

# SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

DECEMBER 1, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**4.8 million**

People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan  
HRP – May 2017

**2.1 million\***

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur  
HRP – May 2017

**230,000\***

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in the Two Areas  
HRP – May 2017

**621,000**

Refugees in Sudan  
UNHCR – October 2017

**453,300**

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan since December 2013  
UNHCR – October 2017

**322,900**

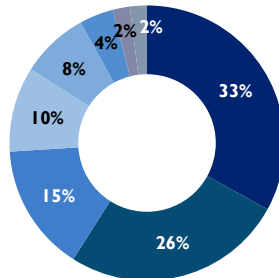
Sudanese Refugees in Chad  
UNHCR – October 2017

**257,700**

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan  
UNHCR – October 2017

\* The UN estimates an additional 500,000 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/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017



- Health (33%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (26%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (10%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (8%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (4%)
- Protection (2%)
- Other (2%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (45%)
- Food Vouchers (39%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (13%)
- Other (3%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- USG revokes specific economic sanctions related to Sudan, GoS
- GoS authorities secure release of abducted humanitarian worker
- WFP provides emergency food assistance to 3 million people across Sudan in July and August

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA             | \$54,008,845         |
| USAID/FFP              | \$161,343,992        |
| State/PRM <sup>3</sup> | \$41,200,000         |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>\$256,552,837</b> |

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On October 12, the U.S. Government (USG) revoked specific economic sanctions related to Sudan and the Government of Sudan (GoS), following sustained positive actions by the GoS, including improving humanitarian access to government-controlled areas. The UN subsequently commended the USG revocation, while emphasizing the need for continued engagement with the GoS on further improving humanitarian access.
- In mid-November, GoS authorities secured the release of an international humanitarian worker abducted in North Darfur State's El Fasher town, international media report. Armed actors abducted the individual, a Swiss national, in early October near the person's residence in the town.
- Relief organizations, including USAID partners, continue to provide emergency health, food, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to conflict-affected people, particularly to vulnerable populations in newly accessible areas in Darfur Region.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## CURRENT EVENTS

- In mid-October, the USG revoked economic sanctions related to Sudan and the GoS under Executive Orders 13067 and 13412. In a public statement, the USG cited sustained positive actions by the GoS since mid-2016, including maintaining a cessation of hostilities in conflict-affected areas of Sudan, improving humanitarian access, and cooperating with the USG to address regional conflicts and terrorism threats, as reasons for the sanctions revocation. The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Sudan released a statement commending the USG removal of the sanctions and recognizing actions by the GoS and other actors to improve humanitarian access across Sudan.
  - The UNCT also emphasized the need to continue engaging the GoS to support further cooperation on humanitarian and development interventions, particularly for vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas of the country.
  - On October 8, the GoS announced an extension of the cessation of hostilities—previously set to expire in late October—for the Two Areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan states through the end of December.
  - On November 15, GoS security forces confirmed the release of a Swiss humanitarian worker previously abducted in El Fasher, international media report. Unidentified armed actors seized the individual, who worked at the El Fasher Hospital, in early October near the person’s residence, according to the UN. As of November 23, GoS authorities had arrested eight suspects, while the search for others remained ongoing.
- 
- 

## INSECURITY AND REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

- Ongoing conflict and widespread acute food insecurity continue to prompt South Sudanese to flee to Sudan and other neighboring countries, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). To date in 2017, approximately 186,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan, increasing the number of South Sudanese refugees in the country to more than 453,000 since the conflict in South Sudan began in December 2013, the UN agency reports. The 2017 UN Regional Refugee Response Plan for South Sudan had initially planned for approximately 60,000 new South Sudanese arrivals by the end of the year; however, given the accelerated pace of the influx, the UN increased the planning figure by more than 300 percent to 200,000 arrivals in 2017. As of late November, international donors had funded 24 percent of the Sudan portion of the 2017 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan, according to UNHCR.
  - In response to the continued influx of refugees, relief actors began clearing land in October to create the Aljame’ya refugee settlement, an extension to the existing Al Waral refugee settlement in White Nile State, to accommodate more than 5,000 refugee households. Humanitarian agencies also began constructing an extension to the Um Sangour refugee camp in White Nile to accommodate an additional 3,000 households. Relief actors expect to complete the two sites by mid-January 2018, according to the UN.
  - In mid-October, the UN reported multiple attacks against civilians in Abyei Area. On October 13, armed actors attacked a market located less than 10 miles from Abyei town, resulting in two civilian deaths and injuring four additional people. A second attack on October 15 near Abyei town resulted in one civilian death and two injuries. On October 18, the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) publicly condemned the attacks and reiterated its commitment to protecting civilians and ensuring that armed actors do not operate in Abyei Area. The UN Security Council renewed UNISFA’s mandate on November 15 for an additional six months; as a result, UNISFA continues to work with local communities to promote stability in Abyei Area.
- 
- 

