



Republic of the Sudan

ECHO FACTSHEET

Facts & Figures

Estimated **6.6 million** people are in need of humanitarian assistance (**20%** of the population).

Number of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Darfur (UNOCHA): 2.55 million

Over 50,000 people newly displaced in 2015 alone, with unconfirmed reports of further 100,000.

Number of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in South Kordofan and Blue Nile (UNOCHA): 378 000

Number of Eritrean refugees and asylum-seekers (UNHCR): 171 029

Number of new refugees from South Sudan (UNHCR): 191 584 (July 2015)

Sudan appears in 2015 ECHO's Forgotten Crisis Index.

European Commission humanitarian aid: over €200 million since 2011.

2014 - €27 million
2015 - €32 million



© UNICEF Sudan

Key messages

- More than 10 years since the Darfur conflict broke out, violence and insecurity continue to cause displacement, despite the Doha Peace Agreement¹.
- There are more than 2.5 million people internally displaced in Darfur today (source: UNOCHA), due to the fighting between government forces and rebel groups and fighting among Arab tribes. In 2014 alone, 430 000 were uprooted from their homes, and in 2015 over 50,000 people have been confirmed as newly displaced.
- In the South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, over 1.1 million people have been affected by the fighting, resulting in an increasing number of refugees in [Ethiopia](#) and [South Sudan](#), as well as nearly 380,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). In addition, over 190 000 people have fled into Sudan due to the crisis in South Sudan, adding to the complexity of the humanitarian situation.
- The nutritional status of children under five is of concern in much of the country.
- Humanitarian organisations operate in a difficult and constrained environment. Better access is needed so that humanitarians can assess the needs of the affected populations and deliver the needed aid.
- In 2015, the European Commission has allocated €32 million to provide humanitarian assistance to the country. The Commission's humanitarian funding to provide life-saving assistance to IDPs, refugees and people affected by disasters in Sudan amounts to over €200 million since 2011.

Commission européenne – Aide
humanitaire et protection civile

B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgique

Tél. : (+32 2) 295 44 00

Fax : (+32 2) 295 45 72

email :

echo-info@ec.europa.eu

Site internet :

<http://ec.europa.eu/echo>



* Toutes les dernières
fiches-info ECHO:
bit.ly/echo-fi

¹ The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur was signed between Sudanese government and rebels in 2011 to end the Darfur Conflict. More information: <http://unamid.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=11060>

Humanitarian situation and needs

The humanitarian situation in Sudan remains critical following years of conflict, natural disasters and underdevelopment. Sudan is classified by the European Commission as a "forgotten crisis", i.e. a protracted crisis, which receives little attention from media and the international community. The country has nearly 3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), high levels of malnutrition with an estimated 2 million children under five suffering from acute malnutrition, and a lack of infrastructure and basic services. About 6.6 million people in Sudan are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance. The number has increased since 2013 due to a combination of recent huge population displacements in Darfur and along the border areas, and the prolonged crises in some regions, which hinder long-term recovery.

In Darfur, after more than ten years of conflict, 4.4 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. These include some 2.55 million people mainly living in IDP camps. Due to conflict, insecurity and administrative impediments, humanitarian access, personnel and operations have been reduced. This has prevented necessary comprehensive needs assessments or in-depth analyses of the impact of humanitarian operations. Tribal fighting and presence of uncontrolled militia has resulted in increased insecurity in the region since the beginning of 2013, including in capital cities of the states. The civilian population bears the brunt of the fighting, as 430,000 people were displaced throughout Darfur in 2014. In 2015, the situation is not improving as 50,000 people have been verified as displaced already, with estimations of further 100,000 unverified.

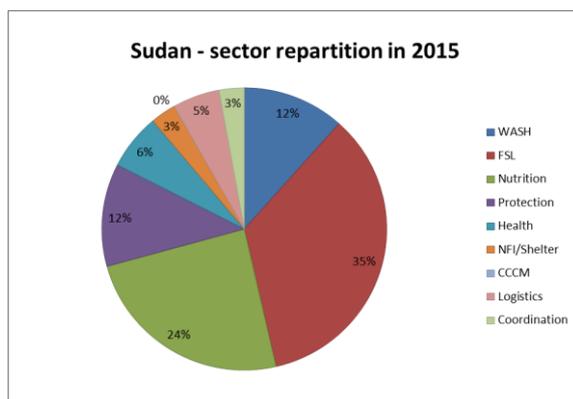
Tensions remain high in **the Transitional Areas** (South Kordofan and Blue Nile), along the border to South Sudan. The lack of access and first-hand information makes it impossible to know the extent and severity of the crisis. According to estimates, over 1.1 million people have been affected since May 2011, including local communities, IDPs and refugees fleeing to South Sudan and to Ethiopia. South Sudan currently hosts over 240 000 refugees from South Kordofan and Blue Nile, while almost 35 000 have found refuge in Ethiopia.

