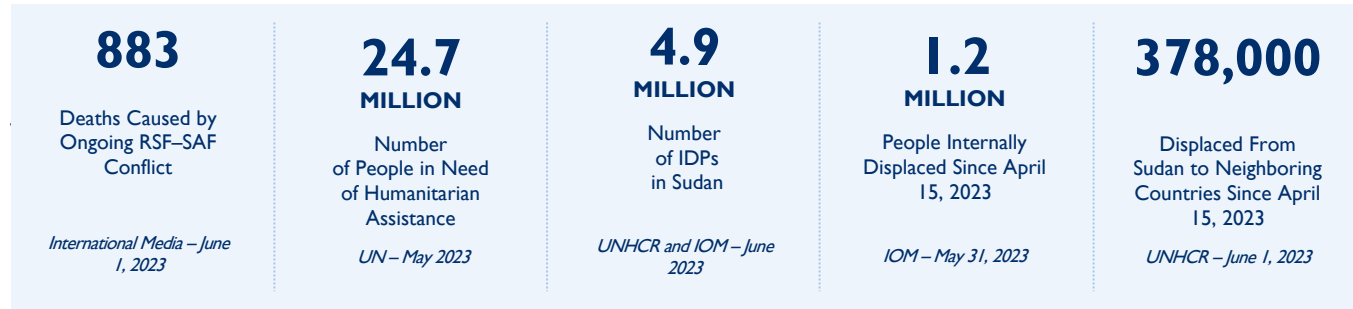


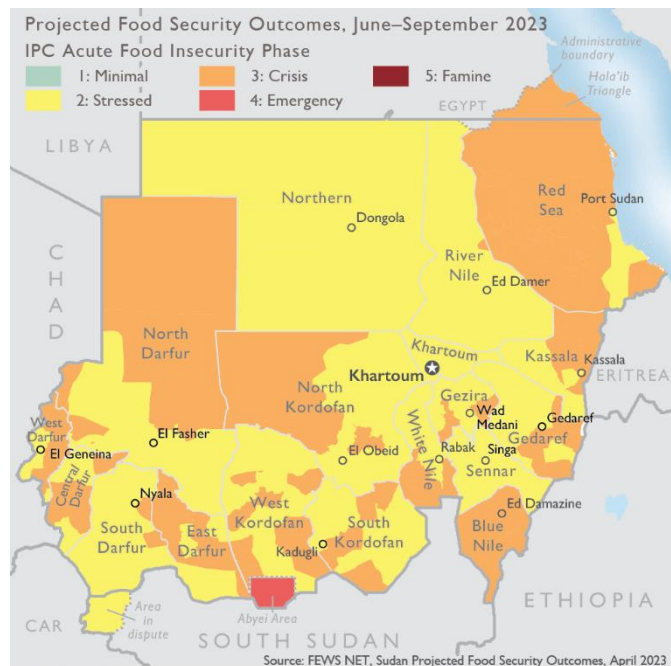
Sudan – Complex Emergency

JUNE 2, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- SAF representatives withdrew from ongoing ceasefire negotiations with the RSF in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia on May 31, according to international media.
- Limited humanitarian access continues to exacerbate food insecurity and health needs, particularly in Khartoum and Darfur.
- Armed actors looted a WFP warehouse in North Kordofan State’s El Obeid city on June 1, taking an unspecified amount of in-kind food assistance. WFP reports that more than \$60 million in WFP humanitarian supplies have been looted or destroyed in Sudan since April 15.



TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING	USAID/BHA ¹	\$231,146,754
	State/PRM ²	\$54,330,000
For the Sudan Response in FY 2023	Total	\$285,476,754

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

SAF Representatives Withdraw From Ceasefire Negotiations in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia as Conflict Escalates in Khartoum and Darfur

Representatives from the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) withdrew from further ceasefire negotiations with the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)—a paramilitary force—in Jeddah on May 31, according to international media. The SAF withdrawal comes after the SAF and RSF agreed to a five-day extension to the ongoing humanitarian ceasefire on May 29. While the current ceasefire has been in place since May 22, fighting has continued in and around Sudan’s capital city of Khartoum and in Darfur region, with both the RSF and SAF accusing the other group of ceasefire violations.³ The U.S. Government (USG), as part of an official ceasefire monitoring mechanism, reports that both the RSF and SAF have violated the ceasefire.

