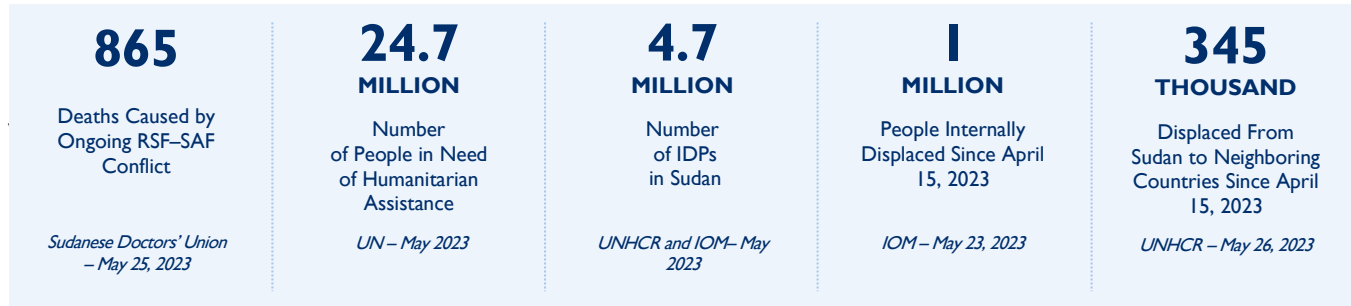


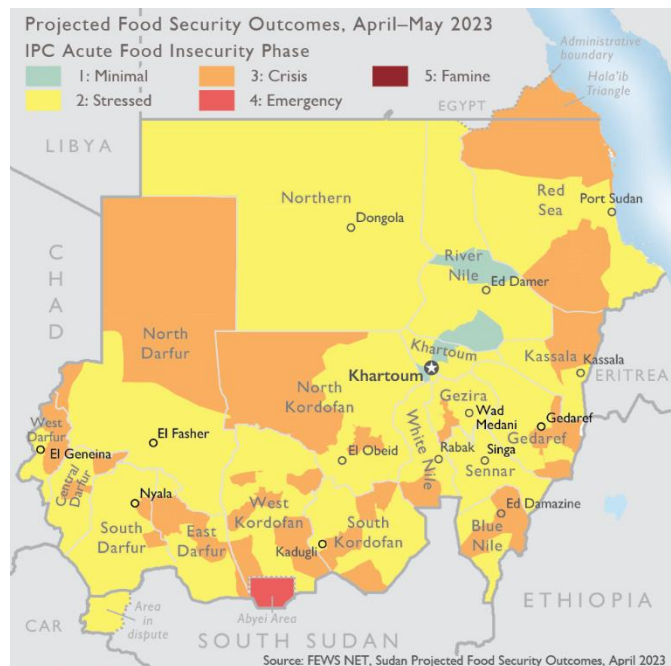
# Sudan – Complex Emergency

MAY 25, 2023

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- The RSF and SAF agreed to a weeklong humanitarian ceasefire that took effect on May 22. Despite some ceasefire violations, international media report that the truce has led to a reduction in hostilities across several cities throughout Sudan.
- Nearly 1.4 million people have been displaced throughout Sudan since the RSF–SAF conflict began on April 15, according to IOM and UNHCR. This includes more than 1 million IDPs and more than 345,000 people who have fled Sudan for neighboring countries.
- NGOs and the UN continue to face access impediments due to bureaucratic constraints and persistent insecurity.



<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING</b>	USAID/BHA <sup>1</sup>	\$185,629,884
For the Sudan Response in Sudan and Neighboring Countries in FY 2023	State/PRM <sup>2</sup>	\$54,330,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$239,959,884</b>

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

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

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

## **KEY DEVELOPMENTS**

### **RSF and SAF Agree to Weeklong Humanitarian Ceasefire**

As part of ongoing negotiations between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)—a paramilitary force—and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), the RSF and SAF agreed to a weeklong humanitarian ceasefire that took effect on May 22. Under the agreement, the conflicting parties agreed to support the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance, restore essential services, and withdraw forces from hospitals and other public facilities. The agreement additionally aims to facilitate the safe passage of humanitarian workers and commodities.

The ceasefire agreement also established a monitoring mechanism, which includes representatives from the U.S., Saudi Arabia, RSF, and SAF and allows the international community to keep track of ceasefire violations. Both the RSF and SAF have accused the other group of violations as of May 24, including SAF allegations that RSF troops continue to occupy hospitals in Sudan's capital city of Khartoum. Additionally, on May 24, the SAF accused the RSF of attacking West Darfur State's capital city of El Geneina and Central Darfur State's capital of Zalingei, as well as continuing its attempt to place North Kordofan State's El Obeid city under siege, according to local media. However, the RSF claimed that they were forced to respond to a series of unprovoked SAF attacks in El Obeid on May 24, during which the RSF seized and destroyed several SAF tanks. Despite these claims, international media report that the ceasefire has led to a reduction in fighting in several areas with high levels of conflict, including El Geneina, Khartoum, and South Darfur State's capital city of Nyala.