## DARFUR

- Relief organizations continue to provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations in newly accessible areas of Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states. In September, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) distributed nearly 600 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to approximately 66,200 people in Central Darfur’s Golo town. The UN agency also distributed nearly 110 MT of nutrition supplies to 17,800 children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). During the same month, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) provided a three-month

supply of medication to Golo Hospital to respond to health needs in the area. The hospital is currently the only operational formal health facility in Jebel Marra. In addition, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), in collaboration with the Central Darfur State Ministry of Health, conducted three workshops for more than 100 health workers and organized nine awareness-raising sessions on reproductive health and gender-based violence in Central Darfur.

- During October, USAID partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) screened nearly 60,000 children in Jebel Marra and identified more than 500 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM). The UN agency also provided health consultations for more than 3,600 individuals, including 1,700 children younger than five years of age, at six primary health care centers and three mobile clinics. Between June and October, UNICEF screened more than 115,000 children in Jebel Marra for acute malnutrition and admitted nearly 1,400 children for SAM treatment and 6,600 children for moderate acute malnutrition treatment.
  - USAID/OFDA partner Relief International (RI) provided nearly 67,000 medical consultations—along with immunization, reproductive health, and laboratory services—in North Darfur between June and September. An estimated 70 percent of RI consultations assisted the internally displaced person (IDP) community, while the remainder served the host community. During the same period, RI also screened approximately 9,400 children and more than 920 PLW for acute malnutrition, referring 2,020 malnourished children and nearly 130 PLW for further treatment. Additionally, RI recently conducted a kitchen garden training for more than 300 women, which included visits to five demonstration gardens across Zamzam IDP camp. In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA supported RI to deliver emergency health, nutrition, and WASH assistance for conflict-affected populations in North Darfur.
- 
- 

## HEALTH AND WASH

- The UN reports that new weekly acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases decreased from a peak of nearly 2,000 cases in late June to approximately 80 cases in mid-October. Between August 2016 and late October 2017, the GoS and WHO recorded approximately 36,200 AWD cases and 814 related deaths across all 18 states of Sudan. As of late October, the case fatality rate (CFR) was 2.2 percent and AWD transmission remained active in six states, according to the GoS and WHO. While a June risk analysis had estimated that up to 40,000 additional AWD cases could occur by the end of 2017, the GoS and WHO report that only one-third of the projected caseload had occurred as of late October.
- While AWD transmission levels and the national CFR have decreased, several states—including West Kordofan and South Kordofan—continue to report elevated CFRs due in part to poor health infrastructure. WHO is working with the GoS MoH to analyze recent trends and assess the situation in the most affected states. The GoS and WHO plan to continue implementing health and WASH response activities until the country records no new cases for three consecutive weeks. The GoS and WHO are also collaborating to improve preparedness measures to respond to future outbreaks.
- The GoS and WHO continue to provide support to treat AWD cases and prevent the spread of waterborne diseases among vulnerable populations in Sudan. To date in 2017, USAID/OFDA partner WHO has provided life-saving medical supplies to an estimated 1.8 million people across Sudan. Through \$3.6 million in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA supported WHO to distribute a three-month supply of medicine sufficient to treat 3,000 people facing up to 80 common diseases. In addition to the 1.8 million people directly benefitting from the medicines, the initiative lowered infection risks for an additional 3 million people across the country, according to WHO estimates.
- From October 2–5, a UN interagency assessment team traveled to South Kordofan’s Dilling town and estimated that approximately 10,000 IDPs—or 1,900 households—require humanitarian assistance in areas around Dilling. The IDPs, most of whom are women and children, are sheltering in flood-prone areas and have indicated willingness to return to areas of origin. According to the assessment, displaced populations are unable to access health care services due to the long distance to the nearest health facility. In addition, most health care centers lack adequate staff. The assessment team also noted that poor WASH infrastructure has resulted in populations consuming water from unprotected sources, increasing the risk of waterborne disease transmission. Relief organizations are preparing to assist IDPs with emergency health, livelihood, and WASH assistance.

## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- While seasonal improvements in food production and labor opportunities have improved food security conditions in some areas of Sudan, significant dry spells are likely to result in below-average crop production and Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity in parts of Gedaref, Kassala, and North Darfur states through May 2018, according to a recent report by the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).<sup>4</sup> Furthermore, restrictions on access to land, limited agricultural labor opportunities, and low asset holdings among IDPs, refugees, and low-income households in Jebel Marra and parts of South Kordofan continue to limit households' ability to access adequate food; as a result, FEWS NET expects vulnerable households in these areas to require humanitarian assistance through at least May 2018.
- USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) continues to provide emergency food assistance to vulnerable families across Sudan. Between July and August, WFP reached approximately 3 million unique beneficiaries across the country, including more than 220,000 children younger than five years of age and nearly 62,000 PLW.

### 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 Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, and Abyei Area has resulted in food, health, nutrition, shelter, protection, 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 estimates that 4.8 million people will require humanitarian assistance in 2017 and the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan requests \$804 million to provide life-saving assistance to more than 4 million of the most vulnerable people in Sudan.
- Insecurity, access restrictions, 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 12, 2017, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Steven C. Koutsis renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2018. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

**USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017<sup>1</sup>**

| <b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>                                   | <b>ACTIVITY</b>   | <b>LOCATION</b> | <b>AMOUNT</b>       |
|---|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| <b>USAID/OFDA Funding in Darfur<sup>2</sup></b>               |   |                 |                     |
| NGO and International Organization Partners**                 | Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Darfur-wide     | \$27,003,937        |
| UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)                    | Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management   | Central Darfur  | \$500,000           |
| International Organization for Migration (IOM)                | Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH   | Darfur-wide     | \$2,065,000         |
| UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management  | Darfur-wide     | \$950,000           |
| UN Development Program (UNDP)                                 | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management  | Darfur-wide     | \$150,000           |
| UN Department of Safety and Security                          | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management  | Darfur-wide     | \$1,000,000         |
| UNICEF  | Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH   | Darfur-wide     | \$4,500,000         |
| UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)                           | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities  | Darfur-wide     | \$4,110,000         |
| WHO   | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management  | Darfur-wide     | \$3,100,000         |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR</b>                     |   |                 | <b>\$43,378,937</b> |

|  |  |   |                     |
|--|--|---|---------------------|
| <b>USAID/OFDA Funding in the Three Areas<sup>3</sup> and Central and Eastern Sudan</b> |  |   |                     |
| NGO and International Organization Partners**  | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH | Blue Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan    | \$4,396,839         |
| FAO  | Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management                                | Blue Nile, South Kordofan                   | \$500,000           |
| IOM  | ERMS, Health, WASH   | Abyei                                       | \$500,000           |
| OCHA   | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management   | Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan | \$600,000           |
| UNDP   | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management   | Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan | \$400,000           |
| UNICEF   | Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH  | Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan | \$1,700,000         |
| UNHAS  | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities   | Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan | \$190,000           |
| UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)   | Protection   | Blue Nile, South Kordofan                   | \$500,000           |
| WHO  | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management   | Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan | \$500,000           |
|  | Program Support  |   | \$1,343,069         |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN</b>       |  |   | <b>\$10,629,908</b> |

| USAID/FFP <sup>4</sup>  |   |             |                      |
|---|---|-------------|----------------------|
| WFP, UNICEF, and Implementing Partners                                  | 160,000 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance; Local and Regional Food Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food; Food Vouchers; Nutrition Commodities | Countrywide | \$161,343,992        |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>  |   |             | <b>\$161,343,992</b> |
| State/PRM Funding in Sudan  |   |             |                      |
| International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)                         | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection   | Countrywide | \$1,100,000          |
| UNHAS   | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities  | Countrywide | \$1,000,000          |
| UNHCR   | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection   | Countrywide | \$39,100,000         |
| <b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN</b>                                 |   |             | <b>\$41,200,000</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>                  |   |             | <b>\$54,008,845</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>                   |   |             | <b>\$161,343,992</b> |
| <b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>                   |   |             | <b>\$41,200,000</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b> |   |             | <b>\$256,552,837</b> |

\*\* USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2017 supports the following NGO partners in Sudan: American Refugee Committee (ARC), Adventist Development and Relief Organization (ADRA), CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Concern, GOAL, International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy Corps, Near East Foundation (NEF), RI, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), World Relief International (WRI), World Vision

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of December 1, 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and South Kordofan.

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.661.7710.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>