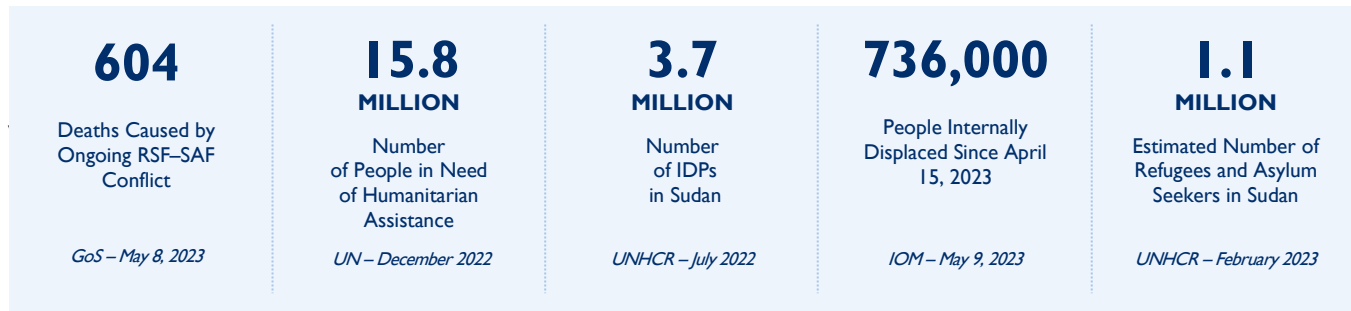


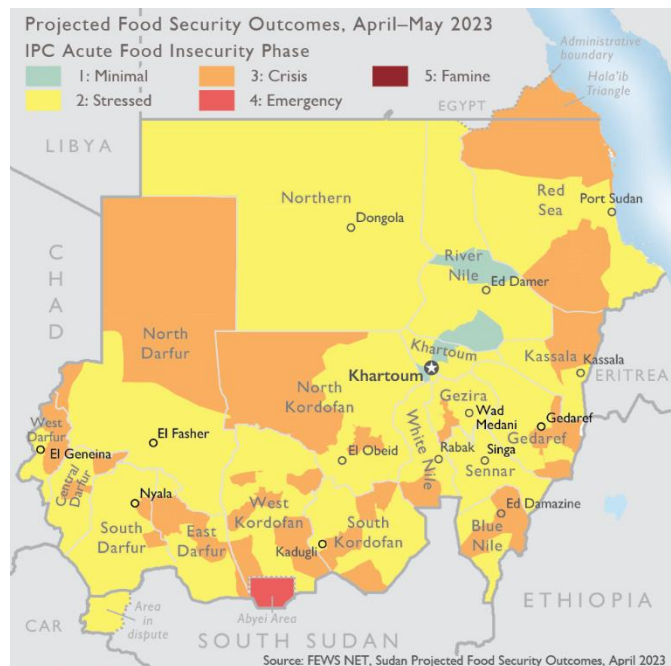
Sudan – Complex Emergency

MAY 12, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- RSF and SAF elements continue to attack civilian and humanitarian targets in Sudan, which has severely damaged the country’s health sector and led to worsening food insecurity. On May 11, leaders of the two sides signed a commitment to protect civilians and secure humanitarian access.
- After nearly a month of fighting between the RSF and SAF, more than 736,000 people have been displaced within Sudan, many of whom urgently require assistance, according to IOM. More than 150,000 people have also fled to neighboring countries.
- Relief actors, including USAID/BHA and State/PRM partners, are working to provide emergency assistance in Sudan and adapt existing programs to current security conditions.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Sudan Response in FY 2023

