



SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), ongoing conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and forces loyal to the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement–North (SPLM–N) in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states has affected approximately 1.2 million people. OCHA estimates that the entire affected population includes 366,000 internally displaced or otherwise severely affected individuals who urgently require relief assistance. As of late January, insecurity and Government of Sudan (GoS)-imposed restrictions continued to severely limit humanitarian access to populations in need.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) recently predicted that poor agricultural production and persistently high food prices would contribute to deteriorating food security conditions in Sudan during the first months of 2012, with the food-insecure population expanding from 3.2 million to 4.2 million people between December and March.
- Coinciding with a recent rise in clashes between the SAF and armed opposition groups, the U.N. has reported a sharp increase in GoS-imposed movement restrictions on African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) forces. Denials of access are severely impeding UNAMID’s ability to implement its peacekeeping mandate and resupply team sites in affected areas, according to the U.N.
- USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) recently committed more than \$4 million in FY 2012 funding for the delivery of health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance in Darfur. In addition, to date in FY 2012, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has committed approximately \$66.5 million in emergency food assistance for conflict-affected or otherwise vulnerable populations in Sudan. Newly committed FY 2012 funding supplements the more than \$283.2 million in total USAID humanitarian assistance provided to Sudan in FY 2011. Ongoing FY 2011 programs address the immediate needs of conflict-affected populations in Darfur and in accessible locations in the Three Areas—Southern Kordofan State, Blue Nile State, and Abyei Area—while promoting early recovery in areas of Darfur where access and security conditions permit.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan	IDPs ¹ in Darfur: 1.9 million Others Receiving Assistance in Darfur: 1.85 million South Sudanese in Transit: 26,000 ² IDPs in Eastern Sudan: 68,000 Refugees in Sudan: 153,000 IDPs or Otherwise Severely Affected Persons Southern Kordofan: 300,000 Blue Nile: 66,000 Total: ~ 4.3 million	U.N. – December 2011 U.N. – December 2011 U.N. – December 2011 OCHA – October 2010 U.N. – December 2011 OCHA – January 2011 OCHA – January 2011
Sudanese Refugees	In Chad: 290,000 In Ethiopia: 37,000 In South Sudan: 78,000 ³ In Central African Republic: 1,059 Total: ~ 405,000	U.N. – December 2011 UNHCR ⁴ – January 2011 OCHA – January 2012 UNHCR – January 2012
IDP and Refugee Returns to South Sudan and the Three Areas	IDP Returns January 2005 to November 2010: 2 million October 30, 2010 to November 8, 2011: 391,461⁵ Refugee Returns January 2005 to October 2011: 332,000	UNHCR – April 2011 OCHA/RCSO ⁶ – November 2011 UNHCR – October 30, 2011

¹ Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

² Includes people of South Sudanese origin currently at the Kosti way station and at departure sites in Khartoum.

³ Includes an estimated 24,000 people from Southern Kordofan and 54,000 people from Blue Nile displaced to South Sudan since June 2011.

⁴ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

⁵ Includes returnees to the Three Areas who were displaced to South Sudan.

⁶ U.N. Resident Coordinator’s Support Office (RCSO)

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO SUDAN IN FY 2012⁷	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan	\$5,817,663
USAID/FFP Assistance to Sudan	\$66,473,300
Total USAID and State Assistance to Sudan	\$72,290,963

