

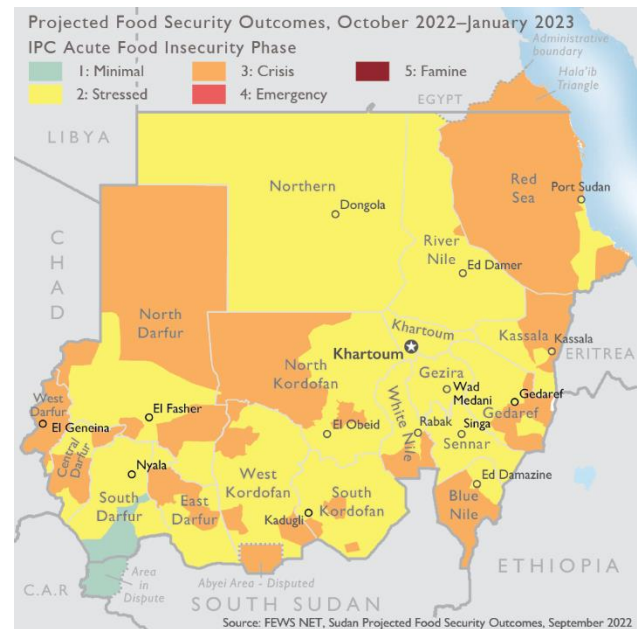
Sudan – Complex Emergency

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

<p>47.9 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Population of Sudan</p> <p><i>UN – December 2021</i></p>	<p>14.3 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance</p> <p><i>UN – December 2021</i></p>	<p>3.7 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of IDPs in Sudan</p> <p><i>UNHCR – July 2022</i></p>	<p>3.1 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of IDPs in the Darfur Region</p> <p><i>UNHCR – August 2022</i></p>	<p>1.1 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan</p> <p><i>UNHCR – August 2022</i></p>
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- Heavy seasonal rains and subsequent floods across Sudan since early May had resulted in at least 146 deaths and adversely affected approximately 349,000 people as of September 26, according to the UN.
- Renewed intercommunal clashes in Blue Nile State resulted in at least 33 deaths and generated new displacement in September, the UN reports.
- Sudan is likely to continue facing significant food assistance needs in the coming months due to the combined effects of flooding, high food prices, and intercommunal violence, with vulnerable populations continuing to face Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity, according to FEWS NET.¹



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Sudan Response in FY 2022	USAID/BHA ²	\$450,685,415
	State/PRM ³	\$107,215,435
Total		\$557,900,850

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

¹ 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.

² USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

³ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Flooding Across Sudan Results in 146 Deaths and Affects 349,000 People

Heavy seasonal rains and subsequent floods across Sudan since early May had resulted in at least 146 deaths and adversely affected approximately 349,000 people as of September 26, according to the UN. In addition, the floods have injured 122 individuals, displaced approximately 96,500 people, and damaged or destroyed at least 73,100 houses across 16 of Sudan's 18 states, local officials and relief actors report. The most affected areas include South Darfur State with approximately 79,900 affected people; Gedaref State with an estimated 64,700 affected people; and Central Darfur State with approximately 41,700 affected people. The floods have also damaged nearly 12,600 acres of agricultural land and resulted in the loss of more than 4,800 livestock animals, which may exacerbate food insecurity across the country in the coming months, according to the UN. The rainy season in Sudan typically starts in June and lasts through September, with the peak of rains and flooding usually observed between August and September.

In response to flooding throughout the country, USAID/BHA partners have distributed emergency shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies to flood-affected households in Blue Nile, Gezira, Khartoum, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, and Sennar states. With USAID/BHA support, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have also conducted rapid assessments, implemented search-and-rescue operations, and provided medical services in flood-affected areas. In addition, a USAID/BHA partner is providing multi-sector assistance through existing programs in response to the effects of the floods, providing multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to 1,000 households and agricultural tools and seeds to 1,000 flood-affected farmers in Gedaref. USAID/BHA also provided an additional \$100,000 to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in August to deliver shelter supplies to flood-affected populations in Gezira. 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.

Renewed Clashes in Blue Nile Result in 33 Additional Deaths and Displace up to 64,800 People

Intercommunal clashes in Blue Nile's Ar Rusayris locality resumed on September 1 and 2, resulting in at least 33 deaths, as well as new displacement, the UN reports. The renewed violence follows July clashes related to land ownership disputes that resulted in the deaths of 142 individuals. The July and September clashes had displaced approximately 64,800 people, with the majority displaced to other areas of Blue Nile, Sennar, and White Nile states, as of September 18, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). These conflicts and resultant displacement have adversely affected Blue Nile's agricultural season, which could exacerbate food insecurity conditions, according to local officials.