Fighting in and around Khartoum has escalated following the breakdown of negotiations. Clashes between the RSF and SAF—including aerial bombardments and airstrikes—in the Mayo area south of Khartoum caused 18 deaths and injuries to more than 100 people on June 1, according to international media. These clashes caused the highest number of civilian casualties in one incident in Khartoum State since the start of the RSF–SAF conflict on April 15.

Conflict has also escalated in Darfur. On May 28, Darfur region Governor Minni Arko Minnawi called on citizens to take up arms and defend the region from attacks, according to international media. These calls threaten to exacerbate ethnic tensions in the region. In West Darfur’s capital city of El Geneina, fighting between Arab and Masalit communities had eased as of May 25, although a non-governmental organization (NGO) reports that armed groups were redeploying to different areas of the city on May 29, following the statement by Governor Minnawi.

Humanitarian Actors Face Looting, Access Impediments; Lack of Access Leads to Deaths in Khartoum’s Mygoma Orphanage Center

Humanitarian actors continue to face bureaucratic and insecurity-driven access impediments throughout Sudan, including delayed visa approval times, roadblocks, and targeting of humanitarian workers. Additionally, armed actors including the RSF and SAF continue to loot humanitarian facilities and divert assistance for their own use.

While the current RSF–SAF ceasefire agreement provides for the safe transport of humanitarian supplies, parties to the conflict continue to divert relief commodities for their own use, international media report. Additionally, despite the ceasefire, attacks on humanitarian personnel and looting of supplies continue in conflict-affected areas. On June 1, unidentified armed actors forcibly entered a UN World Food Program (WFP) warehouse in North Kordofan’s El Obeid city—a key logistical hub for WFP in Sudan—looting an unspecified amount of food commodities. In a press release condemning the attack in El Obeid, WFP reported that more than \$60 million in WFP humanitarian supplies have been looted or destroyed in Sudan since April 15.

Access impediments and looting of humanitarian supplies are driving high levels of humanitarian need, particularly among children. According to USAID/BHA partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), more than 13.6 million children in Sudan are in urgent need of life-saving humanitarian support, which is the highest number of children in need ever recorded in the country. Prior to the conflict, nearly 9 million

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.

children were already in urgent need of humanitarian aid. However, the ongoing violence continues to threaten lives and limit access to basic necessities, with many health facilities closed, damaged, or destroyed.

At least 60 children, some as young as three months, have died at the Mygoma Orphanage Center in Khartoum between April 15 and May 31 due to lack of food and health care services, according to international media. This includes 26 children who died between May 26 and 27 alone. The majority of these deaths were caused by dehydration, fever, and malnutrition, according to international media. A local NGO—in coordination with UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross—was able to deliver baby formula, food, and medicine to the orphanage on May 28. However, orphanage staff warned that more children could die without additional assistance and have called for their immediate evacuation from Khartoum. As of May 29, there were at least 341 children at the orphanage, including 213 infants ages 1–12 months.

USG Imposes Sanctions and Visa Restrictions on RSF and SAF Companies and Officials

The U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) imposed sanctions on four companies affiliated with the RSF and SAF on June 1, according to international media. The sanctions target two companies controlled by RSF General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo—also known as Hemedti—and his brothers, as well as a defense firm and an arms manufacturer. Hemedti and SAF General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan were not individually sanctioned. Additionally, the U.S. Department of State (DoS) imposed visa restrictions targeting RSF and SAF officials, as well as former Government of Sudan officials under former President Omar al-Bashir. These sanctions were authorized under a May 4 executive order issued by President Joseph R. Biden, allowing the DoS and OFAC to sanction individuals and businesses that are directly involved or complicit in the ongoing violence. The sanctions include exemptions for humanitarian assistance and related commerce.

