

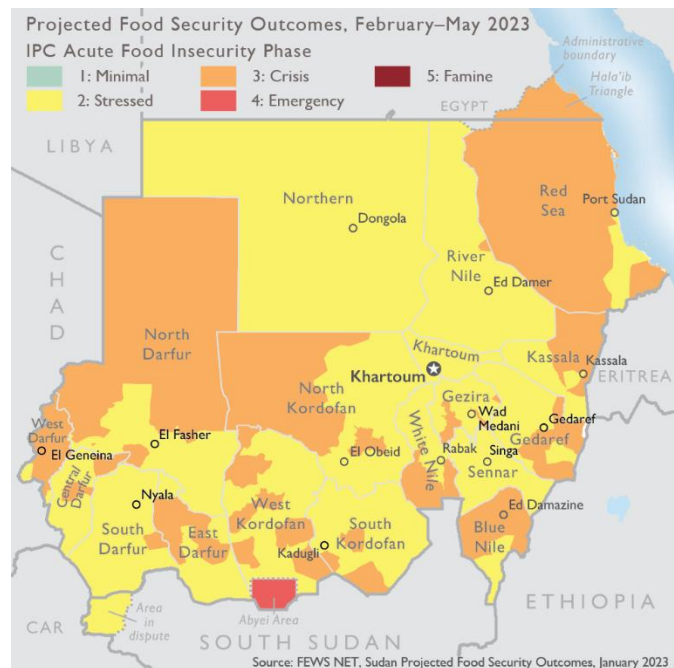
Sudan – Complex Emergency

FEBRUARY 10, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

<p>49.7 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Population of Sudan</p> <p><i>UN – November 2022</i></p>	<p>15.8 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance</p> <p><i>UN – December 2022</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 – November 2022</i></p>	<p>1.1 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan</p> <p><i>UNHCR – December 2022</i></p>
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- Unknown armed actors killed a humanitarian aid worker in Blue Nile State on January 27, the UN reports.
- Vulnerable populations in Sudan are likely to continue facing Crisis—IPC 3—outcomes or worse due to ongoing violence and high agricultural production costs, according to FEWS NET.
- Communicable diseases continue to spread across Sudan, with 5,300 suspected cases of dengue fever reported as of January 28 and 1.9 million cases of malaria confirmed as of December 20, according to WHO.
- The UN released the 2023 HRP in December requesting \$1.7 billion to respond to the humanitarian needs of 12.5 million people across Sudan.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Sudan Response in FY 2023

USAID/BHA¹

\$11,000,000

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

Total

\$11,000,000

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Conflict Threatens Aid Workers, Results in Death and Displacement

Insecurity continues to threaten civilians, including humanitarian aid workers, and generate displacement across Sudan. On January 27, unknown armed actors attacked an Addition Organization for Disaster and Development (ADD) vehicle in Blue Nile State, killing one ADD staff member and injuring another, according to the UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan. The incident occurred amidst escalating intercommunal conflict between the Hausa tribe and the Hamaj and Berta tribes in Blue Nile, which first began in July 2022 and spread into the Blue Nile's Giessan locality on October 24, the UN reports. UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sudan Volker Perthes condemned the January 27 attack on the aid workers and urged government authorities to take immediate action to identify the perpetrators and hold them accountable.

Meanwhile, clashes resumed in North Darfur State's As Serief locality on January 25 and 26, resulting in the deaths of two individuals and injury to six others, according to relief actors. Separate armed clashes in South Darfur State's Beleil locality from December 22 to 23 resulted in the deaths of at least 15 people and the displacement of an estimated 12,900 people between December 22 and early January, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports. During the clashes, armed actors damaged, destroyed, and stole valuables from houses and structures in several villages throughout Beleil, further generating displacement and exacerbating existing humanitarian needs, according to the UN. IOM cited food assistance, emergency shelter, and non-food items among the most pressing needs facing these conflict-displaced persons.

Conflict remains the primary driver of displacement throughout Sudan, having displaced more than 310,000 people across the country in 2022, according to the UN. Intercommunal violence in Blue Nile's Ar Rusayris locality represented the largest displacement event during the year, with armed clashes displacing nearly 128,000 individuals. Conflict in West Darfur and South Darfur states also prompted large-scale population displacement in 2022, with nearly 94,000 and an estimated 34,000 people displaced, respectively.

Persistent Conflict and High Production Costs Drive Food Security Needs

Ongoing violence and high agricultural production costs continue to contribute to poor food security outcomes throughout Sudan, with more than 7.7 million people in the country projected to face Crisis—IPC 3—or higher levels of acute food insecurity through February, the IPC reports.² For example, conflict-affected households in Darfur and Kordofan regions and the Blue Nile, Kassala, and Red Sea states were facing Crisis food security conditions as of January due to conflict-driven food access challenges, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).³ These areas will likely continue to face elevated humanitarian food assistance needs during the post-harvest period between February and early May, relief actors project.

Meanwhile, staple food prices remain well above Sudan's five-year average despite overall improvements in household food access and seasonal declines of food prices across all markets following the October-to-January harvest season, according to FEWS NET. Farmers reported that the high costs of production and transportation, insecurity, livestock damage, and pest infestations continued to adversely affect the

² 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.

³ The Darfur region comprises the following states: Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur. The Kordofan region comprises the following states: North Kordofan, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan.

harvest process, though the overall national harvest remained near the five-year average. However, the depreciation of the Sudanese pound and high production and transportation costs contributed to elevated cereal prices, with prices between 100 and 135 percent higher in January 2023 than in January 2022 and more than four times higher than the five-year average. Prices will likely continue to decline through the post-harvest season from February to early May before beginning to seasonally increase during Sudan's lean season from May to September, when food is most scarce.

