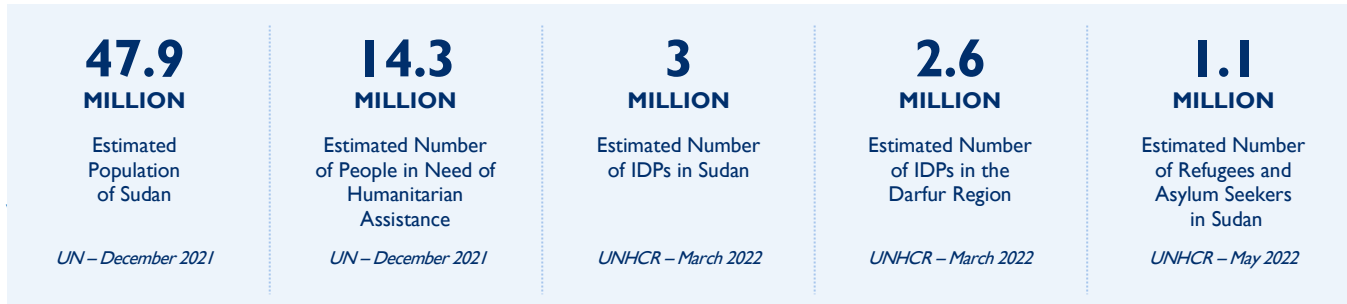


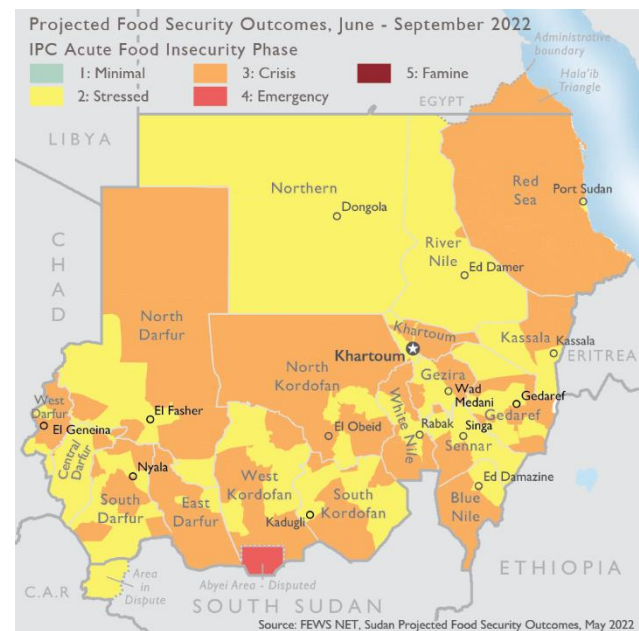
Sudan – Complex Emergency

JUNE 17, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Climatic shocks, insecurity, and violence displaced approximately 442,000 individuals within Sudan in 2021, representing a more than five-fold increase from the previous year and the greatest number of internal displacements since 2014.
- Intercommunal violence across Sudan’s Darfur and Kordofan regions has persisted throughout 2022 and continues to result in civilian deaths, displacement, and high levels of humanitarian need.
- FEWS NET projects increased likelihood of flooding in Sudan during July and August.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Sudan Response in FY 2022	USAID/BHA ¹	\$259,733,569
	State/PRM ²	\$23,300,000
	Total	\$283,033,569

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 5

¹USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)
²U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Shocks Result in Five-Fold Increase in Internal Displacement in 2021

Climatic shocks, escalating intercommunal violence, and insecurity resulted in approximately 442,000 new internal displacements across Sudan during 2021, according to a report from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) released May 19. This represents a more than five-fold increase from 2020 and the greatest number of internal displacements since 2014. In 2021, insecurity across the Darfur region accounted for approximately 95 percent of total internal displacement in Sudan, with more than 420,000 people across the region fleeing their homes due to ongoing conflict. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, economic crisis, natural disasters, and worsening acute food insecurity intensified competition for resources throughout the year and contributed to escalating levels of violence and displacement, according to the IDMC report. Additionally, the report notes that the withdrawal of the UN-African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) in June 2021 created a security vacuum in the region and reduced protection for civilians. The UN identified lack of funding for humanitarian response and ongoing political instability—exacerbated by the October 25 military takeover of Sudan’s civilian government—as two barriers preventing internally displaced persons (IDPs) from safely returning to their areas of origin. Approximately 56 percent of Sudan’s IDPs have been displaced for more than ten years, the UN reports.

