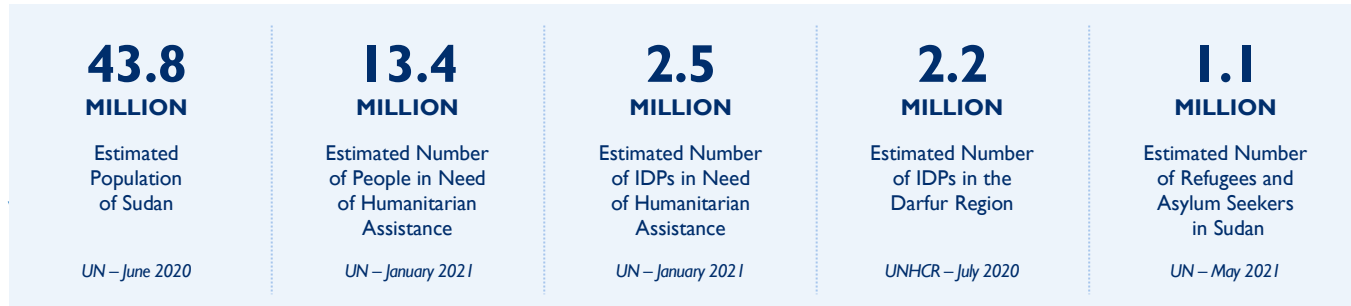


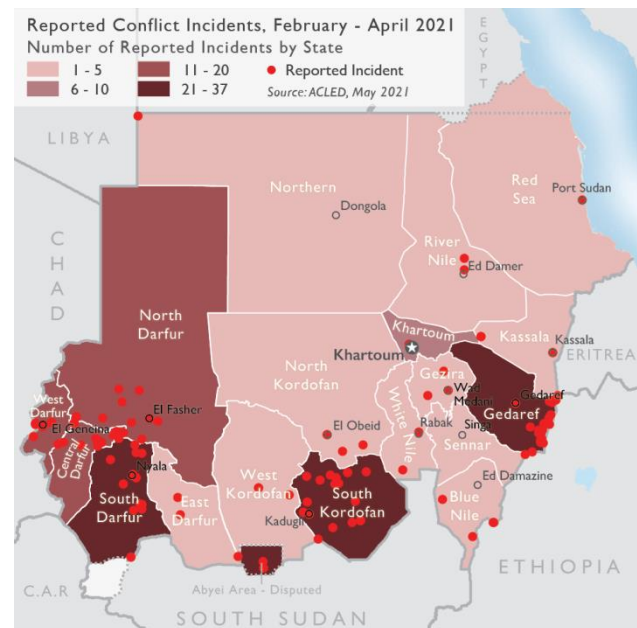
Sudan – Complex Emergency

MAY 21, 2021

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Relief actors—including USG partners—are continuing to provide multi-sector assistance to IDPs in West Darfur following recent intercommunal violence.
- Food security conditions are likely to worsen and result in heightened needs for humanitarian assistance in Sudan through the upcoming June-to-September lean season, due to a combination of high food prices and weakened household purchasing power.
- Approximately 50 percent of IDPs and 45 percent of refugee households across Sudan are food-insecure, WFP reports.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Sudan Response in FY 2021	USAID/BHA ¹	\$284,454,205
	State/PRM ²	\$35,140,000
Total		\$319,594,205

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

¹USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

²Total U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) funding includes assistance to refugees residing in Sudan, which is also reported in the South Sudan Fact Sheet as part of the South Sudan regional response and Tigray Fact Sheet as part of the Tigray regional response.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Humanitarian Actors Increase Assistance for IDPs in El Geneina

Persistent insecurity and multiple waves of intercommunal fighting in West Darfur State's capital city of El Geneina have continued to result in protracted displacement and humanitarian needs for internally displaced persons (IDPs). Since the most recent outbreak of intercommunal violence that began in early April, fighting has killed nearly 340 people, injured nearly 660 others, and resulted in the loss of personal belongings and livestock affecting nearly 20,800 IDPs. In mid-April, relatively stabilized security conditions resulted in increased humanitarian access, a limited number of IDP returns, the restoration of power and water supplies, and the reopening of markets in El Geneina, according to the UN. In late April, the Government of Sudan (GoS) deployed a contingent of 2,000 Sudanese Armed Forces and Central Reserve Police to El Geneina and surrounding areas to increase security. Although the UN has not received any reports of violence in recent weeks, the security situation in the area remains tense and unpredictable. IDPs and other vulnerable populations in El Geneina continue to face high levels of humanitarian needs, and the Governor of West Darfur issued a disaster declaration for the humanitarian crisis on April 20, calling for additional relief assistance. USAID/BHA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that nearly 151,300 people remained displaced in El Geneina city and surrounding villages as of May 11.

Despite some reported security challenges, humanitarian organizations, including USAID/BHA-funded partners, continued to scale up operations in and around El Geneina city as of May 11. Approximately 161,000 people are experiencing severe food insecurity in the area, and food assistance actors finalized a one-month distribution plan aiming to provide assistance to 124,400 people. In addition, health partners are providing health care services to nearly 51,400 people inside El Geneina city. Further, nutrition organizations are responding to a significant increase of severe wasting—a life-threatening form of malnutrition—and moderate wasting—a serious form of malnutrition—in El Geneina, which has resulted in the admission of nearly 700 severe wasting cases for treatment since early April, despite security issues affecting the transportation of nutrition supplies to nearby Beida and surrounding areas in early May. Relief partners have distributed nearly 3,700 dignity kits to vulnerable IDP women and girls across nine locations in El Geneina; during the distributions, partners provided messaging on gender-based violence services and support, personal hygiene, and usage of the dignity kits. Humanitarian organizations had also provided relief commodities to approximately 15,500 IDPs as of May 11. Despite reported shortages of some relief commodity kits, relief actors provided kits from existing supplies to 20,000 IDPs in 18 new gathering sites in El Geneina and continued registration of 2,000 IDPs for shelter-related cash assistance. Although water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)-focused organizations are providing assistance at 65 gathering points in El Geneina city, insufficient space to construct emergency latrines and limited water supply at the IDP gathering sites requires urgent intervention, relief actors report. WASH solutions are needed as long-term water trucking to a large displaced population is unsustainable, according to the UN.

