

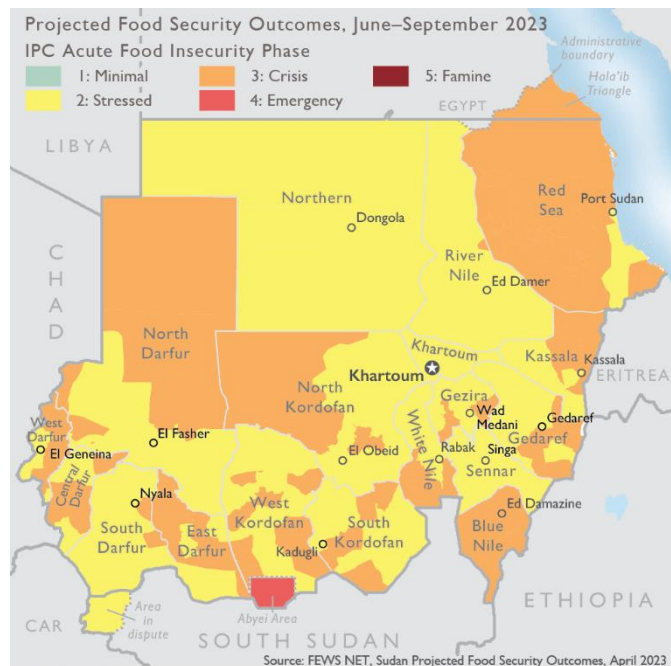
Sudan – Complex Emergency

JUNE 23, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

1,081	24.7 MILLION	2.0 MILLION	411,00	125,000
Deaths Caused by Ongoing RSF–SAF Conflict	Number of People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance	People Internally Displaced Since April 15, 2023	Sudanese Refugees and Asylum Seekers Displaced Since April 15, 2023	Refugee Returnees Displaced Since April 15, 2023
<i>GoS – June 17, 2023</i>	<i>UN – May 2023</i>	<i>IOM – June 14, 2023</i>	<i>UNHCR – June 22, 2023</i>	<i>UNHCR – June 22, 2023</i>

- Clashes between the RSF and SAF resumed on June 20 amidst a partially upheld 72-hour ceasefire in effect from June 18 to 21.
- Insecurity in Darfur region, particularly West Darfur State, has continued to worsen in mid-to-late June, as relief actors report acts of ethnic violence against civilians.
- State/PRM and USAID/BHA partners continue to provide life-saving assistance to conflict-affected populations across Sudan and in neighboring countries, despite impediments to the delivery of assistance.
- The USG announced nearly \$172 million in additional funding for countries affected by Sudan’s crisis at a June 19 pledging conference.



TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Sudan Response in FY 2023	USAID/BHA ¹	\$344,986,565
	State/PRM ²	\$191,640,000
	Total	\$536,626,565

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

Intense Fighting Continues Following Partially Successful 72-Hour Ceasefire

On June 17, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)—a paramilitary force—and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) agreed to a 72-hour ceasefire in Sudan beginning at 6:00 a.m. local time on June 18 and ending on June 21, brokered by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the U.S. Government (USG) in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Both sides agreed to refrain from attacks and facilitate the free movement of humanitarian assistance during the ceasefire. Despite the ceasefire's relative success between June 18 and 19, clashes between the RSF and SAF resumed on June 20 in the industrial zone of Khartoum State's Bahri city and in the Al Sahafa area south of Sudan's capital city of Khartoum, including an attack on the General Intelligence Service headquarters building in Khartoum, national media reports. Neither side has claimed responsibility for violating the ceasefire as of June 22. Prior to the armistice, the RSF accused the SAF of conducting airstrikes in Khartoum's Mandela, Mayo, and Yarmouk neighborhoods on June 17, which resulted in 17 civilian deaths—including five children—and injury to at least 11 others, according to international media. The RSF claimed full control of Yarmouk—the site of an arms manufacturing facility—in early June, though clashes continue in the area as of June 23. In addition, SAF General Yasir al-Atta urged civilians in Khartoum to evacuate homes occupied by RSF forces on June 16, stating that the SAF intends to intensify the pursuit of RSF forces in mid-to-late June regardless of proximity to non-combatants, local media reports. The RSF has occupied homes in residential areas and used them to hide snipers and anti-aircraft weapons since mid-April.

