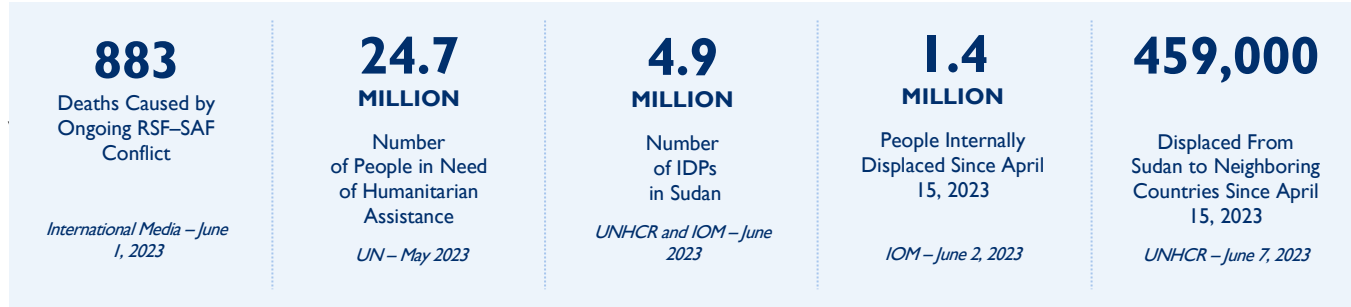


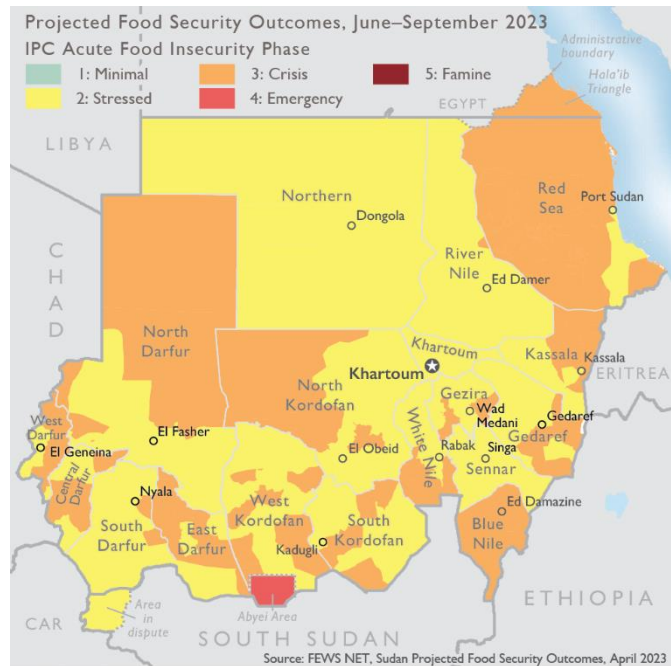
# Sudan – Complex Emergency

JUNE 9, 2023

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Fighting between the RSF and SAF in Khartoum and Darfur has intensified since the end of the humanitarian ceasefire on June 3. The two sides have since agreed to a new 24-hour ceasefire, set to begin on June 10.
- Large-scale displacement has continued both within and outside Sudan as relief actors mobilize assistance for new arrivals in neighboring countries.
- Humanitarian organizations warn of a high risk of flooding and waterborne disease outbreaks following the onset of the rainy season across much of Sudan.



<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING</b>	USAID/BHA <sup>1</sup>	\$245,213,624
	State/PRM <sup>2</sup>	\$54,330,000
For the Sudan Response in FY 2023	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$299,543,624</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

### Fighting Continues in Khartoum and Darfur Following Suspension of Ceasefire Talks; New Ceasefire to Begin June 10

Conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)—a paramilitary force—and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) has continued to worsen in and around Sudan’s capital city of Khartoum and in Darfur and Kordofan regions since the SAF’s withdrawal from negotiations in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on May 31.<sup>3</sup> The ceasefire between the two warring parties, which originally took effect on May 22 and was extended on May 29, expired on June 3. Despite repeated violations by both sides, including attacks on civilians and other conflict incidents, the ceasefire was partially successful in facilitating humanitarian access, according to the UN. Between May 24 and June 2, relief actors delivered 6,700 metric tons (MT) of health, nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and other critical supplies—sufficient to assist 2.2 million people—to Gedaref, Gezira, Kassala, Khartoum, Red Sea, and Sennar states. In a joint statement on June 3, the co-conveners of the suspended talks in Jeddah—the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and the U.S. Government (USG)—noted that they continue to engage with the RSF and SAF delegations on facilitating humanitarian assistance and reaching agreement on near-term steps for the parties to take before negotiations can resume. Subsequently, on June 7, the Friends of Sudan Group—consisting of the governments of France, Germany, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, the United Arab Emirates, the UK, and the United States—called for an immediate ceasefire amid worsening needs and widespread human rights violations.

