

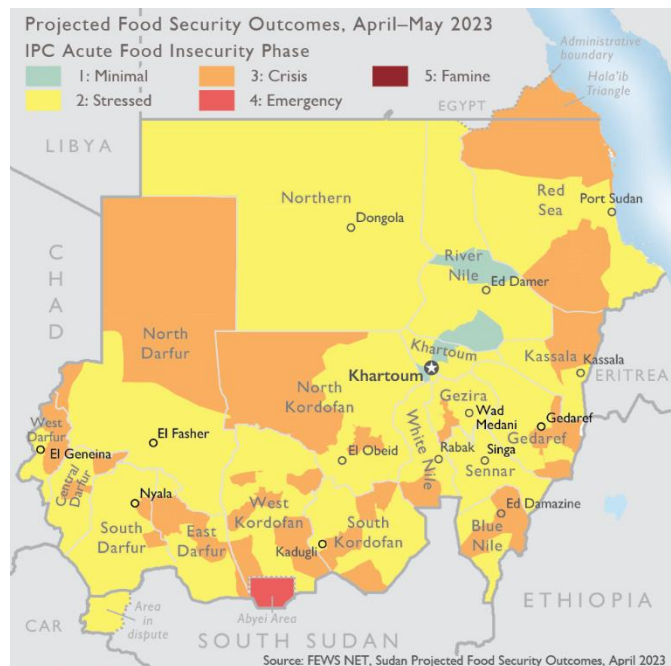
Sudan – Complex Emergency

MAY 19, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

700	24.7 MILLION	3.7 MILLION	843,000	1.1 MILLION
Deaths Caused by Ongoing RSF–SAF Conflict	Number of People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance	Number of IDPs in Sudan	People Internally Displaced Since April 15, 2023	Estimated Number of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan
<i>GoS – May 13, 2023</i>	<i>UN – May 2023</i>	<i>UNHCR – July 2022</i>	<i>IOM – May 16, 2023</i>	<i>UNHCR – March 2023</i>

- Clashes between the RSF and SAF continue in and around Sudan’s capital city of Khartoum, significantly impacting civilians and generating mass displacement. Conflict is also ongoing in parts of Darfur and Kordofan regions.
- On May 17, the UN issued a revised HRP for Sudan requesting nearly \$2.6 billion in 2023 to meet the needs of 18.1 million people. UNHCR simultaneously released a regional RRP requiring \$470.4 million to support people fleeing Sudan through October.
- The U.S. Department of State has announced \$143 million in assistance for displaced populations regionwide, and USAID announced an additional \$103 million in funding to support Sudan and neighboring countries experiencing the impacts of the crisis on May 19.



TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING	USAID/BHA ¹	\$167,575,411
	State/PRM ²	\$54,330,000
For the Sudan Response in FY 2023	Total	\$221,905,411

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

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

² U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

RSF–SAF Conflict Continues to Generate Casualties, Significant Humanitarian Needs Despite Civilian Protection Agreement

Clashes between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)—a paramilitary force—and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) continue to result in civilian casualties, mass displacement, and humanitarian needs after more than one month of heavy fighting, particularly in and around Khartoum and in Darfur and Kordofan.³ As of May 13, the conflict in Sudan had resulted in at least 700 deaths and injury to more than 5,500 people, according to the Government of Sudan (GoS) Ministry of Health (MoH), although this is likely an undercount. In addition to the ongoing clashes between RSF and SAF elements in Khartoum and neighboring Bahri and Omdurman cities, fighting has continued in other urban centers in Darfur and Kordofan. In West Darfur’s capital city of El Geneina and the surrounding area, clashes between ethnic Arab and Masalit community members resumed on May 12 after a temporary lull in hostilities, with at least 450 reported deaths as of May 15, according to the MoH; local media estimate the death toll across West Darfur to be at least 2,000. In West Kordofan, intercommunal fighting on May 8 resulted in 25 deaths and injury to 90 people. Separately, fighting in West Nile State’s Kosti city killed 29 people and injured 40 others before community members agreed to a localized ceasefire, the MoH reports.

