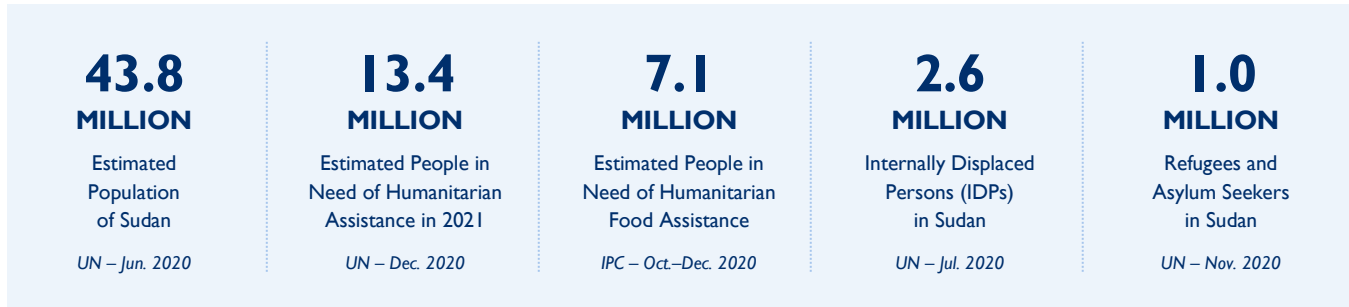


Sudan – Complex Emergency

JANUARY 11, 2021

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- IPC analysis estimates that 7.1 million people required emergency food assistance between October and December; FEWS NET anticipates high food assistance needs through at least mid-2021.
- More than 56,000 Ethiopian refugees enter eastern Sudan between early November and January 5; UNHCR and GoS open second camp to host refugees.
- WFP provides food assistance to more than 250,000 people affected by unprecedented flooding.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Sudan Response in FY 2020 and FY 2021	USAID/BHA ^{1,2}	\$388,241,796
		State/PRM ³
Total		\$487,981,329⁴

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 7

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

²Total USAID/BHA funding includes non-food humanitarian assistance from the former Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and emergency food assistance from the former Office of Food for Peace.

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

⁴This total includes approximately \$32,221,000 in supplemental funding through USAID/BHA and State/PRM for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

FEWS NET, IPC Anticipate Elevated Food Assistance Needs in 2021

An above-average number of households in Sudan will face emergency food assistance needs in 2021 due to the persistent macroeconomic crisis and increased health care needs associated with a recent increase in coronavirus disease (COVID-19) infections, as well as an ongoing influx of Ethiopian refugees from Tigray Region, according to a December report by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Although the ongoing harvest is improving food security outcomes among poor rural households, the number of households facing Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity will remain greater than is typical through at least May 2021, particularly among internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and poor urban households.⁵ Below-average household purchasing power and extremely high prices for staple foods are the primary drivers of ongoing acute food insecurity; prices for sorghum and millet continued to increase in November and December and reached 240–300 percent higher than their respective 2019 prices and seven times higher than the five-year average, reports FEWS NET.

Similarly, a recent IPC analysis, released in November, indicated atypically widespread acute food insecurity in Sudan, estimating that 7.1 million people were facing Crisis—IPC 3—or worse acute food insecurity between October and December, including nearly 1.3 million people likely facing Emergency—IPC 4—conditions. The analysis cited inflation and resultant high prices of food and agricultural inputs, as well as the impact of flooding and displacement, as key drivers of acute food insecurity in Sudan.

More Than 56,000 Ethiopian Refugees Seek Shelter in Eastern Sudan

As of January 5, more than 56,000 people had fled violence in Tigray to seek shelter in eastern Sudan's Blue Nile, Gedaref, and Kassala states since the outbreak of armed conflict between the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and the Ethiopian National Defense Forces (ENDF) in early November, according to the UN. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is continuing efforts to reduce crowding at reception centers by transporting new arrivals from Kassala's Hamdayet and Gedaref's Abderafi border entry points to Gedaref's Tunaydbah and Um Rakuba refugee camps, located further from the Ethiopia–Sudan border.

In coordination with the Government of Sudan (GoS), UNHCR is utilizing existing available land to expand shelter capacity at Um Rakuba; however, the camp was approaching full capacity as of early January. In response, relief actors recently opened Tunaydbah as a second camp to host Ethiopian refugees; Tunaydbah can host as many as 20,000 refugees. However, many new arrivals have expressed hesitancy about relocating to Tunaydbah and Um Rakuba camps, citing concerns about inadequate services and overcrowding, as well as a fear of being unable to return to Ethiopia when security conditions permit.

In November, UNHCR called for approximately \$147 million in donor support to provide assistance through June 2021 for up to 100,000 Ethiopian refugees who may seek shelter in Sudan. The UN agency is prioritizing funding for health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support and for the establishment of up to 10 new resettlement sites in Sudan to accommodate new arrivals. UNHCR said it could revise its planning for up to 200,000 Ethiopian refugees if arrivals significantly increased, which would require additional funding to meet increased humanitarian needs.