USAID/BHA¹ \$162,552,460

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

Total \$162,552,460

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

RSF and SAF Commit to Protection of Civilians as Conflict Continues

Nearly one month after the start of the conflict on April 15, clashes between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)—a paramilitary force—and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) continue to result in civilian casualties and generate humanitarian needs, particularly in and around Sudan’s capital city of Khartoum and in Darfur and Kordofan regions.² The Government of Sudan (GoS) Ministry of Health reported that at least 604 people had been killed and more than 5,100 injured between April 15 and May 9, including 199 deaths and injury to 3,157 people in Khartoum. As of May 11, fighting was ongoing in several neighborhoods of Khartoum and in neighboring Bahri and Omdurman cities, with SAF forces launching an offensive on May 9 targeting RSF elements that have occupied residential districts and strategic sites in the area, according to international media. In addition to the conflict in Khartoum, international media also reported fighting in North Kordofan’s capital city of El Obeid on May 11. Security conditions also remain tense across Darfur, with periodic clashes between RSF and SAF elements and between community groups being reported. According to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, civilians of all ages are experiencing gender-based violence and other human rights abuses in conflict-affected areas, with both targeted and indiscriminate attacks affecting humanitarian staff.

On May 11, following U.S. government (USG)-backed negotiations between RSF and SAF leadership in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, leaders of the two military forces signed an agreement committing to protect civilians and facilitate humanitarian access in Sudan, including by withdrawing security forces from hospitals and guaranteeing the security of humanitarian organizations. While this represents a potential milestone in efforts to alleviate the impact of the conflict on the Sudanese people, the two sides have not yet agreed to a ceasefire to facilitate humanitarian activities; additionally, previously agreed-upon ceasefires between the RSF and SAF have not been upheld.

Conflict Drives Multifaceted Humanitarian Crisis

In addition to causing direct civilian casualties and generating mass displacement, the conflict in Sudan has worsened the humanitarian crisis in the country, with the health sector being particularly heavily affected. In Khartoum, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports that 60 percent of hospitals have shut down completely and more than 20 percent are only able to carry out limited operations. According to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), at least 28 hospitals nationwide were attacked between April 15 and May 5, including all hospitals in South Darfur’s Nyala city and West Darfur’s El Geneina city, killing at least eight people and injuring 18 others; recorded incidents include a May 4 attack on a maternity hospital in Khartoum. The UN agency estimates that the fighting has disrupted access to critical health services for 219,000 pregnant women in Khartoum alone and that more than 80,000 women and girls of reproductive age—including nearly 8,000 pregnant women in urgent need of reproductive health services—have been displaced nationwide. Health workers and vehicles have also been targeted outside of hospital facilities, according to the non-governmental organization (NGO) Insecurity Insight. Additionally, conflict-related damage to cold chain facilities has limited access to life-saving vaccines, with the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) estimating that more than 1 million polio vaccines had been destroyed as of May 5.

On May 12, UNICEF reported that Khartoum’s SAMIL factory, the largest source of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) in Sudan, had been destroyed by fire as a result of the conflict. The factory

² Darfur Region comprises the following states: Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur. Kordofan Region comprises the following states: North Kordofan, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan.

produced 60 percent of RUTF used to treat children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Sudan in 2022. In addition to the RUTF lost in the fire—estimated to have been sufficient to treat 14,500 children—UNICEF warns that the destruction of the factory will hinder efforts to scale up nutrition services in Sudan to meet the needs of children during the conflict. UNICEF estimates that nutrition treatment for 50,000 children experiencing SAM has been disrupted by the fighting but reports that 80 percent of outpatient therapeutic programs in Sudan are still operating as of May 12.

The conflict also continues to generate shortages of cash, food, fuel, and water across much of the country, particularly in areas directly affected by the conflict and those heavily dependent on Khartoum for resources. The UN World Food Program (WFP) estimates that the number of food-insecure people in Sudan will increase by more than 2 million in the next three to six months, reaching a total of at least 19 million people, or nearly 40 percent of Sudan's population. More than half the populations of Blue Nile, North Darfur, Red Sea, West Darfur, and West Kordofan states are projected to be acutely food-insecure by the end of this period. Additionally, a March 2023 WFP analysis, conducted prior to the outbreak of conflict, found that 14.8 million households nationwide could not afford the local food basket, consisting of staple foods necessary to sustain household food security. WFP projects that the conflict will drive a 25 percent increase in the price of this food basket over the next three to six months if it continues, resulting in more than 18 million people being unable to meet their basic food needs on the open market.