The East has some of the worst malnutrition indicators in Sudan among children under five. Though it would be desirable to link humanitarian and development activities, there are limited opportunities for international organisations to work in the area. The region also hosts more than 170 000 Eritrean refugees and keeps receiving a continuous influx with 2 000 Eritreans crossing into Sudan on a monthly basis.

Over 190 000 **South Sudanese refugees** have arrived in Sudan since mid-December 2013, and are hosted in open areas, local communities or camp settings in Khartoum, White Nile, South and West Kordofan States. Primary needs are being addressed by national partners and international agencies, but there are still huge gaps in particular for those who are living in camp situations.

Since the independence of South Sudan, an estimated 350 000 South Sudanese have remained in Sudan, living in very precarious conditions. More than 30 000 South Sudanese are still stranded in open areas in and around Khartoum. With the ongoing crisis in South Sudan, few returns are expected to take place.

The European Union's Humanitarian Response



Funding

The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) supports the provision of assistance to stabilise the living conditions of IDPs and of Chadian refugees who fled from conflict in their country. The EU provides emergency aid to people recently displaced or affected by natural disasters. Since 2011, it has spent over €200 million for live saving assistance to Sudan. In 2014, the Commission allocated €27 million for humanitarian projects in the country. In 2015, the initial allocated figure was €25 million, which was later increased twice – by €7Million in total – due to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation.



Projects

The European Commission is providing support to several sectors including health and nutrition, water and sanitation, food security and livelihoods, as well as catering for the needs of those affected by the conflict. Given the prevailing necessities, ECHO mainly focuses on Darfur, but it also funds interventions in other areas of Sudan.

Emergency preparedness and response in the sectors of food assistance and livelihoods, access to health, provision of clean water and sanitation, shelter and non-food items for conflict affected populations, are the priority for ECHO.

The nutritional status of children under five is of concern in much of the country, due to poor access to healthcare and clean water, but also food insecurity. ECHO contributes to improve the coverage of acute malnutrition treatment in some of the most critically hit areas in Sudan. Regrettably, partner organisations that were providing assistance for nutrition in the eastern states of Sudan had their projects suspended by the authorities in 2012. The lack of clean water and the inadequate sanitation have had a huge impact on health and contributed substantially to children's vulnerability to malnutrition. ECHO-funded actions are improving access to safe water and sanitation and are promoting hygiene for those displaced by conflict, returning home or affected by natural disasters.

Food aid and emergency food security activities account for the bulk of ECHO's funding in Sudan (€13 million in 2015).

Examples of Humanitarian Projects in Sudan



© WFP/ Amor Almagro

In 2014, ECHO's contribution enabled WFP to assist some 80,800 children, pregnant women and nursing mothers mostly in Kassala and Red Sea states. It also supported some 38,350 refugees in Kassala state, 149,500 vulnerable people in South Kordofan and another 35,000 internally displaced people in North Kordofan through food voucher programmes. Cash vouchers enable families to buy fresh produce that cannot be included in conventional food rations, such as meat, vegetables and eggs. The use of vouchers also helps boost the local economy by creating a demand for local produce. In 2015, WFP plans to assist 3.7 million people across Sudan, of whom 2.7 million live in the conflict-affected region of Darfur, internally displaced people in Blue Nile and South Kordofan, refugees in Kassala state and other food insecure vulnerable groups elsewhere in the country.

With funding from the European Commission, **CARE** has provided water and sanitation services targeting vulnerable populations in and outside of the camps. CARE has reached over 350 000 people with life-saving assistance in four camps for the internally displaced in Nyala. The high number of deaths and emergency levels of malnutrition in Nyala have been blamed on food insecurity, limited livelihood opportunities, and poor hygiene practices. The project has provided clean drinking water, latrines and hygiene training with the aim of controlling communicable diseases and lowering malnutrition levels, especially among children under five and women of reproductive age.