CONTEXT

- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, displacement, economic challenges, and perennial environmental shocks, such as flooding and drought.
- Fighting between the SAF and forces loyal to the SPLM–N erupted in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states on June 5 and September 1, 2011, respectively. Ongoing conflict and GoS-imposed restrictions continue to severely limit humanitarian access to populations in need.
- Since 2003, a complex emergency in Darfur has affected more than 4.7 million people, including up to 2.7 million IDPs, of whom an estimated 1.9 million remain in camps, according to U.N. agencies. Conflict continues among 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. Thirty peacekeepers have been killed in Darfur since the inception of UNAMID in 2007.
- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the GoS and the southern-based SPLM 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. Between the signing of the CPA in 2005 and the independence of South Sudan in July 2011, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, according to UNHCR.
- On July 14, 2011, the GoS and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM), an armed opposition group in Darfur, signed the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD), a framework for establishing a comprehensive peace process in Darfur. To date, the LJM is the only armed opposition group that has signed the DDPD.
- As part of the DDPD, Sudanese President Omar al Bashir issued a decree on January 10, 2012, establishing East Darfur and Central Darfur states, bringing the total number of states in Darfur to five. Bashir also relieved the governors of South Darfur and West Darfur of their positions. As of late January, the GoS had not yet released a revised administrative map of Darfur.⁸
- The founding organizations of the Sudan Revolutionary Front—SPLM–N, Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), and the Abdul Wahid and Minni Minawi factions of the Sudanese Liberation Army—released a communiqué on November 11, 2011. The statement affirmed the alliance’s commitment to overthrow the ruling National Congress Party and establish a democratic state in Sudan.
- On October 17, 2011, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Ambassador Mary C. Yates renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2012. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

FOOD SECURITY

- Insufficient rainfall across Sudan and the effects of ongoing conflict in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan—both typically surplus-producing states—appears to be contributing to significantly below-average 2011/2012 crop production in Sudan, according to preliminary findings from the November/December Sudan Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM). The Sudan Ministry of Agriculture, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and FEWS NET contributed to the CFSAM.
- FEWS NET predicts an early start to the 2012 lean season in Sudan, with food insecurity reaching the Crisis level—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)⁹ 3—by March in parts of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states and across large areas of Darfur. In addition, absent immediate and substantial improvements in humanitarian access and trade flows, FEWS NET predicts that food security conditions in certain conflict-affected areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states will deteriorate to IPC 4—Humanitarian Emergency—by March. IPC 4 is characterized by severe lack of access to food, elevated mortality rates, and high and increasing malnutrition levels.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has committed nearly \$1.3 million to address emergency nutrition needs in Darfur. This new funding supplements nearly \$4.5 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding for nutrition programs

⁷ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁸ Note: Until the GoS releases a revised administrative map of Darfur, USAID/DCHA public information products will continue to refer to locations in Darfur according to the previous administrative boundaries that divided the region into three states—North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur.

⁹ The IPC accounts for the multi-dimensional nature of food security—access to and availability of food, livelihoods, health, nutrition, etc.—to classify the food security situation in a given geographical area. The IPC continuum is comprised of five “phases” representing increasing levels of severity: 1) Generally Food Secure; 2) Moderately Food Insecure; 3) Crisis; 4) Humanitarian Emergency; and 5) Famine.

in Sudan, the majority of which continues to support ongoing activities. In addition, USAID/FFP recently committed more than \$66.5 million for emergency food assistance to Sudan. Combined with \$182.4 million provided by USAID/FFP in FY 2011, this new funding will help mitigate the anticipated effects of poor national production and high food prices on the food security situation in Sudan.

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE THREE AREAS

Southern Kordofan: Security and Population Movements

- Ongoing fighting between the SAF and the Sudan People's Liberation Army–North (SPLA–N) continued to displace civilians in Southern Kordofan State through late January, according to OCHA. In addition, during the first two weeks of January, the U.N. received multiple reports of aerial bombings by SAF on Kadugli locality; no civilian casualties or displacements had been reported as of January 15. Mobile telecommunication networks have not operated in Kadugli since January 1, according to OCHA.
- UNHCR reports a declining trend in the average number of people crossing the border each week from Southern Kordofan into Unity State, South Sudan. The rate of new arrivals at Yida town, Unity State, decreased during late December and early January, coinciding with increased fighting between the SPLA–N and SAF in Jau town on the Sudan–South Sudan border, according to UNHCR.