In response to the violent clashes and subsequent displacement in Blue Nile, USAID/BHA partner the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) has conducted humanitarian assessments to coordinate services for internally displaced persons (IDPs) who are pregnant and require access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. UNFPA is providing SRH supplies—including bed nets for pregnant and lactating women (PLW), clean delivery kits, and kits for the clinical management of gender-based violence—to meet the needs of more than 3,000 girls and women in Blue Nile. Another USAID/BHA partner had distributed hygiene kits to more than 4,000 displaced households in Blue Nile as of August 2. This NGO has also provided psychological counseling services and WASH supplies to displaced populations, as well as maintained latrines in schools where IDPs are sheltering to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. While relief actors continue to deliver life-saving assistance to displaced people, continued

waves of displacement, flood-related damage to roads and infrastructure, and unpredictable security conditions have complicated the delivery of effective and timely humanitarian assistance.

High Food Assistance Needs in Sudan Fueled by Floods, Rising Food Prices, and Violence

Sudan will likely continue facing significant food assistance needs in the coming months due to the combined effects of flooding, high food prices, and intercommunal violence, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Although food assistance needs will remain high, FEWS NET projects that acute food security outcomes for most households will improve during the October 2022 to February 2023 harvest period due to above-average rainfall. The expected harvest will likely increase household food access and production and generate income-earning opportunities for agricultural laborers, though high prices of essential agricultural inputs have constrained land preparation and planting. Cereal prices will likely decline during the harvest period, though prices will remain above average due to higher production and transportation costs. As a result, households across many areas of Sudan will face Stressed—IPC 2—conditions of acute food insecurity during the coming harvest period, while most IDPs and poor households in conflict-affected areas will continue facing Crisis conditions through January due to deficits in food consumption and income.

Economic conditions in Sudan have continued to deteriorate due to the depreciation of the Sudanese pound, increasing inflation rates, and ongoing insecurity and political instability, according to FEWS NET. These factors have contributed to increasing food and transportation costs, alongside supply shortages of energy, imported food, medicine, and other commodities. Households across Sudan are experiencing low purchasing power and challenges accessing food due to high food prices and reduced access to cash. The effects of flooding and intercommunal clashes in several states also continue to limit households' access to their primary livelihood activities, including agricultural production. The recent upticks in intercommunal violence across Sudan have also resulted in the damage and loss of livelihood assets, such as agricultural land, farm equipment, food stocks, livestock, and seeds, further contributing to deteriorating food security conditions.

KEY FIGURES



\$257 Million

In dedicated FY 2022
USAID/BHA support for
food assistance in Sudan



\$36.7 Million

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

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports the UN World Food Program (WFP) 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) support, WFP reached approximately 3.7 million people in Sudan with emergency food and nutrition assistance between January and August.

HEALTH

In FY 2022, USAID/BHA supported IOM, UNFPA, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN World Health Organization (WHO), and 13 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 IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable populations in Sudan.



\$28.6 Million

In dedicated FY 2022
USAID/BHA support for
WASH activities

WASH

In FY 2022, State/PRM and USAID/BHA supported IOM, UNICEF, WHO and 20 NGOs to provide emergency WASH assistance throughout Sudan to prevent and contain communicable disease outbreaks, including COVID-19. Following heavy rains and associated flooding since May, USAID/BHA partners have supported affected populations by distributing emergency WASH supplies, such as chlorine, hygiene kits, soap, and water containers, to ensure access to safe drinking water. 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.



\$35.1 Million

In dedicated FY 2022
USAID/BHA support for
nutrition programming

NUTRITION

In FY 2022, USAID/BHA and State/PRM supported IOM, UNICEF, WHO and 15 other partners on the forefront of efforts to prevent, identify, and treat wasting—the deadliest form of 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 activities. Nutrition 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, Darfur Region, and Blue Nile and South Kordofan states 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.
- 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 thereafter 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.
- Heavy seasonal rainfall and resultant flooding since early May 2022 adversely affected an estimated 349,000 people in 16 of Sudan's 18 states. On August 23, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Amber M. Baskette issued a declaration of humanitarian need/disaster declaration due to the effects of the floods in Sudan.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2022¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA²			
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); MPCA; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gezira, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan	\$77,733,445
IOM	Agriculture, ERMS, HCIMA, Health, Logistics, Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition, Protection, Shelters and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$26,200,000

UN Development Program (UNDP)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$8,379,949
UNDP/UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIMA	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Red Sea, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan, White Nile	\$1,000,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gezira, Kassala, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Red Sea, Sennar, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, White Nile	\$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	\$6,300,000
	Nutrition—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$17,499,000
WFP	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$215,999,049
	Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$57,000,000
WHO	HCIMA, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$11,900,000
	Logistics Support		\$42,003
	Program Support		\$131,970
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$450,685,415
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$9,500,000
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$315,435
UNFPA	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$81,400,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$12,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING³			\$107,215,435
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$557,900,850

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2022.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ 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 [usaaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)