

Sudan – Complex Emergency

JUNE 30, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

3,240

Deaths Caused by
Ongoing RSF–SAF
Conflict

ACLED – June 28, 2023

24.7
MILLION

Number
of People in Need
of Humanitarian
Assistance

UN – May 2023

2.2
MILLION

People Internally
Displaced Since April
15, 2023

IOM – June 27, 2023

453,204

Sudanese Refugees
and Asylum Seekers
Displaced Since April
15, 2023

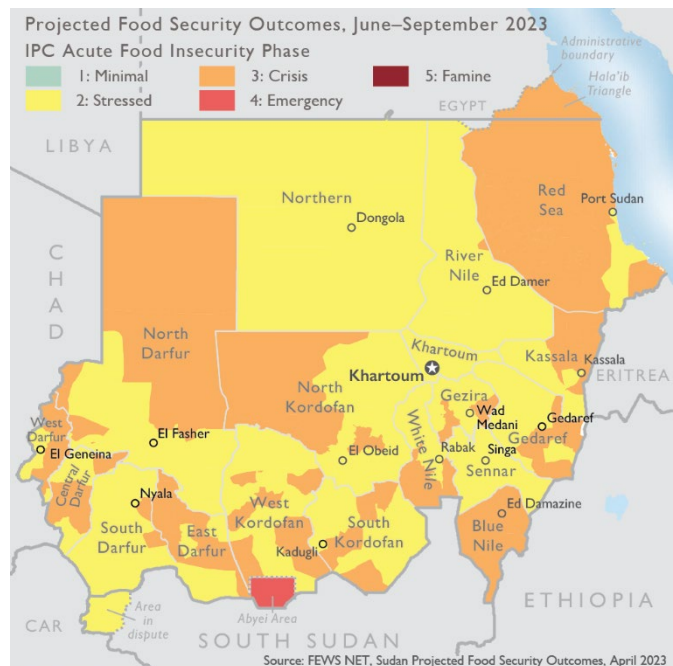
UNHCR – June 29, 2023

133,081

Refugee Returnees
Displaced Since April
15, 2023

UNHCR – June 29, 2023

- Clashes between the SAF and RSF have continued for more than two months despite multiple attempted ceasefires, driving large-scale population displacement and humanitarian needs.
- The UN has called on the RSF to allow safe passage of civilians and humanitarian assistance between West Darfur’s El Geneina city and Chad amid increasing reports of ethnically based violence and targeting of civilians in Darfur region.
- At least 19.1 million people across Sudan are projected to face acute food insecurity between June and September, according to FAO and WFP.
- Despite ongoing access constraints, USG partners are continuing to provide humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations, both within Sudan and in neighboring countries.



TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Sudan Response in FY 2023

USAID/BHA¹ \$344,986,565

State/PRM² \$191,640,000

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

Total \$536,626,565

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

Conflict Continues Across Sudan Despite Declared Ceasefires

Clashes between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) have continued in recent days, despite the parties to the conflict having declared unilateral ceasefires ahead of the June 27–28 Eid al-Adha holiday. Residents have reported gunfire and explosions in Sudan’s capital city of Khartoum and the nearby city of Omdurman, among other locations, in recent days, local and international media report. Meanwhile, relief actors continue to express grave concern regarding hostilities in Darfur region,³ particularly West Darfur State, where there is an emerging pattern of targeted attacks against civilians based on their ethnic identities, according to the Protection Cluster.⁴ The cluster notes regular reports of attacks on civilians, conflict-related sexual violence, child recruitment, targeted killings, restrictions on freedom of movement, and other protection violations amid a continued lack of humanitarian access in many parts of the region.

UN Calls on RSF to Allow Safe Passage of Civilians from West Darfur

In Chad, newly arrived Sudanese refugees from West Darfur’s capital city of El Geneina have reported encountering dead bodies along the route between El Geneina and Chad’s Adré city, including dozens in the Shukri area, approximately 6 miles from the Chad–Sudan border, national media report. Many refugees—including women and children—arriving in Chad have required treatment for conflict-related injuries, according to the UN. The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) also reports an increased number of unaccompanied children arriving in Chad in recent weeks, prompting significant protection concerns. RSF and allied Arab militias are reportedly targeting civilians from the Masalit community and other non-Arab groups based on ethnic identity in Darfur region and, specifically, along the route to Chad. On June 24, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights called on the RSF to establish a humanitarian corridor between El Geneina and Chad and to hold those who commit violence against people fleeing the area accountable. Separately, on June 26, the Darfur Bar Association called for the prosecution of RSF leadership in West Darfur for their role in committing atrocities against civilians.