Southern Kordofan: Humanitarian Situation, Access, and Response

- As of late January, more than seven months after fighting began in Southern Kordofan, the GoS continued to deny the international humanitarian community unfettered access to conflict-affected populations. U.N. agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are working through national staff to maintain limited operations.
- The GoS continues to prohibit delivery of relief assistance to populations in areas controlled by the SPLA–N, where, as of late December, OCHA reported the complete exhaustion of all pre-positioned humanitarian supplies.
- During a USAID/OFDA-supported December immunization campaign in accessible areas of Southern Kordofan, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) vaccinated more than 375,800 children younger than five years of age against polio. UNICEF reported that insecurity prevented the agency and its partners from reaching approximately 30 percent of the target population.
- With support from WFP and UNICEF, USAID/OFDA partner Save the Children (SC)—through national staff—is supporting community-based management of acute malnutrition and supplementary feeding programs in seven SAF-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan. Through these nutrition programs, SC plans to reach a total of 15,000 children with moderate and severe acute malnutrition and 2,000 pregnant and lactating women.

Blue Nile: Security and Population Movements

- The U.N. reported improvements in the general security situation in Blue Nile State between late December and mid-January, with the exception of certain areas in the south and southwest.
- As of mid-December, approximately 5,600 persons displaced from Blue Nile had returned from areas near the Sudan–Ethiopia border to Kurmuk Locality, while 3,700 others had returned from Ethiopia to Geissan Locality, according to Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) estimates.

Blue Nile: Humanitarian Situation, Access, and Response

- Humanitarian access remains highly constrained in Blue Nile, with GoS-imposed restrictions limiting relief operations to areas in and around Ed Damazine town, the state capital. Notwithstanding recent reports of traffic reaching farther into Kurmuk and Tadamon localities, the presence of landmines on main roads undermines commercial activity across the state.
- With support from the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), the State Ministry of Health Rapid Response Team recently conducted a rapid humanitarian assessment of approximately 7,000 persons displaced in late December by SAF activity in Bau Locality. The team identified urgent needs for food, nutrition support, hygiene promotion, safe drinking water, shelter, and relief items.
- SRCS medical teams recently provided health services to more than 3,000 returnees in Kurmuk Locality. In addition, SRCS conducted a needs assessment and provided food assistance to returnees in Geissan Locality in early January, according to OCHA.

Abyei Area

- U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei patrols continue to observe Abyei Area IDPs returning to locations north of the Kiir River. However, UNHCR has established that most returns to date have been temporary, with individuals making one-day excursions to their communities to assess the situation and perhaps clean their home sites. The vast majority

of the 98,000 people that fled Abyei Area in May remained displaced south of the river as of late January. General insecurity and the continued presence of both SPLA–N and SAF troops are among the multiple factors precluding voluntary, permanent return movements to Abyei town and surrounding areas, according to UNHCR.

- As of mid-January, individuals displaced during the May 2011 Abyei Area conflict continued to move to the Agok area from Unity and Warrap states, South Sudan, according to OCHA. The growing number of displaced people using Agok town as a transit point or staging area for exploratory movements north has strained community resources, particularly food, according to UNHCR.
- As of January 22, UNISFA had reached full strength, with 4,200 Ethiopian peacekeepers deployed to Abyei Area. Meanwhile, the U.N. Mine Action Service (UNMAS) continues mine-clearance activities on the Banton–Rumameer road to facilitate humanitarian access from Agok to areas north of the Kiir River.
- By late January, the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) had finalized major construction on the U.N. Common Premises in Abyei town. As of January 15, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, RCSO/OCHA, UNMAS, WHO, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) had re-established a permanent presence in Abyei town, according to the U.N.
- Relief agencies, including USAID/OFDA grantees GOAL and UNICEF, continue to address the immediate health, nutrition, and WASH-related needs of persons displaced south of the Kiir River. Meanwhile, the U.N. reported in mid-January that Médecins Sans Frontières/Switzerland had taken the lead in providing essential health and nutrition support—particularly through mobile clinics—to areas north of the Kiir River.

