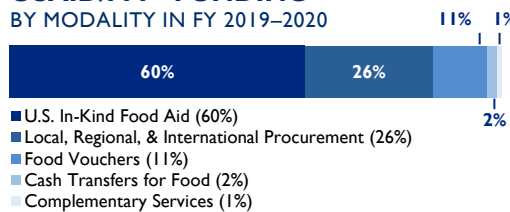
Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan
UNHCR – December 2019

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2019–2020



- Health (24%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (19%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (12%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (11%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (9%)
- Multi-Sector Assistance (4%)
- Protection (4%)
- Other (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2019–2020



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (60%)
- Local, Regional, & International Procurement (26%)
- Food Vouchers (11%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (2%)
- Complementary Services (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Humanitarian access improves in Jebel Marra under civilian-led transitional government
- El Geneina violence results in 54 deaths and displaces nearly 49,900 people
- Desert locust swarms and macroeconomic conditions threaten to worsen food security conditions

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019–2020

USAID/OFDA	\$125,722,094
USAID/FFP	\$229,257,013
State/PRM ³	\$59,533,500
Total	\$414,512,607

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The 2020 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), released by the UN on January 12, requests \$1.4 billion to assist approximately 6.1 million of the most vulnerable people across the country, an increase of nearly 39 percent compared to the 4.4 million people targeted for assistance in 2019. Overall, the UN projects that an estimated 9.3 million people across Sudan will require humanitarian assistance during 2020.
- The widespread desert locust outbreak in East Africa, which follows above average rainfall in late 2019 that created favorable breeding conditions for the pests, could cause food insecurity in the coming months if left unchecked, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Flooding, pests, and macroeconomic conditions in Sudan could contribute to further increases in staple food prices and a deterioration of food security conditions in the coming months, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

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 USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/DCHA) South Sudan fact sheet as part of the South Sudan regional response.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND PROTECTION

- Relief actors have reported improved access and easing of entry procedures to parts of Sudan under the civilian-led transitional government in recent months. However, insecurity impacted the delivery of humanitarian assistance in some areas of the country in early 2020. In mid-January, unknown perpetrators seized nearly 4 metric tons (MT) of UN World Food Program (WFP) food commodities from a warehouse in North Darfur State's Kabkabiya District. WFP temporarily halted general food distributions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kabkabiya following the incident due to security concerns, resuming distributions in late January. WFP also temporarily suspended operations in White Nile State's El Reddis 2 refugee camp following a February 18 security incident that resulted in the death of one refugee and heightened intercommunal tensions. After camp authorities confirmed that security conditions in El Reddis 2 had stabilized, the UN agency resumed its distributions in the camp on February 26.
 - From February 3 to 5, USAID humanitarian staff traveled to Central Darfur State to assess humanitarian conditions, conduct meetings with non-governmental (NGO) and UN agency partners, and engage with local authorities and beneficiaries. Partner NGO and UN agency representatives reported that humanitarian access had improved in Jebel Marra—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states—in recent months, including areas under Sudan Liberation Army control. In addition, they noted that the Central Darfur Humanitarian Aid Commission had begun issuing movement permits more promptly in early 2020, allowing for more timely delivery of humanitarian assistance and comprehensive monitoring of activities.
 - Following humanitarian access improvements in Jebel Marra, USAID/OFDA partner CARE scaled up its health and nutrition programming in the areas to meet the needs of populations in newly accessible areas in early 2020. With USAID/OFDA funding, the NGO is supporting two health facilities and one mobile clinic in Jebel Mara with nutrition staff, relief commodities, and training for health and nutrition volunteers.
 - USAID/OFDA partner the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) continues to conduct protection programming in Sudan, including reducing threats posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), improving coordination and monitoring of humanitarian mine action in the country, and increasing the capacity of national mine action actors. During December, with USAID/OFDA support, UNMAS conducted mine risk education sessions in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states reaching approximately 40,000 people vulnerable to the threat of landmines and ERW. In addition, the UN agency supported the radio broadcast of more than 200 mine risk education sessions in local languages in the states to assist populations unable to access in-person sessions.
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INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

