

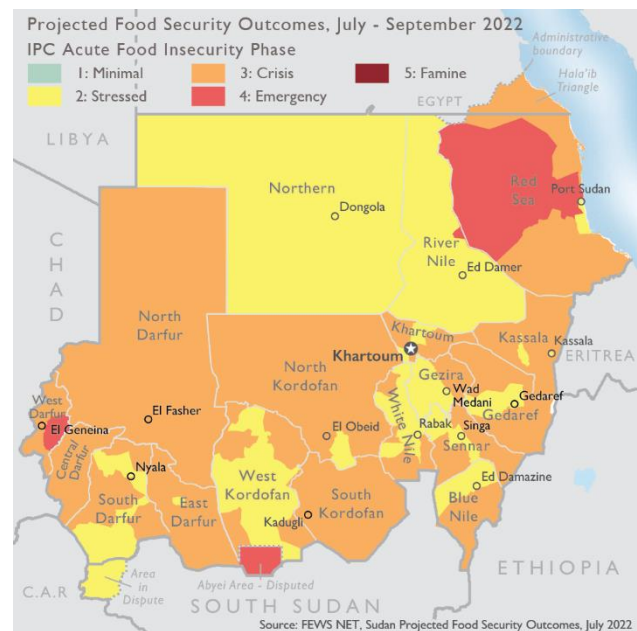
# Sudan – Complex Emergency

AUGUST 19, 2022

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- The USG announced more than \$88 million in additional assistance to respond to humanitarian needs stemming from worsening acute food insecurity in Sudan on August 2.
- Heavy seasonal rains and resultant flooding affected more than 136,000 people across 12 of Sudan’s 18 states between May and mid-August, representing a twofold increase compared with the same period in 2021.
- Intercommunal violence in Blue Nile State between July 13 and 16 resulted in at least 182 deaths and displaced nearly 38,000 individuals. Humanitarian organizations, including USG partners, are responding to the urgent humanitarian needs of conflict-affected communities.



<b>TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING</b> For the Sudan Response in FY 2022	USAID/BHA <sup>1</sup>	\$457,382,238
	State/PRM <sup>2</sup>	\$74,100,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$531,482,238</b>

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

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

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### **USG Announces More Than \$88 Million in Additional Assistance to Sudan**

On August 2, the U.S. Government (USG) announced more than \$88 million in additional humanitarian assistance to respond to worsening acute food insecurity and escalating levels of humanitarian need in Sudan. The funding was made available through USAID/BHA's Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) and a contribution from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which together provide an additional \$670 million in food assistance to six countries—including Sudan—facing historic levels of acute food insecurity.

The USG's announcement of additional funding for Sudan followed the release of an IPC report in June, which projects that nearly 11.7 million people in Sudan will experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity through September 2022, primarily due to deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, high food prices, intercommunal conflict, and recurrent flooding.<sup>3</sup> Through the funding, USAID/BHA is supporting the UN World Food Program (WFP) to provide emergency food assistance and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) to provide nutrition assistance to an estimated 1.2 million food-insecure people countrywide.

### **Flooding Affects More Than 136,000 People Across 12 States**

Heavy seasonal rains have generated widespread flooding throughout Sudan since May, affecting more than 136,000 people across 12 states as of August 14, with Central Darfur, Nile, South Darfur, and West Darfur states most affected. This represents an approximately twofold increase in the number of people affected by flooding compared with the same period in 2021, according to the UN and the Government of Sudan Humanitarian Aid Commission. The flooding has resulted in the deaths of at least 52 individuals, injured 20 others, as well as damaged or destroyed an estimated 30,000 houses, 1,500 latrines, 1,500 water sources, and more than 230 health facilities. In addition, flooding damaged nearly 5,400 acres of agricultural land and resulted in the loss of more than 300 livestock animals, as of August 14.

Flooding may affect up to 448,000 people across the country during the 2022 June-to-September rainy season, exacerbating humanitarian needs, according to the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group's 2022 Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan. USAID/BHA staff in Sudan's capital city of Khartoum and Washington, D.C. continue to monitor the situation and coordinate the humanitarian response with partners.