CURRENT SITUATION OF SUDAN TO SOUTH SUDAN POPULATION MOVEMENTS

- Nearly 360,000 individuals of South Sudanese origin returned to South Sudan from Sudan between October 30, 2010, and January 3, 2012, according to OCHA. UNHCR estimated that approximately 700,000 people of South Sudanese origin remained in Sudan, mostly in Khartoum State, as of early January. Between November 24 and January 4, UNHCR and the GoS Center for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work jointly registered more than 107,000 South Sudanese individuals in and around Khartoum who wished to return to South Sudan.
- OCHA reported that as of January 10, approximately 9,000 returnees resided at the Kosti way station in White Nile State, awaiting transport to South Sudan. An average of 100 people arrives at Kosti each day, the majority from eastern Sudan and Blue Nile State, according to UNHCR.
- Humanitarian organizations continue to provide basic humanitarian assistance to returnees transiting through Kosti. With FY 2011 USAID/OFDA funding, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is conducting protection and hygiene trainings to ensure that returnees remain safe and healthy during the journey to South Sudan.

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Security and Humanitarian Access

- On January 24, in Nyala, South Darfur, violent protests broke out against the induction of the new governor of South Darfur, Hamid Ismail. President Bashir appointed Ismail after removing the state's elected governor, Abdul Hamid Musa Kasha, from office in early January. International media reported on January 27 that violence in Nyala had resulted in multiple casualties and the destruction of property throughout the state capital.
- Armed assailants ambushed a UNAMID patrol in South Darfur on January 21, killing one Nigerian peacekeeper and injuring three others, according to the U.N.
- The U.N. reports increased insecurity in North and South Darfur states since JEM leader Khalil Ibrahim was killed during clashes with SAF in Northern Kordofan State in late December. Ongoing military operations, GoS-imposed restrictions, and general insecurity continue to impede humanitarian assistance efforts in Darfur.
- The DDPD Implementation Follow-Up Commission—the group charged with monitoring the July 2011 Doha peace deal—met for the second time on January 16. At the meeting, the UNAMID Special Joint Representative urged all parties to the peace deal to fulfill their obligation of ensuring UNAMID continuous, unimpeded freedom of movement throughout Darfur.
- An international aid worker with the Italian NGO Emergency was released on December 16, more than four months after his abduction by armed assailants in Nyala, South Darfur State.

Voluntary Returns and Early Recovery

- During a January 10 to 13 visit to Sudan, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres met with top GoS officials and discussed the repatriation of refugees from Chad and the return of IDPs to areas of origin in Darfur. Recognizing the importance of ensuring that movements are voluntary, the GoS reaffirmed its commitment to work with UNHCR and other U.N. agencies toward developing mechanisms for overseeing and coordinating repatriations and returns, including through the agreed upon tripartite framework between Sudan, Chad, and UNHCR.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA continues to respond to emergency needs of populations across Darfur while supporting early recovery activities in conflict-affected and returnee communities, where access and security conditions permit. USAID/OFDA is supporting the U.N. Human Settlements Program (U.N. HABITAT) to improve land management and urban planning in Darfur by strengthening the institutional capacity of the state-level Ministries of Planning and Urban Development.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On December 13, the U.N. launched the 2012 U.N. and Partners Work Plan for Sudan, appealing for \$1.06 billion for more than 320 projects across 12 sectors. Humanitarian assistance to Sudan in 2012 will help improve access to basic services, food security, shelter, and livelihoods for up to 4.2 million people countrywide. The 2012 Sudan work plan represents the largest appeal in the world, according to OCHA.
- The IKEA Foundation and the Government of Norway contributed \$13 million and \$5 million, respectively, to UNHCR for the Transitional Solutions Initiative—a three-year venture designed to consolidate and transform 12 refugee camps and one IDP camp in eastern Sudan into viable communities based on sustainable livelihoods. The GoS Commissioner for Refugees has reportedly approved the joint UNHCR–World Bank–UNDP initiative.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012¹

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
Relief International	Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$1,840,254
Save the Children/U.S.	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	West Darfur	\$2,189,000
	Program Support		\$1,788,409
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$5,817,663
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
WFP	52,423 metric tons (MT) of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$55,172,800
WFP	10,737 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan	\$11,300,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$66,473,300
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012			\$72,290,963

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

²USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of January 20, 2011.

³Estimated 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. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Sudan may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- 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, warehouse space, etc); 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: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (202) 821-1999
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int