On June 9, the KSA and USG announced that the RSF and SAF had agreed to a new 24-hour ceasefire beginning at 6:00 a.m. local time on June 10. If successful, the ceasefire would provide an opportunity to deliver humanitarian aid and for the RSF and SAF to engage in confidence-building measures that could lead to a resumption of the Jeddah talks. However, the KSA and USG noted that the parties have not consistently upheld previous ceasefires and warned that the Jeddah talks may be adjourned if this ceasefire does not result in meaningful changes on the ground.

Since the end of the previous ceasefire on June 3, fighting has worsened in Khartoum and nearby Bahri and Omdurman cities, with local media and relief actors reporting widespread looting, criminal activity, and severe protection violations, including attacks on civilians. In southern neighborhoods of Khartoum, which had previously been relatively calm in April and May, intense fighting has taken place since June 3, including clashes at the Yarmouk ammunition factory that resulted in a large fire at a neighboring fuel depot on June 7, according to international media. Elsewhere in the area, SAF reportedly bombed RSF personnel positioned at the Al-Muwaileh livestock market west of Omdurman on June 7, reportedly resulting in dozens of civilian deaths and injuries, according to local media. Separately, as of June 8, relief actors had evacuated 280 children and 70 caretakers from Khartoum’s Mygoma Orphanage Center to Gezira’s Wad Madani city, according to international media; at least 60 children died at the center between April 15 and May 31 due to lack of food and health care.

Fighting has also worsened across much of Darfur and parts of Kordofan in recent days, and relief actors report that humanitarian needs in Darfur are particularly acute. Heavy fighting has taken place in North Kordofan’s capital city of El Obeid, where suspected RSF personnel looted a UN World Food Program (WFP) logistics hub on June 1, according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) and the UN; in addition to active fighting, criminal activity—including looting and armed robbery—continues to impact humanitarian workers and other civilians in El Obeid. As of June 5, the UN reports

<sup>3</sup> 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.

that Central Darfur's capital city of Zalingei remained under siege by the RSF and allied Arab militias, leading to increased criminality in the city, and West Darfur's capital city of El Geneina was under RSF and militia control. The fighting in El Geneina continues to displace civilians from West Darfur to neighboring Chad. Additionally, security conditions in and around North Darfur's El Fasher city remain volatile, with parties to the conflict targeting civilians. In a recent REACH Initiative survey of newly arrived refugees from South Darfur in neighboring Central African Republic (CAR), the vast majority of respondents reported that their home communities' access to food and water had declined since the start of the conflict and that access to markets and banking services is limited in South Darfur.

According to ACLED, Darfur holds high strategic value for both sides of the conflict—particularly the RSF, whose soldiers largely belong to ethnic groups native to the region—and is likely to remain a hotbed of fighting. ACLED also warned of a risk of a larger civil war in Darfur as local communities take up arms to defend themselves against attacks by the RSF and rival ethnic groups.

### **Nearly 1.9 Million People Displaced by Sudan Conflict as Needs Rise in Neighboring Countries**

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that more than 1.4 million people had been internally displaced by the conflict in Sudan as of June 2, and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that more than 459,000 people had fled to neighboring countries as of June 8. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Sudan continues to rise, with more than 218,000 people displaced within the country between May 26 and June 2 alone, primarily from Khartoum State and West Darfur—the areas experiencing the heaviest fighting to date. Nearly 66 percent of those internally displaced since April 15 originated from Khartoum State, while 20 percent originated from West Darfur, IOM reports. Most IDPs in Sudan are residing in host communities, frequently straining already-limited resources, and IOM estimates that food, health, and shelter assistance are the primary areas of need among IDPs.