- Insecurity continues to displace populations and generate humanitarian needs in conflict-affected areas of Sudan. For example, intercommunal violence in West Darfur State's El Geneina town resulted in at least 54 deaths, the displacement of nearly 49,900 people, and the destruction of houses and property in late 2019, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Although some IDPs began returning to areas of origin in late February, more than 37,900 IDPs were sheltering across 35 displacement sites in El Geneina as of late February, according to IOM. The majority of displaced individuals are sheltering in schools or other public infrastructure with inadequate sanitary conditions, and remain reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs, relief actors report.
- In response to increased humanitarian needs in El Geneina, relief actors are providing health and nutrition services, food assistance, relief commodities, and water trucking services to vulnerable communities in the area. With \$250,000 in FY 2019 USAID/OFDA funding, partner Concern Worldwide provided water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to affected populations through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund in March. In addition, USAID/OFDA partners scaled up health programs to meet increased needs of vulnerable populations in El Geneina.
- On January 22, an attack perpetrated by unknown armed actors in the Abyei Area's Kolom village resulted in the deaths of at least 32 individuals, the abduction of three children, and the destruction of houses and property, according to the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). In response, UNISFA increased its troop presence in and around Kolom, and humanitarian organizations provided emergency health assistance, including surgical operations, to affected individuals, according to the UN.

- Separately, civilians and uniformed individuals broke into the former African Union–UN Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) Sector South Headquarters in South Darfur’s Nyala town, also known as Nyala Super Camp, on December 27, according to the UN. The perpetrators seized previously UN-owned assets and vandalized facilities within Nyala Super Camp in the subsequent days as government security forces attempted to secure the site. The UN handed over Nyala Super Camp and its assets—worth approximately \$99.4 million—to the GoS following a memorandum of understanding between the two parties, signed in November, seeking to ensure that the premises and assets would be used only for civilian purposes. The incident represents the second looting of a former UNAMID headquarters; in May, civilian and uniformed individuals looted UNAMID’s West Darfur Headquarters in El Geneina on the day the UN planned to transfer the facility to GoS control.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- An extended rainy season—typically occurring from June to October—and related flooding, coupled with pest infestations, have contributed to below-average harvests for staple cereal crops in Sudan, according to FEWS NET. As such, relief actors anticipate food security conditions to deteriorate from February to May as households deplete food stocks, livestock productivity declines, and staple food prices undergo seasonal increases. FEWS NET projects that food security outcomes in parts of Blue Nile, Kassala, North Kordofan, Red Sea, and White Nile will deteriorate to Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity during this period.⁴ In addition, in the absence of humanitarian assistance, some populations in parts of conflict-affected South Kordofan and Jebel Marra may experience Emergency—IPC 4—outcomes by May, according to FEWS NET.
- Since late 2019, above-average rainfall across East Africa has created favorable breeding conditions for desert locusts, contributing to a widespread regional outbreak affecting the insects’ winter breeding areas in parts of Sudan near the Red Sea coast and along the Sudan–Eritrea border, according to the UN. The insects had not affected other parts of the country as of March 2, FAO reports; however, the UN warns that an invasion of locusts into summer breeding areas in North Darfur and North Kordofan, as well as parts of Northern and Red Sea states, could exacerbate acute food insecurity and malnutrition in the country. The GoS, with support from FAO, is leading aerial and ground control operations. The Sudan Humanitarian Fund allocated \$1 million for surveillance and control efforts in Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, North Kordofan, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan states on February 11.
- Meanwhile, macroeconomic conditions in Sudan remain poor due to fuel and currency shortages, driven by the devaluation of the Sudanese pound. Subsequently, the GoS and private sector organizations have faced challenges importing sufficient essential food items, further restricting households’ ability to purchase adequate food, according to FEWS NET.
- Approximately 3.3 million people in Sudan require nutrition assistance during 2020, according to the UN. Nearly 70 localities in nine states are experiencing global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates above the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent, while the nationwide GAM prevalence is greater than 14 percent. Overall, approximately 2.7 million children ages five years and younger are acutely malnourished, including 522,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), with persistent food insecurity, conflict, displacement, poor hygiene practices, limited access to basic services, and disease contributing to high malnutrition rates.
- In response to acute needs across Sudan, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached approximately 2 million people with emergency food and nutrition assistance in January, distributing approximately \$1.7 million in cash-based assistance and nearly 14,600 MT of in-kind food aid. As a result of recent humanitarian access improvements, WFP delivered emergency food assistance to nearly 6,000 displaced persons in Jebel Marra’s Aja and Boulay villages in January. In addition, following negotiations with the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North, WFP provided food assistance to approximately 10,000 people in Blue Nile’s Yabus town in late December.