### **Nearly 1.4 Million People Displaced in Sudan Crisis**

As of May 26, nearly 1.4 million people have been displaced throughout Sudan since the outbreak of conflict between the RSF and SAF on April 15, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This includes more than 1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and more than 345,000 asylum seekers, migrants, refugees, and returnees displaced to neighboring countries. Relief actors expect displacement to increase in the coming days, as the ongoing ceasefire may provide people in conflict-affected areas opportunities to safely travel elsewhere in Sudan or to neighboring countries.

Nearly 70 percent of all displaced people fled heavy fighting in Khartoum, while an additional 24 percent were displaced from West Darfur. According to IOM, nearly 80 percent of displaced people are sheltering in host communities, with only 9 percent of displaced people sheltering in formal camp settings. Priority needs for displaced people include food assistance, health care, and shelter support. Of the 345,000 people displaced from Sudan to neighboring countries, nearly 159,000 have fled to Egypt, an estimated 90,000 have fled to Chad, and more than 72,000 have fled to South Sudan.

### **Lack of Humanitarian Access Continues to Constrain Relief Efforts in Sudan**

Although the RSF and SAF agreed to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance as part of the ceasefire that began on May 22, relief actors remain unable to reach many people in need with assistance due to bureaucratic impediments and continued insecurity. UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) a.i. in Sudan Abdou Dieng issued a statement on May 24, noting that humanitarian actors plan to reach more than 4 million people throughout Sudan with assistance through 89 planned movements of relief commodities during the ceasefire, if conditions allow. As part of his statement, HC Dieng urged RSF and SAF authorities to ease bureaucratic impediments and create a security environment that is permissive of the transportation of aid workers and relief commodities.

Despite the planned relief movements and distributions outlined in HC Dieng’s statement, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) confirm that bureaucratic impediments—including long wait times for visas and security permits—and insecurity—including ongoing attacks on aid workers, looting of relief supplies, and theft of vehicles—continue to be significant barriers to humanitarian access throughout Sudan, according to international media.

## **Despite Access Impediments, USG Partners Provide Assistance to Address Urgent Needs in Sudan and Neighboring Countries**

With support from State/PRM, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and partner organizations have delivered two containers of core relief items, including blankets, jerry cans, and sleeping mats, to newly displaced people in White Nile State, with an additional five containers en route. Furthermore, UNHCR has distributed personal hygiene kits to hospitals throughout Sudan, including 21 kits to Saudi Hospital in North Darfur State’s capital city of El Fasher. In Chad, UNHCR and partner organizations have transported hygiene and shelter supplies, along with other relief items—including 54,000 bars of soap, more than 15,400 plastic sheets, and more than 7,400 blankets—for distribution throughout Chad’s Borota city along the Chad–Sudan border, as of mid-May. Also in Chad, UNHCR and partner organizations have screened more than 5,400 newly arrived children for malnutrition, reached nearly 2,300 people with health and nutrition awareness campaigns, and assisted with the delivery of 60 babies since April 15.

USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) has reached nearly 458,000 people in East Darfur, Gedaref, Gezira, Kassala, North Darfur, South Darfur, and White Nile states with food and nutrition assistance, using USAID/BHA and other donor funding. This includes nearly 454,000 people reached with unconditional in-kind food assistance and more than 4,000 people reached through targeted supplementary feeding programs between May 3 and 21. Additionally, nearly 34,000 metric tons (MT) of WFP sorghum—funded by USAID/BHA—arrived in Red Sea State’s capital city of Port Sudan on May 18 for further distribution throughout the country. This USAID/BHA-funded food assistance will continue to support efforts to address high levels of food insecurity throughout Sudan. According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), up to 8 million people throughout Sudan are expected to face Crisis—IPC 3—or higher levels of food insecurity between May and November.<sup>3</sup>

### **KEY FIGURES**



**33,900**

MT of USAID/BHA-funded sorghum arrived in Port Sudan in late May

## **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 nearly 458,000 people in Sudan with emergency food and nutrition assistance between May 3 and 21. In addition, USAID/BHA delivered approximately 33,900 MT of sorghum to Sudan in late May to support WFP’s response to food

<sup>3</sup> 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.

insecurity, which has been further exacerbated by the conflict.



**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, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN World Health Organization (WHO), UNHCR, 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.



**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 water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities. USAID/BHA-supported nutrition programming includes educational activities and malnutrition treatment focused on children and pregnant and lactating women.



**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 water, sanitation, and hygiene (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, which usually takes place 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 states 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 2023<sup>4</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>FUNDING IN SUDAN FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE</b>			
USAID/BHA			
IOM	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
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	\$23,000,000
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		\$289,710
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING IN SUDAN IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$182,579,884</b>
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partners	Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,800,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Countrywide	\$46,800,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$1,730,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$54,330,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN SUDAN IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$236,909,884</b>

## USG REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2023

<b>FUNDING IN CHAD FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE</b>			
USAID/BHA			
WFP	Food Assistance, Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$3,050,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN CHAD IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$3,050,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$185,629,884</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$54,330,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$239,959,884</b>

<sup>4</sup> 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 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)