Despite the signing by both parties to the conflict of the Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan on May 11, attacks on health facilities and other civilian infrastructure continue, with just 16 percent of health facilities in Khartoum operating at full capacity, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). Additionally, international media—citing GoS officials and human rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—report multiple incidents of gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual assault, committed by uniformed personnel in El Geneina and Khartoum since the fighting began. The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) notes that the ongoing fighting has severely curtailed access to GBV prevention and response services, as well as other protection programs in conflict-affected areas of Darfur and Khartoum. The conflict has also resulted in price increases and shortages of basic goods and disrupted markets across much of the country. Moreover, water shortages are ongoing across much of Sudan, with more than 1 million people in Khartoum State relying on unsafe drinking water from the Nile River, according to the UN.

Since the conflict began, more than 843,000 people have been internally displaced in Sudan, with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) expecting the internal displacement of an additional 1.8 million people should the fighting continue. More than 70 percent of those already internally displaced by the conflict originate from Khartoum State, with the remainder largely coming from Darfur and Kordofan; White Nile, West Darfur, River Nile, and Northern states host the largest internally displaced person (IDP) populations in Sudan. Many of these areas already hosted protracted displaced populations prior to the conflict, and the arrival of new IDPs has further strained the availability of basic services, according to the UN. Additionally, more than 248,000 people had crossed from Sudan into neighboring countries as of May 17, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports. Egypt, South Sudan, and Chad have received the largest number of new arrivals, with 113,000 people, 62,000 people, and 60,000 people, respectively, entering these countries since the outbreak of conflict.

³ 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.

Relief Actors Scale Up Emergency Assistance Despite Access Limitations

Although humanitarian access to conflict-affected areas of Sudan remains limited, relief actors—including USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) and U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) partners—are mobilizing assistance within Sudan and for new arrivals and host community members in bordering areas of neighboring countries. As of May 11, with support from USAID/BHA and other partners, the UN World Food Program (WFP) had provided emergency food assistance to 50,000 people in Gedaref, Kassala, and White Nile states. USAID/BHA partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is also working to maintain services for displaced children and families. State/PRM partner, UNHCR has registered over 4,000 refugees who relocated from conflicted-affected parts of the country to a former refugee site in Gedaref. UNHCR will integrate the refugees into existing camps in the coming days. The USAID/BHA- and State/PRM-funded and WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service is conducting humanitarian flights to Red Sea State’s Port Sudan city and scaling up service to and from areas of Chad and South Sudan along their respective borders with Sudan. Additionally, Médecins Sans Frontières has begun deworming and vaccination of children arriving in Chad, and U.S. government (USG) partner UNHCR and WFP are distributing food supplies and hygiene kits to new arrivals in Central African Republic (CAR). State/PRM is also supporting UNHCR to provide core relief items and construct humanitarian facilities at displaced person sites in Ethiopia in collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia. In Egypt, as of May 15, UNHCR had provided nearly 141,000 bottles of water, 10,000 hygiene kits, and 5,000 packs of sanitary napkins to new arrivals through the Egyptian Red Crescent.

UN Releases HRP and RRP to Address Impact of Conflict

On May 17, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) released a revised 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Sudan, which reflects current and projected increases in humanitarian need in the country as a result of the ongoing conflict. According to the HRP, 24.7 million people are now projected to require humanitarian assistance in Sudan in 2023, an increase of nearly 60 percent from the 15.8 million people estimated to be in need in the original 2023 HRP, which was published in November 2022. The revised HRP notes that ongoing fighting has been concentrated in heavily populated areas and includes attacks on civilian targets in violation of international humanitarian law. Vulnerable groups are being exposed to severe protection risks, including widespread GBV, and food, health, and nutrition services have been heavily disrupted. The revised HRP requests nearly \$2.6 billion to provide humanitarian assistance to 18.1 million people in 2023, a 47 percent increase in funding requirements from the \$1.7 billion requested to assist 12.5 million people in the original HRP. Under the revised HRP, humanitarian actors, including USAID/BHA and State/PRM partners, plan to expand critical health, protection, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and other programming to meet the basic needs of communities in areas that have seen a substantial deterioration of conditions, including urban locations in Central Darfur, Khartoum, North Darfur, Northern, North Kordofan, and South Darfur. The revised HRP includes a major expansion of planned assistance in parts of central and eastern Sudan that were not experiencing high levels of humanitarian need before the conflict. The UN notes that easing of bureaucratic impediments, effective coordination, financial resources from donors, and improved humanitarian access will be critical in reaching the goals set by the HRP.