Conflict Persists in Darfur and Kordofan Regions, Exacerbates Needs

Intercommunal violence across the Darfur and Kordofan regions has persisted throughout 2022 and continues to result in civilian deaths, generate new displacement, and exacerbate humanitarian needs. In West Darfur State’s Kereneik locality, an outbreak of armed violence between Arab and Masalit tribes resulted in at least 249 deaths and displaced an estimated 125,000 individuals in late April, UN agencies report. The conflict affected nearly 40 villages across Kereneik, leaving five villages completely looted and burned, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). As of mid-May, IOM estimated that nearly 60,000 people remained displaced and identified more than 8,200 vulnerable individuals among the IDP population, including more than 6,700 pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Emergency food, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance remained the most urgent needs among IDPs across West Darfur, IOM reports. In response to widespread humanitarian needs following the violence in Kereneik, USAID/BHA partners IOM and the UN World Food Program (WFP) are scaling up humanitarian assistance in the region. With support from USAID/BHA and its partners, IOM constructed emergency latrines, distributed dignity kits and emergency shelter kits, and facilitated water trucking to IDP sites. Meanwhile, WFP has delivered nearly 100 metric tons of food to approximately 124,000 individuals in need as of June 1.

Separately, armed conflict erupted between Gimir and Rezeigat communities in West Darfur’s Kulbus locality on June 6, the UN reports. The violence, following a dispute regarding land ownership, resulted in at least 126 deaths and displaced approximately 50,000 individuals within Kulbus locality, as well as in neighboring Jebel Moon and Sirba localities in West Darfur and As Serief and Saraf Omra localities in North Darfur State. Furthermore, the violence and resultant insecurity prompted humanitarian organizations to postpone planned assessment and response missions to West Darfur’s Jebel Moon, Kereneik, Kulbus, and Sirba localities.

In West Kordofan State’s As Sunut and An Nuhud localities, conflict between Hamar and Mosabaat tribes resulted in at least 14 deaths and five injuries in mid-May, according to a recent IOM DTM report. Additionally, the violence displaced more than 3,000 individuals, including more than 450 individuals with disabilities, approximately 420 children ages five years or younger, and an estimated 180 PLW. IOM

identified emergency shelter as the most acute need for the IDPs, followed by food and medical needs. The UN and USAID/BHA staff in Sudan continue to monitor the situation and assess the humanitarian needs of displaced populations across West Darfur and West Kordofan states.

High Staple Food Prices, Flooding Likely in the Coming Months

Conflict-affected and poor households in the Darfur region and Blue Nile, Kassala, North Kordofan, Red Sea, and South Kordofan states have likely exhausted their food stocks, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported in May. Increasing prices of staple food items—such as sorghum and wheat—as well as inflation and the continued depreciation of the Sudanese pound are negatively affecting household purchasing power and may exacerbate acute food insecurity throughout the May-to-September lean season. Affected households are coping by migrating for better labor opportunities, reducing non-food expenditures, or spending their saved earnings. However, FEWS NET projects that the beginning of the June-to-September rainy season will increase agricultural labor opportunities and subsequently improve household access to income and in-kind payments.