The Sudan conflict has resulted in civilian casualties, displacement, and increased humanitarian needs, with nearly 2 million people displaced within Sudan between April 15 and June 14 and approximately 600,000 people fleeing the conflict into neighboring countries, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports. Khartoum and Darfur and Kordofan regions remain the most conflict-affected areas as food, health, and shelter assistance continue to be the top priority needs amongst conflict-affected populations across Sudan, according to relief actors.³

Insecurity Worsens in Darfur as UN and Human Rights Groups Raise Concerns of Ethnic Violence

The humanitarian situation continues to worsen in Darfur, especially in West Darfur, as violence against civilians has escalated since mid-May, reducing civilians' access to and the distribution of humanitarian assistance, relief actors report. Insecurity in and around West Darfur's El Geneina city is particularly severe since the crisis began in mid-April, with RSF and allied militias attacking and looting hospitals, pharmacies, and other critical civilian infrastructure, leaving only one water source operational in the city, according to the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (GCR2P), a non-governmental organization (NGO) focused on the prevention of mass atrocities, and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

In addition, the RSF and ethnic Arab militias are reportedly targeting civilians belonging to the Masalit community and other non-Arab groups based on ethnic identity, according to a June 16 GCR2P report. Arab tribal militias routinely pursue those fleeing violence along the road between El Geneina and Adré city in Chad's Ouaddaï Region, approximately 20 miles apart, committing violence against people based on ethnicity and looting money and personal belongings, local media reports. Notably, unidentified armed actors ambushed an informal convoy carrying an estimated 450 people fleeing El Geneina for

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.

Adré city on June 17, resulting in an unspecified number of deaths, according to local media. Moreover, at least 620 injured patients arrived at Adré's hospital during a three-day span in mid-June, with most injuries being gunshot wounds in people who fled El Geneina, the international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reported. The influx of hundreds of injured people has overwhelmed the sole MSF medical team at Adré's hospital, as MSF urgently requires more patient beds and staff. In addition, the GCR2P warned of increased violence against civilians in other areas of Darfur, with RSF-aligned militias reportedly surrounding North Darfur's El Fasher city and South Darfur's Nyala city as of June 16. Local media also reported violence in South Kordofan in recent days, including multiple RSF and other armed attacks on Debibad town beginning on June 16.

In response to reported ethnic tensions in Darfur, UN Emergency Relief Coordinator Martin Griffiths and the U.S. Department of State separately issued statements of concern on June 15 condemning ethnic violence. The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Sudan, Volker Perthes, also warned on June 13 that targeted attacks in Darfur, if verified, may amount to crimes against humanity.

USG Partners Continue to Provide Life-Saving Assistance Despite Insecurity

USAID/BHA and State/PRM partners continue to respond to the needs of conflict-affected populations across Sudan and in neighboring countries, despite bureaucratic impediments and conflict hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance. USAID/BHA partner IOM scaled up its health response in Sudan's Northern State along the Egypt–Sudan border, reaching nearly 1,400 people with psychosocial support and risk communication and 1,000 people with medical consultations between June 6 and 19. With USG support, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) delivered an estimated 33,000 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food to facilities treating wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—throughout Sudan since the conflict began on April 15. As of mid-June, the UN agency has treated approximately 72,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Sudan during 2023.

Meanwhile, State/PRM partner UNHCR continues to provide health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH) assistance to displaced populations in Sudan. In El Fasher, the UN agency distributed emergency relief supplies to approximately 2,000 individuals sheltering in six schools that have been converted into internally displaced person (IDP) sites as of mid-June. UNHCR also reached nearly 3,300 people with health care assistance in Abu Jabrah, El Nimr, and Kario refugee camps in East Darfur as of mid-June. In neighboring countries, through State/PRM support, UNHCR and partners in Chad provided hot meals to more than 16,500 refugees during relocation from the border to refugee camps and psychosocial support to nearly 1,200 children in mid-June, and during the same period, State/PRM partners in South Sudan provided non-food items such as water purification tablets to approximately 25,000 displaced individuals from Sudan.

USG Announces \$172 Million for Sudan Response During Pledging Event

The USG announced nearly \$172 million in additional humanitarian funding for crisis-affected individuals in Sudan and in neighboring countries during a pledging conference in Geneva, Switzerland on June 19. The newly announced funding will support State/PRM and USAID/BHA partners to provide emergency food, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH activities. In total, donors—including Canada, the European Commission, Germany, and Saudi Arabia—pledged nearly \$1.5 billion in funding for the Sudan conflict, out of approximately \$3 billion requested by the UN.