Many Sudanese refugees and third-country nationals also continue to enter neighboring countries, most prominently Egypt, Chad—which borders Darfur—and South Sudan, with smaller numbers of people fleeing to CAR and Ethiopia. UNHCR is working with the Government of Chad to facilitate the transport of new arrivals from border areas to safer and more accessible sites in the country's interior, with nearly 14,000 refugees having been transported to refugee camps as of June 5. WFP—through the Egyptian Red Crescent—and UNHCR are also assisting new arrivals at border crossing points in Egypt.

In South Sudan, UNHCR and other State/PRM and USAID/BHA partners are providing water trucking and other assistance and helping to facilitate onward transport for new arrivals in Upper Nile State's Renk County, located along the border with Sudan, where the majority of crossings are taking place. However, UNHCR reports that Renk's transit center remains overcrowded, and family separation cases have been reported among South Sudanese returnees traveling onward from Renk to Upper Nile's Malakal city by boat. UNHCR is supporting the voluntary transport of Sudanese refugees, who make up a minority of new arrivals, from Renk to refugee camps in Upper Nile's Maban County.

### **Rainy Season Begins in Sudan, Raising Risk of Flooding and Disease Outbreaks**

Rainfall has been reported in parts of Sudan in recent days, signaling the onset of the rainy season, which generally lasts between June and October across much of the country, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network. Relief actors warn that the rainy season will lead to increased risk of flooding and the spread of waterborne and vector-borne diseases—such as chikungunya, cholera, and

malaria—which could further challenge relief efforts. In Khartoum and other conflict-affected urban centers, the widespread presence of uncollected corpses and waste in public spaces are further exacerbating the health risks faced by civilian populations, leading to rising cases of illness among children. Local media report that Khartoum’s water supply has been severely disrupted in recent days due to fighting around key water stations, exacerbating the risk of disease. Additionally, relief actors note that flooding during the rainy season will negatively affect humanitarian access in rural areas due to poor road infrastructure that often becomes impassable. Recent forecasts from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development project above-average rainfall in June across much of southern and western Sudan, with parts of eastern Sudan likely to experience below-average rainfall.

## KEY FIGURES



**33,900**

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



**5.6 Million**

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



**817,000**

People receiving nutrition assistance from USAID/BHA partner WFP between May 1 and June 6

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

### FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support multiple UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (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—prior to the outbreak of conflict—and more than 750,000 people between May 1 and June 6. An additional 33,900 MT of USAID/BHA-funded WFP sorghum arrived in Red Sea’s Port Sudan city in mid-May and will be distributed to communities in need across Sudan in the coming weeks. Additionally, 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), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UNHCR, 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 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. As of early June, more than 250 outpatient therapeutic programs were active across eight states to treat severe acute malnutrition in children

under five years of age. 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 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	\$25,000,000
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		\$306,580
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING IN SUDAN IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$202,663,624</b>
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
<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>\$256,993,624</b>

#### USG REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2023<sup>4</sup>

<b>FUNDING IN CAR FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE<sup>5</sup></b>			
USAID/BHA			
WFP	Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN CAR IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$8,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN CAR IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$8,000,000</b>
<b>FUNDING IN CHAD FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE<sup>6</sup></b>			
USAID/BHA			
WFP	Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$550,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN CHAD IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$3,050,000</b>

<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN CHAD IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$3,050,000</b>
<b>FUNDING IN EGYPT FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE</b>			
USAID/BHA			
WFP	Food Assistance	Aswan	\$6,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN EGYPT IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$6,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN EGYPT IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$6,000,000</b>
<b>FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE<sup>7</sup></b>			
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 Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Bahr El Ghazal, Western Equatoria	\$21,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$25,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$25,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$245,213,624</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>\$299,543,624</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 June 9, 2023.

<sup>5</sup> USAID/BHA funding in CAR supports programming to address preexisting needs in the country, as well as new needs caused by the ongoing crisis in Sudan.

USAID/BHA funding in CAR benefitting displaced people from Sudan is also reported in the USG CAR Complex Emergency Fact Sheet.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

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.

USAID/BHA funding in Chad benefitting displaced people from Sudan is also reported in the USAID/BHA Chad Assistance Overview.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

USAID/BHA funding in South Sudan benefitting displaced people from Sudan is also reported in the USG South Sudan Complex Emergency Fact Sheet.

## 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)