⁵ 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 times, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

GoS Signs Peace Deal with SRF

Representatives of the armed opposition group coalition the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF)—comprising the Justice and Equality Movement, the Minni Minawi faction of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA), and the Malik Agar faction of the Sudan People's Liberation Army-North (SPLA-N)—signed a peace agreement with the GoS in Juba on October 3, officially ending years of conflict in specific areas of Blue Nile, South Kordofan State, and Darfur Region, according to international media. However, not all parties to the conflict are signatories to the peace agreement. The Governments of Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States—collectively known as the Troika—issued a joint statement in response, hailing the development as a key step towards a just and sustainable peace in Sudan. Notably, two key holdout armed groups—the Al Nur faction of the SLA and the al-Hilu faction of the SPLA-N—did not sign the agreement.

GoS and GoRSS Agree to Regional Approach for Displaced Populations

On December 4, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and UNHCR announced that the GoS and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) had agreed to a series of steps towards medium- and long-term solutions for the approximately 7 million displaced people originating from and hosted by the two countries, as well as Sudanese and South Sudanese refugees residing in other states. GoS and GoRSS representatives cited both the October 2020 Juba Peace Agreement and the continued efforts to implement the September 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan as the preconditions and foundations for the displacement agreement. Moreover, both governments agreed to prioritize the creation of conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of IDPs and refugees.

IDPs in Darfur and Supporters Continue to Protest UNAMID Withdrawal

The withdrawal of the African Union-UN Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) continued to prompt protests throughout Sudan in late December and early January, with many IDPs and host community members expressing concern that the withdrawal will contribute to increased insecurity, international media report. On December 22, the UN Security Council (UNSC) voted to terminate the UNAMID mandate, effective December 31. As of January 2, demonstrations and sit-ins continued in IDP camps in Darfur, while solidarity protests took place in El Gezira, North Darfur, North Kordofan, River Nile, and South Darfur states demanding the extension of the UNAMID mandate. Thousands of IDPs from the Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur delivered a memorandum to UNAMID during the week of December 28 demanding a reversal of the decision to end the mission and withdraw peacekeeping forces. The IDPs also staged a week-long sit-in in front of the UNAMID office in Kalma.

In addition to continued security provision, IDPs are demanding accountability for atrocities; support for disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) efforts for local armed groups; individual and collective compensation for displaced populations; and the restoration of *hawakeer*—lands traditionally used by a particular clan or tribal group. In accordance with the terms of the October 3 Juba Peace Agreement, the SRF member groups agreed to form a military force consisting of 12,000 troops to protect civilians after the expiration of the UNAMID mandate on December 31.

WFP Assists 2.6 Million People in Sudan Between October and December

In response to ongoing acute food insecurity, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) and implementing partners provided nearly 79,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance and \$10 million in cash vouchers to more than 2.6 million beneficiaries between October and December 2020. Most beneficiaries reached with humanitarian food assistance were IDPs and conflict-affected people in Darfur, government-controlled areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan, and chronically food-insecure

areas of eastern and western Sudan, as well as refugees from South Sudan, flood-affected households, and newly arrived Ethiopian refugees from Tigray.

In collaboration with the GoS and implementing partners, WFP provided food assistance to more than 250,000 flood-affected people in ten states between September and November 2020, the UN agency reports. WFP concluded its response to unprecedented flooding that took place between July and September 2020 and provided assistance beyond the planned target of 247,000 people; beneficiaries received two-week emergency food rations to address flood-related needs. In addition, more than 3,000 flood-affected children ages five years and younger and pregnant and lactating women received nutrition support during the response. To inform future interventions, WFP is conducting post-floods emergency food security assessments in the capital city of Khartoum, as well as in North Kordofan and Central Darfur, North Darfur, and West Darfur states.

National Polio Vaccination Campaign Commences

On November 30, the GoS Ministry of Health (MoH), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO) began the first round of a national polio vaccination campaign intended to curb the current outbreak of circulating vaccine-derived type 2 poliovirus in the country. The campaign is intended to reach more than 8.6 million children across Sudan, according to the MoH. A second, follow-up round of immunizations is planned to commence one month after the completion of the current round. The MoH has called on the media to support the vaccination campaign and assist with the prevention of immunization misinformation. In addition, the MoH has called on armed opposition groups to permit medical teams to access areas under their control, particularly in Blue Nile and South Kordofan.

USAID/BHA Partner Assists Recently Displaced Households in East Darfur

In early and mid-November, USAID/BHA partner the American Refugee Committee (ARC) provided urgently needed humanitarian assistance to nearly 2,600 IDPs residing in East Darfur State’s Melloi locality who had fled clashes between Falata and Massalit communities in South Darfur in mid-October. ARC distributed non-food items—including blankets, buckets, plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, and mosquito nets—to all IDP households sheltering in Melloi. In addition, ARC is providing basic health care services to the IDP population through the operation of an eight-member mobile clinic, which is providing prenatal counseling and COVID-19 awareness education, among other services.