Worsening Displacement Crisis Generates Humanitarian Needs Regionwide

The regional displacement crisis resulting from the conflict in Sudan continues to accelerate. As of May 9, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated that more than 736,000 people had been internally displaced as a result of the conflict, more than double the 334,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) recorded on May 1. Approximately two-thirds of those internally displaced by the conflict originated from Khartoum State, most of whom have sought refuge elsewhere in Sudan; IOM reports that West Nile, West Darfur, Northern, River Nile, and Al Jazirah states currently host the country's largest populations of conflict-related IDPs, which consist of both Sudanese and third-country nationals. Although the ongoing conflict has prevented an assessment of humanitarian needs among IDPs, the rapid increase in displacement is likely to place further strain on available resources in destination areas in the coming weeks.

In addition to those displaced within Sudan, U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that more than 164,000 people had fled Sudan for neighboring countries as of May 11, including refugees, asylum seekers, and returnees. Approximately 50,000 people, primarily South Sudanese nationals returning to their home country, had crossed into South Sudan as of May 10, most of whom were entering the country by boat at Renk town in South Sudan's Upper Nile State and required humanitarian assistance upon arrival. In Chad, UNHCR and the Government of Chad estimated that more than 28,000 people had entered the country from Darfur as of May 11, many of whom are currently residing in makeshift shelters or in the open air in areas close to the border with Sudan; WFP, which had provided food assistance to more than 18,000 refugees in Chad as of May 10, has reported major increases in prices of basic supplies in areas of eastern Chad hosting new arrivals. In Egypt, nearly 74,000 people—largely Sudanese refugees—had crossed into the country from Sudan as of May 8, according to the Government of Egypt. UNHCR reports that many people fleeing Sudan continue to experience difficulty receiving approval to cross into Egypt, and the number of new arrivals has outpaced available support services at border entry points. In particular, many new arrivals lack access to cash due to the collapse of Sudan's banking system, leaving them unable to meet basic needs or pay for onward

transportation into Egypt. Smaller numbers of people have entered Ethiopia and Central African Republic (CAR), which have received 17,500 and more than 9,700 new arrivals, respectively, according to UNHCR and the countries' governments. Both countries had severe levels of humanitarian needs prior to the onset of the crisis in Sudan. In CAR, newly arrived Central African and Sudanese nationals are sheltering in Vakaga Prefecture's Am-Dafock town and require food, protection, and other assistance. Although food and other essential items reached Am-Dafock on May 7, UNHCR and other relief actors are working with the Government of CAR to identify safer and more accessible locations that could host longer-term migrant facilities. In Ethiopia, new arrivals—45 percent of whom are returning Ethiopian nationals—are concentrated in Amhara Region's Metema town. State/PRM partner UNHCR is constructing 25 communal shelters to accommodate an estimated 1,200 to 1,500 people in Metema, of which eight had been completed as of May 11.

State/PRM partners UNHCR and IOM and other humanitarian organizations are working with the governments of CAR, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan to provide food, health, protection, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and other urgently needed assistance to asylum seekers, refugees, returnees, and host communities as needs continue to escalate. On May 4, UNHCR released a regional refugee response plan for the Sudan refugee crisis, requesting \$445 million to provide assistance to a projected total of 860,000 refugees and returnees in the region through October.