Number of Communicable Disease Cases Increase in Sudan

Health actors continued to record new cases of dengue fever and malaria across Sudan throughout the latter half of 2022 and into early 2023. The Government of Sudan Federal Ministry of Health reported more than 5,300 suspected cases of dengue fever in 11 of Sudan's 18 states and at least 36 related deaths between July 28, 2022, and January 28, with communities in North Darfur, North Kordofan, West Kordofan, and Red Sea most affected, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). Moreover, the UN reports increasing malaria cases across Sudan, with at least 1.9 million cases—or a 12 percent increase from the total number of cases recorded during 2021—confirmed in 2022 as of December 20, 2022. USAID/BHA partner WHO continues providing health education services, vaccination campaigns, and vector-control activities to slow the spread of communicable diseases across the country.

2023 HRP Requests \$1.7 Billion, As UN Agencies Report Funding Shortages

The UN released the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Sudan on December 14, requesting \$1.7 billion to support 12.5 million of Sudan's most vulnerable people, or approximately 79 percent of the 15.8 million people projected to require humanitarian assistance during the year. The 2023 HRP targets approximately 45 percent more people than the 2022 HRP for Sudan, which requested \$1.9 billion to assist 10.9 million people throughout the country. Relief actors continue to prioritize assistance to vulnerable populations in the Darfur region and the Two Areas—comprising Blue Nile and South Kordofan states—where rising clashes between state and non-state armed groups exacerbated humanitarian needs in 2022. Of the \$1.7 billion in funding requested under the HRP the UN plans to allocate nearly \$629 million towards the food security and livelihoods and the nutrition sectors.

2023 CRP Requests \$556 Million to Support Refugees Needs

The Sudan Commission for Refugees and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) released the 2023 Country Refugee Response Plan (CRP) for Sudan on January 30, requesting \$556 million to support more than 900,000 refugees residing in Sudan. Sudan hosts the second largest refugee population in Africa, hosting approximately 1.1 million refugees and asylum seekers from the Central African Republic, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen, and other countries as of December 31, according to the UN. South Sudanese refugees continue to comprise the largest group of refugees in the country, with an estimated 800,000 South Sudanese residing in Sudan as of December 31, UNHCR reports. Under the 2023 CRP, relief actors will continue to prioritize assistance to vulnerable refugee populations in 13 top priority target localities across Darfur regions, as well as Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, South Kordofan, and White Nile states. Of the \$556 million requested under the plan, \$163 million will support food security assistance and \$122 million will support protection activities, including gender-based violence and child protection.

KEY FIGURES



2.2 Million

People reached with emergency food and nutrition assistance by WFP with USAID/BHA support in December 2022



6.2 Million

People who received outpatient consultations, including nearly 2.4 million children younger than five years of age, through USAID/BHA support and other donors in 2022



23

Number of USAID/BHA partners implementing critical WASH programs

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports multiple UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—while the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) supports one implementing partner—to bolster food security and livelihoods throughout Sudan. In partnership with USAID/BHA, the UN World Food Program (WFP) provides emergency food assistance to people experiencing acute food insecurity countrywide through cash transfers for food and U.S.-, regionally, and locally sourced cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil. With USAID/BHA support, WFP assisted approximately 2.2 million people in Sudan with emergency food and nutrition assistance in December 2022. In addition, USAID/BHA delivered approximately 45,000 metric tons (MT) of U.S.-sourced sorghum—procured through the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust—to Sudan in November 2022 to support WFP’s response to critical food shortages in the country through April 2023. USAID/BHA partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) also provides agricultural inputs and training for smallholder farmers.

HEALTH

USAID/BHA supports IOM, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WHO, and 13 NGOs to provide life-saving health care across Sudan. USAID/BHA has provided essential medicines, supported health facilities, and trained implementing partners to support critical health needs, including coronavirus disease (COVID-19) response efforts. In addition, USAID/BHA partners and State/PRM partners—including UNFPA and UNICEF—support essential health interventions for IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable populations in Sudan.

WASH

USAID/BHA supports IFRC, IOM, UNICEF, WHO, and 19 NGOs to provide emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance throughout Sudan. USAID/BHA partners and State/PRM partners—including UNHCR and UNICEF—assist in preventing and containing communicable disease outbreaks, including malaria and dengue. During Sudan’s annual rainy seasons, usually between May and September, USAID/BHA partners support flood-affected populations with 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.



290,000

Children treated for malnutrition in 2022 by a USAID/BHA support and other donors

NUTRITION

With USAID/BHA or State/PRM's support, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and 15 NGOs 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 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 Administrative 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 October 25 military takeover sparked widespread protests across the country. Military leaders and representatives of civilian pro-democracy parties subsequently signed a preliminary agreement to establish a two-year transitional civilian government on December 5, 2022.
- On October 6, 2022, U.S. Ambassador John T. Godfrey reissued a declaration of humanitarian need in Sudan for FY 2023. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has issued disaster declarations or declarations of humanitarian need due to the complex emergency in Sudan annually since 1987.
- The UN estimates that 15.8 million people will require humanitarian assistance in Sudan in 2023. Access restrictions, bureaucratic impediments, insecurity, and limited funding hinder 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, relief agencies continue to face a challenging operational environment in Sudan.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2023⁴

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination, Information, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$11,000,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$11,000,000

⁴ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of February 10, 2023. For information on the U.S. Government's funding toward the response in FY 2022, refer to Sudan Complex Emergency Fact Sheet #6 released on September 30, 2022, available on the USAID website at <https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work>.

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