KEY FIGURES



2.6 Million

People supported with emergency food assistance

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports 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.-sourced cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil. With U.S. Government (USG) and other donor support, WFP reached more than 2.6 million people in Sudan with humanitarian food assistance between October and December 2020.



\$37.3 Million

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

HEALTH

USAID/BHA supports the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF, WHO, and 11 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 UNHCR—support essential health interventions for IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Sudan.



\$21.5 Million

In dedicated USG support for WASH programming

WASH

State/PRM and USAID/BHA support WASH programming throughout Sudan to prevent and contain communicable disease outbreaks, including COVID-19, as well as to prevent acute malnutrition in children, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable people. 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.



16

Number of USG implementing partners supporting programming to combat malnutrition

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 health and WASH, as well as agriculture and food security. 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.



155

Number of metric tons of relief supplies airlifted to Sudan for emergency flood response with USG support

SHELTER AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

State/PRM and USAID/BHA support efforts to provide the most vulnerable households in Sudan with emergency relief supplies, such as shelter materials and basic household items. In early September, State/PRM partner UNHCR provided emergency relief supplies to over 170,000 flood-affected individuals across 12 of Sudan's 18 states. Between September 19 and 21, USAID/BHA, in coordination with IOM, airlifted more than 155 MT of critical relief supplies—including blankets, water containers, and plastic sheeting sufficient to provide emergency shelter for 75,000 people—to Khartoum to support ongoing flood-response activities.

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 states, 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 Hamdook 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 \$1.8 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, 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/BHA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; Risk Management Policy and Practice (RMPP); Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS); Health; Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA); Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, Gezira, Khartoum, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, Sennar, South Kordofan, West Darfur	\$4,120,932
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Food Assistance, WASH	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea, Sennar, West Darfur	\$5,000,000
IOM	WASH	Countrywide	\$1,100,000

UNICEF	Health	Countrywide	\$2,518,621
	WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,402
WFP	RMPP, Food Assistance, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$18,200,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$33,939,955
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Multi-sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$12,330,000
UNICEF	Multi-sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,110,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$17,440,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2021			\$51,379,955

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
FUNDING IN SUDAN FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY			
USAID/BHA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; Cash Transfers for Food; Complementary Services; ERMS; Food Vouchers; Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management and Assessments (HCIMA); Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications; 1,730 MT in Local, Regional, and International Food Procurement (LRIP); MPCA; Nutrition; Program Support; RMPP; WASH	Countrywide	\$73,497,021
IOM	Health, HCIMA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIMA	Darfur-wide	\$700,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	HCIMA	Abyei	\$380,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, HCIMA	Countrywide	\$3,798,674
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$17,000,000
	250 MT in LRIP	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Red Sea, Sinnar, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan, White Nile	\$1,500,000
	1,680 MT in U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance (USIK)		\$7,991,600
UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, South Kordofan	\$1,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, 10,947 MT in LRIP		\$58,800,000
	155,370 MT in USIK	Countrywide	\$139,192,257
	Logistics Support		\$8,900,000
WHO	Health, HCIMA, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000

	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities		\$538,000
	Program Support		\$4,289
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$326,301,841
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Multi-sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$69,300,000
UNICEF	Multi-sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$7,800,000
IOM	Multi-sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$978,533
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$78,078,533
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN SUDAN IN FY 2020			\$404,380,374

FUNDING IN SUDAN FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE²			
USAID/BHA			
Implementing Partners	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services, Food Vouchers, Health, MPCA, WASH	Countrywide	\$11,199,864
IOM	ERMS, HCIMA, Health, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,500,000
OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$400,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,200,000
WFP	Food Vouchers, Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$4,700,136
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$28,000,000
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross	Health	Countrywide	\$850,000
UNHCR	Health	Countrywide	\$3,371,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$4,221,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE IN SUDAN IN FY 2020			\$32,221,000

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020	\$354,301,841
TOTAL State/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020	\$82,299,533
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020	\$436,601,374

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of January 11, 2021.

² USAID/BHA funding in FY 2020 and FY 2021 supports the following NGO partners in Sudan: ADRA, ARC, CARE, Concern, CRS, GOAL, IMC, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Church Aid, Relief International, SCF, Vétérinaires sans Frontières Germany, WRI, War Child Canada, World Vision, Inc. (USA), and iMMAP.

³ Humanitarian funding for the complex emergency in Sudan includes \$998,674 for the ongoing desert locust response. For additional information regarding the Sudan desert locust response, please refer to the USAID/BHA East Africa Desert Locust Crisis Fact Sheet.

⁴ Figures represent supplemental International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funding committed for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities as of September 30, 2020.

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