High Food Prices Result in Heightened Food Insecurity, Needs

High food prices and weakened household purchasing power will likely result in worsening food security conditions and heightened needs for humanitarian assistance in Sudan through the June-to-September lean season, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). The organization's April 2021 Food Security Outlook Update reports that internal displacement due to conflict in the Darfur region, the influx of Ethiopian refugees from the country's conflict-affected Tigray Region, and the negative economic impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic are also driving heightened needs. FEWS NET projects that the number of households facing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of

acute food insecurity will remain high, particularly among recently displaced households, people negatively impacted by below-average harvests, refugees, and urban poor households.³

The increase in food prices is primarily due to high production and transportation costs, which FEWS NET reports are nearly 10 times greater than similar costs in 2020. Additionally, the recent devaluation of the Sudanese pound, above-average demand for locally-produced wheat, high costs and limited supply of imported wheat and wheat flour, and heightened overall demand for food during the Ramadan holiday in May also contributed to the increase in food prices. Between February and March, staple food prices rose by 10 to 20 percent, depending on the specific commodity, and were between 200 and 250 percent higher than their respective prices in 2020 and more than 600 percent higher than the five-year averages. In response to food security needs in Sudan, USAID/BHA continues to support the UN World Food Program (WFP) to provide emergency food assistance, including cash-based transfers, in-kind food, and locally, regionally, and internationally procured food. With USAID/BHA and other donor support, WFP reached approximately 3.6 million people with nearly 80,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance and \$16.2 million in cash assistance in March.

Approximately Half of IDPs and Refugees in Sudan Food-Insecure

Approximately 50 percent of IDP and 45 percent of refugee households across Sudan were food-insecure as of February 2021, according to a WFP report. Despite the season's above-average harvest, the food security situation had not improved compared to 2020. The areas with the highest prevalence of food insecurity include IDP and refugee communities in the Darfur region, Kordofan region, and Blue Nile State. WFP cites economic vulnerability as a major factor for high food insecurity, as approximately 96 percent of IDP households and 91 percent of refugee households are spending more than 65 percent of their total expenditures on food. More than one-third of households relied on negative coping strategies, such as spending household savings and reducing expenses for other basic needs. Due to the ongoing economic deterioration in Sudan—including high inflation and increased food prices—the purchasing power of IDP and refugee households has significantly decreased, WFP reported. In addition, WFP found that households headed by women were more likely to be food-insecure by at least 12 percent, primarily due to limited access to the labor market. With the beginning of Sudan's lean season in May, WFP expects the food security situation to worsen further in the coming months.

³ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

KEY FIGURES



3.6 Million

People supported with emergency food assistance



\$9.3 Million

In dedicated FY 2021 USAID/BHA support for life-saving health care programming



\$20.1 Million

In dedicated FY 2021 USG support for WASH activities



8

Number of USG implementing partners supporting programming to combat malnutrition

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports 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 3.6 million people in Sudan with humanitarian food assistance in March 2021.

HEALTH

USAID/BHA supports the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IOM, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and five international non-governmental organizations (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 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 and other vulnerable populations in Sudan.

WASH

State/PRM and USAID/BHA support WASH programming throughout Sudan to prevent and contain communicable disease outbreaks, including COVID-19, and improve access to safe drinking water. State/PRM and USAID/BHA funding supports partners to provide emergency WASH support for conflict-affected populations, as well as hygiene awareness sessions and safe drinking water to other populations in need.

NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports UNICEF, WFP, and six NGO 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 in particular 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 Blue Nile and South Kordofan, Darfur, and Abyei Area has resulted in 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.
- Conflict and food insecurity in neighboring South Sudan continues to fuel an influx of South Sudanese refugees into Sudan, placing further constraints on GoS and host community resources. The UN estimates that 13.4 million people will require humanitarian assistance in Sudan in 2021, with approximately \$1.9 billion required during the year to provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people in the country.
- 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 26, 2020, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Brian Shukan renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2021. 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 2021¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA²			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice (DRRPP), Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA), Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, Gezira, Khartoum, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, Sennar, South Kordofan, West Darfur	\$26,748,920

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, WASH	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea, Sennar, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan	\$9,000,000
IFRC	Agriculture, DRRPP, ERMS, Health, Protection, MPCA, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Blue Nile, Gezira, Khartoum, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, Sennar	\$1,674,670
IOM	DRRPP, Health, HCIMA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$17,900,000
OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	HCIMA	Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, West Kordofan	\$1,380,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur	\$1,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$16,843,359
WFP	Food Assistance—119,130 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$129,996,899
	DRRPP, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Logistics Support, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$68,568,400
	Logistics Support		\$789,312
	Program Support		\$52,645
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$284,454,205
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Multi-sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,900,000
UNHCR	Multi-sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$27,130,000
UNICEF	Multi-sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,110,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$35,140,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2021			\$319,594,205

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of March 5, 2021.

² 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 [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
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at reliefweb.int.

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