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (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

- USAID/FFP recently contributed approximately \$9.5 million to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to support malnutrition screening and treatment for children younger than five years of age in conflict-affected areas of Sudan. The UN agency treated approximately 251,000 children experiencing SAM during 2019.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- On January 12, the UN launched the 2020 Sudan HRP, which appeals for \$1.4 billion to respond to urgent humanitarian needs among 6.1 million people across the country. The 2020 HRP request increased by more than 27 percent compared to the \$1.1 billion 2019 HRP, which was 52 percent funded, as the number of people targeted increased by nearly 39 percent.
- The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) launched the 2020 Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan (CRP) in mid-January to cover the needs of refugee populations across Sudan. . The CRP, which brings together 34 humanitarian and development actors, seeks approximately \$477 million to provide assistance to nearly 905,000 refugees and more than 226,000 members of host communities and other vulnerable populations in Sudan. The CRP is integrated into the 2020 HRP funding appeal.
- Representatives of the GoS pledged to assist the country’s refugee population during the mid-December Global Refugee Forum in Geneva, Switzerland. The commitments include continuing to maintain an open door policy to asylum seekers; developing solutions to address the root causes of forced displacement; creating and enhancing an environment to enable voluntary, safe, and dignified refugee returns and facilitate refugee reintegration; gradually integrating health and education services for refugees into existing national systems; and facilitating refugees’ access to humanitarian relief and employment, as well as improve freedom of movement.

CONTEXT

- Ongoing conflict, protracted 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 Blue Nile and South Kordofan, Darfur, and Abyei has resulted in food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH needs.
- In April 2019, a civilian uprising grew out of protests against high prices for bread, fuel shortages and other economic issues. On April 11, Sudanese military officials overthrew President Omar al-Bashir in support of a popular revolution, and subsequent political uncertainty contributed to heightened humanitarian security and protection concerns. In August, a constitutional declaration was signed that laid out arrangements for a civilian-led transitional government for a 39-month period, with Abdalla Hamdok appointed as Prime Minister.
- 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 estimates that 9.3 million people will require humanitarian assistance in Sudan in 2020, with approximately \$1.4 billion required during the year to provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people in the country.
- Insecurity, access restrictions, limited funding, and bureaucratic impediments limit relief agencies’ ability to respond to humanitarian and recovery needs in Sudan. Despite humanitarian access improvements since 2016, particularly in Jebel Marra, relief agencies continue to face a challenging operational environment in Sudan.
- On October 24, 2019, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Brian Shukan renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2020. 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 2020¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
NGO and International Organization Partners ²	Agriculture and Food Security; Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition; Risk Management Policy and Practice	Darfur-wide	\$2,227,537
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$700,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Abyei	\$380,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$8,900,000
UNMAS	Protection	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, South Kordofan	\$1,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$12,000,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	Program Support		\$12,858
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$31,220,395
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF and Implementing Partners	Food and Nutrition Assistance	Countrywide	\$28,148,989
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$28,148,989
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$59,369,384

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
NGO and International Organization Partners ²	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Multipurpose Cash (MPC), Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide, Two Areas ³ , West Kordofan	\$45,712,485
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition	Darfur-wide, Two Areas, West Kordofan	\$2,000,000
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$6,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Abyei, Darfur-wide, Two Areas, and West Kordofan	\$2,000,000
UNDP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Abyei, Darfur-wide, West Kordofan	\$3,360,000
	Multi-Sector Assistance ⁴	Countrywide	\$5,000,000

UNDSS	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$750,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Abyei, Darfur-wide, Two Areas, and West Kordofan	\$6,300,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Abyei, Darfur-wide, Two Areas, and West Kordofan	\$13,300,000
UNMAS	Protection	Darfur-wide, Two Areas	\$1,000,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, WASH	Abyei, Darfur-wide, Two Areas, and West Kordofan	\$7,400,010
	Program Support		\$1,679,204
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$94,501,699
USAID/FFP⁵			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Complementary Services, Food Vouchers	Central Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur	\$3,470,751
UNICEF	1,160 MT of U.S. In-Kind Emergency Food Aid, 204 MT in Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$7,488,063
WFP and Implementing Partners	123,920 MT of U.S. In-Kind Emergency Food Aid, 50,477 MT in Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$190,149,210
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$201,108,024
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$52,333,500
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$5,700,000
TOTAL USAID/PRM FUNDING			\$59,533,500
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$355,143,223
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019–2020			\$125,722,094
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019–2020			\$229,257,013
TOTAL USAID/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019–2020			\$59,533,500
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019–2020			\$414,512,607

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

² USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2019 and FY 2020 supports the following NGO partners in Sudan: ADRA, American Refugee Committee (ARC), CARE, Concern, CRS, GOAL, iMMAP, International Medical Corps (IMC), Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Mercy Corps, Near Eastern Foundation (NEF), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Relief International (RI), Save the Children Federation (SCF), Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), War Child Canada, World Relief International (WRI), and World Vision.

³ South Kordofan and Blue Nile

⁴ Denotes funding allocated to the pooled Sudan Humanitarian Fund in FY 2019.

⁵ 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.
- Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.