USG Partners Provide Assistance Throughout Sudan and Neighboring Countries Despite Constraints

Since resuming operations in Sudan on May 3, USAID/BHA partner WFP has reached nearly 783,000 people across 13 of Sudan’s 18 states with assistance as of May 30. This includes the distribution of more than 150 metric tons (MT) of cereals to more than 12,400 people in Khartoum and neighboring Omdurman city. Additionally, with USAID/BHA support, WFP has reached more than 62,000 newly arrived Sudanese refugees in Chad’s Ouaddai and Sila regions as of May 28.

With USAID/BHA support, UNICEF has provided approximately 104,000 people in Sudan with safe drinking water through water trucking and the rehabilitation of water supply facilities, as of May 30. Since the start of the conflict, UNICEF has delivered 2,300 MT of child protection, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies to displaced populations across Sudan, particularly in Gezira State’s Wad Madani city. The UN agency has also offered psychosocial support services to nearly 5,600 children and their caregivers in Sudan, as of May 30.

In response to an acute watery diarrhea outbreak in Wad Madani, USAID/BHA partner International Medical Corps (IMC) has provided hygiene kits to 500 households, reaching approximately 3,500 people in Wad Madani’s Al Shima, Al Zahara, and El Fi localities and the internally displaced person (IDP) site at Abdullah Mousa School. These kits contain essential items to improve sanitation and hygiene practices, including plastic buckets, soap, and water disinfection tablets. Given ongoing shortages of medications and health supplies, IMC is also restocking health facilities from state-level warehouses.

In Gedaref State, State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) distributed relief items to newly displaced people on May 25. In Chad, UNHCR and partner organizations had relocated more than 11,000 refugees from insecure border areas to existing refugee camps, as of May 31. To prepare for the arrival of displaced people from Sudan, UNHCR and partners constructed nearly 1,400 family shelters in Gaga camp in Chad’s Ouaddaï Region. Additionally, UNHCR and partner organizations had distributed emergency relief supply kits—including blankets, buckets, mats, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, solar lamps, and water containers—to 15,000 refugee households, as of May 28.

In South Sudan, USAID/BHA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has established an onward transportation assistance center in Renk County, Eastern Nile State—located along the border with Sudan—which has screened more than 12,000 South Sudanese returnees and prioritized nearly 2,800 vulnerable individuals for medical and WASH support, as well as transportation assistance. Additionally, IOM has reached nearly 5,600 individuals with safe drinking water and improved access to sanitation through the construction of new latrines in Renk.

KEY FIGURES



33,900

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



5.6 Million

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

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.

HEALTH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support IOM, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UNHCR, UNICEF, the UN World Health Organization (WHO), and 14 additional partner organizations 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



9,700

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

15 additional partner organizations 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.



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, USG partners have 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
FUNDING IN SUDAN FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			
USAID/BHA			
IOM	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
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
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination, Information, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$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		\$306,580
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING IN SUDAN IN FY 2023			\$202,596,754
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partners	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,800,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$46,800,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$1,730,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN IN FY 2023			\$54,330,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN SUDAN IN FY 2023			\$256,926,754

USG REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2023

FUNDING IN CHAD FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE⁵

USAID/BHA			
WFP	Food Assistance, Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$3,050,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN CHAD IN FY 2023			\$3,050,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN CHAD IN FY 2023			\$3,050,000
FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE ⁶			
USAID/BHA			
IOM	HCIMA, Health, Logistics, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyei Administrative Area, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Eastern Nile, Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Jonglei, Lakes, Lol, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$4,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection	Central Ecuatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Bahr El Ghazal, Western Equatoria	\$21,500,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2023			\$25,500,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN FY 2023			\$231,146,754
TOTAL STATE/PRM SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN FY 2023			\$54,330,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$285,476,754

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 USAID/BHA funding in Chad supports programming to address preexisting needs in the country, as well as new needs caused by the ongoing crisis in Sudan.

⁶ USAID/BHA funding in South Sudan supports programming to address preexisting needs in the country, as well as new needs caused by the ongoing crisis in Sudan.

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)