UNHCR Issues Updated 2023 Regional RRP, Anticipating 790,000 Refugees

UNHCR issued an updated 2023 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) on June 18, requesting more

than \$566.4 million to support 139 UN agencies and NGOs to carry out response activities in the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. The revised RRP is intended to support conflict-driven displacement from Sudan following a higher-than-anticipated number of refugee arrivals in Chad since early May. The updated funding request represents an increase of nearly \$96 million compared with the original RRP released on May 17, which remains 15 percent funded as of June 16. UNHCR anticipates that an estimated 790,000 Sudanese and other refugees will be displaced from Sudan between May and October, along with nearly 200,000 refugees and 197,000 migrants previously displaced in Sudan returning to their countries of origin.

KEY FIGURES



1 Million

People reached with food assistance between May 3 and June 19 through WFP with USAID/BHA and other donor support



3,000

Safe births supported at 10 health facilities in Khartoum State between May 15 and June 12 through USAID/BHA partner UNFPA



72,000

Children treated for SAM in total since January through USAID/BHA partner UNICEF as of mid-June

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, the UN World Food Program (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 provided approximately 1.1 million people in Sudan with emergency food and nutrition assistance in February—prior to the outbreak of conflict—and more than 1 million people with food assistance across 14 of Sudan’s 18 states between May 3 and June 19. Additionally, USAID/BHA partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is providing agricultural inputs and training for smallholder farmers.

HEALTH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support IOM, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), 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. 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 through the implementation of multi-sector integrated interventions, 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 SAM 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.



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USG partners
implementing WASH
assistance in Sudan

WASH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support IOM, UNICEF, WHO, and 18 NGOs to provide emergency WASH assistance throughout Sudan. Notably, with USAID/BHA and other donor support, UNICEF has reached an estimated 570,000 people in Sudan with safe drinking water as of mid-June.

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^{1,2}

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
FUNDING IN SUDAN FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			
USAID/BHA			
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination, Information, and Assessments (HCIMA), Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$9,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$23,000,000
UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$600,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur	\$3,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$15,300,000
	Nutrition—U.S. In-Kind Specialized Nutrition Products	Countrywide	\$9,500,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$36,000,000
	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$147,951,915
	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$32,696,000
	Program Support		\$388,650
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING IN SUDAN IN FY 2023			\$302,436,565
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partners	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$11,100,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$54,100,000
UNICEF	Health, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$12,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$5,400,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$1,730,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN IN FY 2023			\$84,330,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN SUDAN IN FY 2023			\$386,766,565

USG REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2023^{1,2,3}

FUNDING IN CAR FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			
USAID/BHA			
WFP	Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN CAR IN FY 2023			\$8,000,000
STATE/PRM			
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,300,000

UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,300,000
UNFPA	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN CAR IN FY 2023			\$6,100,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN CAR IN FY 2023			\$14,100,000
FUNDING IN CHAD FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			
USAID/BHA			
WFP	Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$550,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN CHAD IN FY 2023			\$3,050,000
STATE/PRM			
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,400,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$33,300,000
UNFPA	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$400,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$2,315,000
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN CHAD IN FY 2023			\$38,915,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN CHAD IN FY 2023			\$41,965,000
FUNDING IN EGYPT FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			
USAID/BHA			
WFP	Food Assistance	Aswan	\$6,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN EGYPT IN FY 2023			\$6,000,000
STATE/PRM			
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN EGYPT IN FY 2023			\$12,000,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN EGYPT IN FY 2023			\$18,000,000
FUNDING IN ETHIOPIA FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			
STATE/PRM			
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,600,000
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,600,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$6,400,000
UNFPA	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN ETHIOPIA IN FY 2023			\$10,200,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN ETHIOPIA IN FY 2023			\$10,200,000
FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			
USAID/BHA			
IOM	HCIMA, Health, Logistics, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyei Administrative Area, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Eastern Nile, GPAA, Jonglei, Lakes, Lol, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$4,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection	Countrywide	\$21,500,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2023			\$25,500,000
STATE/PRM			
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,800,000

UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,300,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$34,100,000
UNFPA	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$500,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$1,295,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2023			\$39,995,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2023			\$65,495,000
REGIONAL FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partners	Multi-Sector Assistance	Regionwide	\$100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM REGIONAL FUNDING FOR SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$100,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR REGIONAL FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$100,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN FY 2023			\$344,986,565
TOTAL STATE/PRM SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN FY 2023			\$191,640,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$536,626,565

¹ 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 23, 2023.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ USAID/BHA funding in CAR, Chad, and South Sudan supports programming to address preexisting needs in the countries, as well as new needs caused by the ongoing crisis in Sudan. Additionally, USAID/BHA funding for CAR, Chad, and South Sudan benefiting displaced people from Sudan is also reported in the USG CAR Fact Sheet, USAID/BHA Chad Assistance Overview, and USG South Sudan Fact Sheet, respectively.

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)