UNHCR also released its Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) on May 17, which outlines a comprehensive regional response to cross-border displacement based on the assumption that more than 1 million refugees, returnees, and third-country nationals will have fled Sudan by the end of October. Prior to the outbreak of conflict, Sudan hosted more than 1.1 million refugees and asylum seekers—approximately 150,000 of whom have since fled to other parts of Sudan, their countries of origin, or other neighboring countries—and more than 3.7 million IDPs. Initial assessments indicate that cash

assistance, food, health, shelter, and WASH assistance are the largest areas of need among new arrivals. Additionally, onward movement away from border areas presents severe financial and logistical challenges, especially in CAR and South Sudan. The RRP requests \$470.4 million to support the activities of 140 partners across CAR, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan through October, with Chad and Egypt set to receive the largest financial investment. Relief actors, including USG partners, will use this funding to support host country government efforts to meet the immediate basic needs of new arrivals, particularly at border crossings.

United States Announces \$246 Million in Initial Funding for Sudan Response

On May 17, the U.S. Department of State announced nearly \$143 million in new funding from State/PRM for UNHCR and other international organizations to provide assistance to populations within Sudan and in neighboring countries, including those affected by the conflict. State/PRM partners are mobilizing resources to aid displaced populations, and the new funding will support the provision of core relief items and health, protection, shelter, WASH, and other assistance for refugees, IDPs, and other conflict-affected populations throughout the region.

Separately, on May 19, USAID Administrator Samantha Power announced an initial \$103 million in new USAID humanitarian funding to support the regionwide response to the crisis. Administrator Power made the announcement during a visit to Chad to meet with USG partners supporting new arrivals and host community members in eastern Chad. The new funding includes \$50 million for activities within Sudan, as well as \$22 million for South Sudan, \$17 million for Chad, \$8 million for CAR, and \$6 million for Egypt to help manage increased humanitarian needs resulting from the ongoing crisis. USAID continues to urge other international donors to mobilize assistance to address critical funding gaps in the coming months.

In Sudan, newly announced USAID humanitarian assistance will support partners providing critical relief supplies, including food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance; funding will also support existing mechanisms to provide quick and flexible funding to local organizations carrying out activities on the ground. The \$22 million in additional assistance for South Sudan will support emergency food, nutrition, and other assistance for new arrivals at points of entry, transit sites, and destination areas. The new funding for Chad includes support for WFP to provide in-kind food and cash assistance to more than 135,000 people, including newly arrived refugees from Sudan and refugees already in Chad, as well as maintain UNHAS operations to and from eastern Chad. In CAR, USAID will support partners to provide life-saving assistance to both new arrivals and vulnerable host community members in Vakaga Prefecture, which borders Sudan. Finally, new funding for Egypt will support WFP to provide cash-based and in-kind food and nutrition assistance to a projected 300,000 new arrivals at the border with 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



9,700

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



692,000

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

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, USG partners—including UNFPA and UNICEF—support essential health interventions for IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable populations in Sudan.

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.

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, USG partners have improved access to safe drinking water and provided hygiene awareness sessions to conflict-affected populations, as well as other populations in need.

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, and South Kordofan has resulted in increased 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 (DHN) in Sudan for FY 2023. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has issued disaster declarations or DHNs due to the complex emergency in Sudan annually since 1987.
- 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, D.C.-based Response Management Team to coordinate the USG response to escalating needs.
- The UN estimates that 24.7 million people require humanitarian assistance in Sudan in 2023, an increase from 15.8 million estimated to be in need prior to the RSF-SAF conflict. 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, relief agencies continue to face a challenging operational environment in Sudan, compounded by the April 2023 outbreak of conflict.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2023⁴

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
IOM	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
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
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WFP	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		\$285,237
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$167,575,411
State/PRM⁵			
Implementing Partners	Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,800,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Countrywide	\$46,800,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$1,730,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$54,330,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$221,905,411

⁴ 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 May 19, 2023.

⁵ To date in FY 2023, State/PRM has also provided \$102,310,000 for humanitarian organizations assisting displaced populations in neighboring countries, including those impacted by the Sudan conflict.

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)