

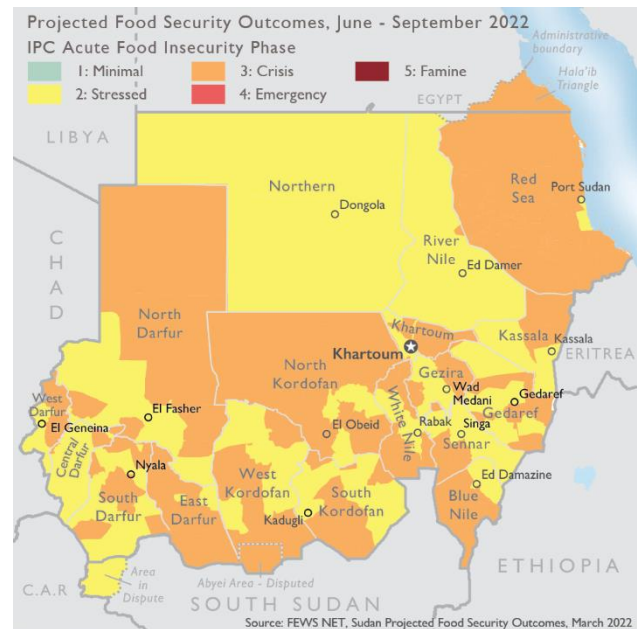
Sudan – Complex Emergency

APRIL 22, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

<p>47.9 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Population of Sudan</p> <p><i>UN – December 2021</i></p>	<p>18 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of People Likely to Face Acute Food Insecurity in 2022</p> <p><i>UN – April 2022</i></p>	<p>3 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of IDPs in Sudan</p> <p><i>UNHCR – March 2022</i></p>	<p>2.6 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of IDPs in the Darfur Region</p> <p><i>UNHCR – March 2022</i></p>	<p>1.1 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan</p> <p><i>UNHCR – March 2022</i></p>
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- The UN World Food Program (WFP) projects that up to 18 million people in Sudan will require emergency food assistance during the May-to-September lean season—the period when food is most scarce. Crop failures, rising food costs, and the socioeconomic effects of Sudan’s political crisis are exacerbating levels of acute food insecurity countrywide.
- Intercommunal violence across Sudan’s Darfur and Kordofan regions has continued throughout 2022, resulting in civilian deaths, displacement, and high levels of humanitarian need.
- The Government of Sudan (GoS) began imposing fees and incentives on humanitarian organizations following the October 25 military takeover.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Sudan Response in FY 2022	USAID/BHA ¹	\$184,629,762
	State/PRM ²	\$23,300,000
	Total	\$207,929,762

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

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Up to 18 Million People Likely to Require Food Assistance in 2022

USAID/BHA partner WFP projects that up to 18 million people in Sudan will likely require emergency food assistance during the peak of the 2022 lean season. This represents a nearly twofold increase in levels of acute food insecurity compared to the 2021 lean season, during which 9.8 million people in need of emergency food assistance, according to the April 2021 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis. WFP cites widespread crop failures—resulting from dry spells during the 2021 planting season—rising food costs, and the socioeconomic effects of Sudan’s ongoing political crisis as the primary drivers of increasing acute food insecurity across the country.

Global food prices have risen since the Government of the Russian Federation’s (GoRF) invasion of Ukraine, compounding an ongoing rise in food prices in Sudan since July 2021. Sudan imports approximately half of its wheat supply from Russia, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), but the recent global conflict and Sudan’s ongoing macroeconomic crisis is expected to limit imports. The depreciation of the Sudanese Pound and the rise in fuel prices has further exacerbated food prices, according to the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). The halt of government subsidies for fuel and for wheat in June 2021 and January 2022, respectively, increased cost of consumables within Sudan; for example, the cost of cooking fuel has risen approximately 57 percent in recent months. The rise in inflation following the October 25 military takeover also resulted in the closure of many bakeries in Sudan, particularly in urban areas. Furthermore, production of cereal in Sudan—including millet, sorghum, and wheat—decreased by an estimated 37 percent compared to 2021, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), contributing to the overall price increases and resultant reduction in wheat and bread consumption across Sudan.

Wheat is one of the top three most consumed cereals in Sudan and provides nearly one-fifth of the total caloric intake for the average Sudanese diet, IFPRI reports. However, due to the ongoing rise in food costs, the average household across Sudan consumed 15 percent less wheat from August 2021 to February 2022. Moreover, urban poor households have reduced their consumption of wheat by up to 19 percent from July 2021 to February 2022 and by an additional 5 percent in March, as economic conditions in the country continued to deteriorate and the GoRF’s war on Ukraine diminished global supplies, according to IFPRI. Rising food and cooking fuel costs will increase household expenditures and further diminish the purchasing power of poor households, FEWS NET reports. Consequently, vulnerable populations are likely to employ negative coping strategies—such as purchasing less nutritious foods or skipping meals—to augment the lack of access to preferred foods.