### **Intercommunal Conflict in Blue Nile Displaces Nearly 38,000 people, Exacerbates Humanitarian Needs**

Intercommunal violence in Blue Nile's Ar Rusayris locality from July 13 to 16 resulted in the deaths of at least 182 individuals and injured more than 410 others, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The recent violence displaced nearly 38,000 people, the majority of whom are sheltering in schools and other public buildings in Blue Nile, Sennar, and White Nile states. A significant proportion of the conflict-affected and displaced population lacks access to basic necessities and services, including food assistance, health services, malnutrition screening and treatment, shelter, and other emergency relief commodities such as blankets, clothing, cooking items, sleeping mats, and water cans, according to a July 28 interagency assessment. The assessment also indicated that displaced women and girls lack access to appropriate reproductive health services and experience heightened risk of

<sup>3</sup> 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.

gender-based violence (GBV). The July clashes represented a sharp escalation in tensions in Blue Nile compared with the January-to-June period, when intercommunal violence in the state resulted in the deaths of five people and injured four others, according to the UN.

In response, USAID/BHA and State/PRM partners continue to provide multi-sector assistance to affected populations, including health services, hygiene programming, malnutrition screening and treatment, as well as GBV case management. With USAID/BHA support, IOM and its partners provided emergency health care, relief supplies, and protection services to populations affected by the conflict in Blue Nile in late July and early August. State/PRM partner the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) is also providing psychosocial services and life-saving sexual and reproductive health supplies in Blue Nile, including clean delivery kits, bed nets for pregnant women, and kits for the clinical management of GBV. However, unstable security conditions and ongoing electricity outages across Blue Nile have adversely affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

## KEY FIGURES



**1.8 Million**

People supported with emergency food and nutrition assistance in June 2022



**\$36.7 Million**

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



**\$28.6 Million**

In dedicated FY 2022 USG support for WASH activities

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

### FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports WFP to provide emergency food assistance to people experiencing acute food insecurity in Sudan, primarily through a combination of cash transfers for food and U.S., regionally, and locally sourced cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil. With USG and other donor support, WFP reached approximately 1.8 million people in Sudan with emergency food and nutrition assistance in June.

### HEALTH

To date in FY 2022, USAID/BHA has supported IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, the UN World Health Organization (WHO), and 13 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, including 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 internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and other vulnerable populations in Sudan.

### WASH

In FY 2022, State/PRM and USAID/BHA have supported IOM, UNICEF, WHO and 19 NGOs to provide emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance throughout Sudan to prevent and contain communicable disease outbreaks, including COVID-19. In addition, State/PRM and USAID/BHA partners have improved access to safe drinking water and provided hygiene awareness sessions to conflict-affected populations, as well as other populations in need.



**\$36.9 Million**

In dedicated FY 2022  
USAID/BHA support for  
nutritional programming

## NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports UNICEF and 15 other 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 pregnant and lactating women, as well as by 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 2022<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			

Implementing Partners	Agriculture; Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice (DRRPP); Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS); Food Assistance; Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information, and Assessments (HCIMA); Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA); Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur State, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan State, West Darfur, West Kordofan State	\$80,531,445
IOM	Agriculture, ERMS, HCIMA, Health, Logistics, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), Nutrition, Protection, Shelters and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$26,200,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIMA	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref State, Kassala State, Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kordofan State, Red Sea, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, White Nile	\$1,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$8,379,949
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture	Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Red Sea, West Darfur	\$19,000,000
UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur	\$1,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$22,706,776
WFP	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$220,950,186
	Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$57,000,000
WHO	HCIMA, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$11,900,000
	Logistics Support		\$81,913
	Program Support		\$131,969
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$457,382,238</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
Implementing Partner	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,800,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$66,300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$74,100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>			<b>\$531,482,238</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of August 19, 2022.

<sup>2</sup> 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)