The June-to-September rainy season is expected to produce more rainfall than years past, according to FEWS NET's analysis of projected meteorological forecasts. Based on current atypically high river water levels and past occurrences of flooding, FEWS NET projects an increased likelihood of one-in-20-year flooding near major river basins in Sudan. Notably, there is a high likelihood of above-average streamflow in Sudan's Blue Nile and White Nile rivers during July and August, FEWS NET reports. Flooding is likely to destroy infrastructure, increase prevalence of waterborne diseases, limit access to food and some income-earning opportunities, and reduce market supplies to affected areas. In response, State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is supporting emergency preparedness activities in Gedaref and White Nile states, two areas vulnerable to flooding. UNHCR had distributed approximately 2,900 emergency shelter kits and provided pre-disaster kits to an estimated 4,100 households in Gedaref's Tunaydbah Refugee Settlement by the end of April. Moreover, UNHCR pre-positioned non-food items and tents in White Nile's Kosti city as a preparatory measure ahead of the rainy season. FEWS NET and USAID/BHA staff in Sudan continue monitoring forecasts and potential humanitarian needs related to natural disasters.

KEY FIGURES



2.4 Million

People supported with emergency food and nutrition assistance by the USG and other donors in April 2022



\$13.1 Million

In dedicated FY 2022 USAID/BHA support for life-saving health care programming



\$10.2 Million

In dedicated FY 2022 USG support for WASH activities



\$18.1 Million

In dedicated FY 2022 USAID/BHA support for nutritional programming

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WFP, and ten other partners to provide emergency food assistance to people experiencing acute food insecurity in Sudan, primarily through cash transfers for food and U.S., regionally, and locally sourced cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil. With U.S. Government (USG) and other donor support, WFP reached approximately 2.4 million people in Sudan with emergency food and nutrition assistance in April.

HEALTH

To date in FY 2022, USAID/BHA has supported the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF and eight non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide life-saving health care across Sudan. USAID/BHA provides essential medicines, supports health facilities, and trains implementing partners to support critical health needs, as well as COVID-19 response efforts. In addition, USAID/BHA NGO partners and State/PRM partners—including UNHCR—support essential health interventions for IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable populations in Sudan.

WASH

In FY 2022, State/PRM and USAID/BHA have supported UNICEF and nine NGOs to provide emergency WASH assistance throughout Sudan to prevent and contain communicable disease outbreaks—including COVID-19—in addition to improving access to safe drinking water and providing hygiene awareness sessions to conflict-affected populations, as well as other populations in need.

NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports partners on the forefront of efforts to prevent, identify, and treat acute malnutrition through the implementation of multi-sector integrated intervention approaches, including the provision of nutritional supplements, as well as agriculture, food security, health, and WASH interventions. Nutritional programming supports community- and evidence-based management of malnutrition by focusing on children and PLW and supporting nutrition education.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- 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 Abyei Area, Blue Nile, Darfur, and South Kordofan has resulted in increasing food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH needs. Humanitarian needs have been compounded by the ongoing economic crisis and the impact of COVID-19 containment measures. Additionally, Sudan experienced its worst flooding in more than 100 years between July and September 2020, affecting more than 875,000 people.
- 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 signed constitutional declaration laid out arrangements for a civilian-led transitional government for a 39-month period, with Abdalla Hamdok appointed as Prime Minister. However, following political unrest, the military took over the government on October 25, 2021, arresting civilian leadership. On November 21, Hamdok was reinstated as Prime Minister under a power-sharing agreement with military leader Abdel Fattah al-Burhan but has since resigned on January 2, 2022.
- The UN estimates that 14.3 million people will require humanitarian assistance in Sudan in 2022. 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—a mountainous region encompassing parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states—relief agencies continue to face a challenging operational environment in Sudan.
- On October 4, 2021, Brian Shukan—U.S. Chargé d'Affaires in Sudan between October 2019 and January 2022—renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2022. 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 2022¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan	\$37,437,545
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture	Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Red Sea, West Darfur	\$4,000,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Red Sea, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, White Nile	\$1,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$8,379,949
UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur	\$1,500,000

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,300,000
WFP	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$140,958,503
	Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP); Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$47,000,000
	Logistics Support		\$81,913
	Program Support		\$75,659
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$259,733,569
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Multi-sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,300,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Multi-sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$19,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$23,300,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$283,033,569

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of June 17, 2022.

² Total State/PRM funding includes assistance to refugees residing in Sudan, which is also reported in the USG South Sudan Complex Emergency Fact Sheet as part of the South Sudan regional response.

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 [interaction.org](https://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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org)
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)