Conflict Generates New Displacement in Darfur, Kordofan Regions in April

Intercommunal violence across the Darfur region has continued throughout 2022, resulting in civilian deaths, prompting widespread displacement, and generating high levels of humanitarian need. An estimated 96,000 individuals remained displaced in West Darfur State’s Ag Geneina town and surrounding villages as of April 13—nearly a year after intercommunal conflict escalated between Arab and Masalit tribes from January to April 2021. Approximately 98 percent of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) are sheltering in schools or other public buildings in Ag Geneina. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) verified that the conflict had resulted in at least 264 deaths and at least 475 injuries to date. In addition, more than 10,000 individuals have lost livestock and personal belongings to the conflict. IOM identified more than 11,000 vulnerable individuals who required further assistance, including more than 5,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), an estimated 1,400 female-headed households, and approximately 750 child-headed households.

Separately, intercommunal conflict displaced more than 1,800 people from Guweighina village to Azerni village in West Darfur's Kereneik locality, as of April 14. All the IDPs affected by the early April conflict were previously displaced from other conflicts in the region and continue to face the risk of further displacement due to increasing insecurity in West Darfur. Emergency food, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance remained the most urgent needs for the IDPs across West Darfur, IOM reports.

Armed clashes between two nomadic tribes in South Darfur State's Gereida and Tulus localities resulted in at least 97 deaths, more than 80 injuries, and the displacement of nearly 3,500 civilians between March 29 and April 5, with 98 percent of those displaced seeking shelter in open areas, according to IOM. Moreover, unidentified armed actors burned three villages in Gereida on March 30, prompting approximately 500 civilians—primarily children and women—to shelter outside a nearby Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) base. IOM DTM teams identified emergency shelter, food assistance, and non-food items as the IDPs' most urgent humanitarian needs. Meanwhile, property theft near Ag Geneina resulted in conflict between Arab nomads and unknown armed actors beginning on April 5, leading to at least two deaths and three injuries. After the conflict resumed on April 7, residents of Ag Geneina's Adikung village fled to the border areas of Chad.

In South Kordofan State, more than 1,600 IDPs are seeking shelter in Albatira village following an outbreak of intercommunal conflict on April 9. IOM DTM activated its emergency event tracking to monitor the displacement of individuals affected by the conflict. As of April 14, IOM DTM teams verified at least one death resulting from the conflict and received approximately 200 reports of lost goods and livestock. The conflict affected more than 170 individuals with vulnerabilities who require further assistance, including at least 20 people with chronic illnesses and more than 110 PLWs. As of mid-April, more than 18,800 people have been newly displaced across Sudan during 2022 due to conflict, the UN reports. IOM DTM teams, as well as USAID/BHA staff in Sudan, continue to monitor the situation to assess the humanitarian needs of the displaced populations countrywide.

GoS Imposes Fees on Humanitarian Organizations, Impedes Assistance

Humanitarian organizations have faced an increasing number of bureaucratic impediments in Sudan following the October 2021 military takeover of the government and subsequent U.S. sanctions and pause on development aid, according to international media and the UN. Reverting to pre-2019 practices, the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has begun pressing relief organizations for incentives, such as vehicles, and invoking fees or fee-generating requirements. For example, the HAC has requested some non-governmental organizations (NGOs) pay for civil servants to monitor humanitarian programs. Furthermore, NGOs—including USAID/BHA partners—have observed access restrictions, delays in the HAC's approval of technical agreements required for program implementation, and delays in approvals of travel permits or visas. USAID/BHA staff continue to monitor the situation, advocate for unfettered humanitarian access, and communicate the need for partners to adhere to humanitarian principles and mitigate abuse, fraud, or waste.

KEY FIGURES



2.7 Million

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



\$3.3 Million

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



\$3.2 Million

In dedicated FY 2022 USG support for WASH activities



\$3.9 Million

In dedicated FY 2022 USAID/BHA support for nutritional programming

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports FAO, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WFP, and three 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 2.7 million people in Sudan with emergency food and nutrition assistance in February.

HEALTH

To date in FY 2022, USAID/BHA has supported UNICEF and three international NGOs to provide life-saving health care across Sudan. USAID/BHA provides essential medicines, supports health facilities, and trains community health workers to support critical health needs, as well as coronavirus disease (COVID-19) response efforts. In addition, USAID/BHA NGO partners and State/PRM partners—including the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)—support essential health interventions for IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable populations in Sudan.

WASH

In FY 2022, State/PRM and USAID/BHA has supported UNICEF and three NGOs to provide emergency WASH support 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 health, WASH, and agriculture and food security interventions. Nutritional programming supports community- and evidence-based management of malnutrition by focusing on children and pregnant and lactating women 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, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Brian Shukan 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, WASH	Blue Nile, East Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan	\$5,800,000
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	\$1,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$8,379,949
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$14,300,000

WFP	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$100,993,241
	Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP); Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$47,000,000
	Logistics Support		\$7,000,000
	Program Support		\$74,659
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$184,629,762
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	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			\$207,929,762

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of April 22, 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)