Relief Actors Continue Providing Assistance Despite Attacks on Humanitarian Targets

The fighting in Sudan has severely limited humanitarian access, and some organizations have been forced to halt activities in the country due to attacks on humanitarian staff and looting of facilities. Despite these challenges, other relief actors—including USAID/BHA and State/PRM partners—remain present in the country and are working to adapt operations in light of the conflict. As of May 10, with USAID/BHA support, WFP had provided food assistance to more than 35,500 people in Gedaref and Kassala states since resuming activities in Sudan on May 1. The UN agency plans to reach more than 384,000 people across Al Jazirah, Gedaref, Kassala, and White Nile states in the coming days and is working to reestablish operations in Blue Nile, although additional supplies are needed to achieve these goals. Additionally, the UN reports that health workers in North Darfur and South Darfur are reactivating health facilities at great personal risk, and USAID/BHA partner WHO has been able to conduct limited deliveries of urgently-needed health supplies to facilities in Sudan; an additional shipment of supplies is awaiting customs clearance in Red Sea's Port Sudan city for onward distribution to Al Jazirah, Gedaref, Kassala, Sennar, and White Nile states. As of May 11, four flights carrying humanitarian supplies had arrived in Port Sudan in recent days, according to the UN. Additionally, with State/PRM support and in coordination with the GoS, UNHCR has begun distributing relief items to refugees who have relocated to Port Sudan.

KEY FIGURES



11,300

MT of food and nutrition assistance distributed by WFP with USAID/BHA support in February

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support multiple UN agencies and NGOs to bolster food security and livelihoods throughout Sudan. In partnership with USAID/BHA, WFP provides emergency food assistance to people experiencing acute food insecurity countrywide through cash transfers for food and U.S.-sourced and locally and regionally procured cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil. With USAID/BHA support, WFP assisted approximately 1.1 million people in Sudan with emergency food and nutrition assistance in

February. 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.



5.6 Million

People who received medical and pharmaceutical supplies across Sudan through USAID/BHA partners UNICEF and WHO in 2022

HEALTH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, and 13 NGOs to provide life-saving health care across Sudan. USAID/BHA partners provide essential medicines, support health facilities, and train implementing partners to support critical health needs, including coronavirus disease (COVID-19) response efforts. In addition, USAID/BHA and State/PRM partners—including UNFPA and UNICEF—support essential health interventions for IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable populations in Sudan.



9,700

Children ages five years and younger screened for acute malnutrition at USAID/BHA partner World Relief nutrition centers in February

NUTRITION

With USAID/BHA and State/PRM support, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and 14 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. USAID/BHA-supported nutrition programming includes educational activities and malnutrition treatment focused on children and pregnant and lactating women. In March, with USAID/BHA support, UNICEF announced the arrival of more than 65,000 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food—a life-saving nutrition commodity—to treat wasting in an estimated 65,000 children ages five years and younger in 2023.



692,000

Refugees and asylum seekers reached with access to safe drinking water in 2022 by State/PRM partner UNHCR

WASH

USAID/BHA supports IOM, UNICEF, WHO, and 18 NGOs to provide emergency WASH assistance throughout Sudan. USAID/BHA and State/PRM partners—including UNHCR and UNICEF—assist in preventing and containing communicable disease outbreaks, including dengue and malaria. 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. With State/PRM support, UNICEF upgraded water infrastructure to a solar-powered water system to benefit an estimated 5,000 individuals, including refugees and their livestock, in South Darfur’s Um Dafoug locality in March.

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 SAF, armed opposition groups, militias, and ethnic groups in Abyei Administrative Area, Blue Nile, Darfur Region, and South Kordofan has resulted in increasing food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH needs, which have been compounded by the ongoing economic crisis.
- In April 2019, a civilian uprising grew out of protests against fuel shortages, high prices for bread, and other economic issues. On April 11, 2019, 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 SAF 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 Jabal Marrah, relief agencies continue to face a challenging operational environment in Sudan.
- Fighting between RSF and SAF elements across Sudan began on April 15, 2023, significantly escalating the humanitarian crisis in the country. On April 23, USAID/BHA activated a Nairobi, Kenya-based Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and Washington-based Response Management Team to coordinate the USG response to escalating needs.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2023¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination, Information, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$8,000,000

UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIMA	Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Khartoum, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan, White Nile	\$600,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur	\$3,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$107,994,174
	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$32,696,000
	Program Support		\$262,286
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$162,552,460

³ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect funding that has been committed or obligated as of April 26, 2023.

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)