Conflict in Sudan Has Resulted in at Least 3,240 Civilian Deaths

Conflict in Sudan has resulted in at least 3,240 civilian deaths since April 15, according to estimates by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). ACLED’s estimate is similar to a June 20 estimate by the Government of Sudan Ministry of Health, which stated that nearly 3,000 people have been killed during the conflict, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, due to limited humanitarian access and weak telecommunications infrastructure throughout the country, many relief actors believe current casualty estimates are low, with international media reporting as many as 1,100 deaths in West Darfur alone between late April and June 13.

Nearly 2.2 Million People Displaced by Conflict in Sudan; Relief Actors Respond with Multi-Sector Support

The number of people displaced by the conflict in Sudan continues to increase, with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) recording at least 2,150,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) between April 15 and June 21. This marks a 9 percent increase in IDPs compared with IOM’s previous displacement data from June 14. Northern State hosts the most IDPs, with at least 348,000 displaced persons, followed by River Nile State with more than 305,000 IDPs and West Darfur with approximately

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.

⁴ The Protection Cluster is the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

301,000 IDPs. Approximately 67 percent of IDPs originate from Khartoum State, while an additional 14 percent originate from West Darfur. Food is the highest-priority area of need across Northern, River Nile, and West Darfur states, according to key informant interviews conducted by IOM. In West Darfur, 97 percent of IDPs reported that they intend to return to their areas of origin, while this number falls to 54 percent in Northern and 43 percent in River Nile. North Darfur saw the largest increase in IDP population between June 14 and 21, with an increase of nearly 74,000 IDPs—or more than 97 percent—bringing the total number of IDPs in the state to approximately 150,300. River Nile saw the second largest increase in internal displacement between June 14 and 21, with an increase of at least 36,400—approximately 14 percent—bringing the total number of IDPs to more than 305,000.

In response to growing humanitarian needs among IDPs and other conflict-affected populations, nearly 90 relief organizations—including USAID/BHA and State/PRM partners—are working to provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance in Sudan. As of mid-June, humanitarian agencies had reached 2.8 million people in Sudan with food; health; nutrition; protection; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and other assistance since mid-April, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Relief actors in Sudan and in neighboring countries are continuing efforts to address access challenges and other operational constraints to scale up assistance to populations in need.

Displacement from Sudan Continues as Refugees Face Challenges in Neighboring Countries

Conflict in Sudan has prompted nearly 645,000 cross-border movements from Sudan as of June 25, according to IOM. This marks an increase of nearly 46,000 people crossing into neighboring countries compared with IOM's previous cross-border data from June 18. State/PRM partner UNHCR similarly reports more than 586,000 newly arrived refugees, asylum seekers, and returnees in neighboring countries as of June 27. Egypt hosts the largest number of people displaced from Sudan, with nearly 255,600 new arrivals between April 15 and June 18. Chad hosts the second highest number, with more than 224,700 arrivals between April 15 and late June, followed by South Sudan with more than 137,000, according to UNHCR.

In Chad, the recent onset of the rainy season and resultant damage to roads have complicated efforts to provide assistance to new arrivals near the Chad–Sudan border, as well as efforts to relocate new arrivals from Sudan to formal camps, UNHCR reports. However, UNHCR and partners have relocated more than 36,400 refugees away from insecure border areas to existing and new camps via 83 convoys as of June 27. Relief actors in the Central African Republic (CAR) also report rainy season-related challenges to relocating arrivals from Sudan. As of June 27, UNHCR and partners have relocated more than 1,000 people fleeing fighting in Sudan to Korsi Site in CAR's Birao city. Due to the rainy season, one convoy of nearly 250 refugees took three days to travel the 40-mile distance. Meanwhile, in South Sudan, sparse infrastructure and security concerns continue to pose significant challenges for those arriving from Sudan, according to UNHCR. Despite these obstacles, USG humanitarian partners—including IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, and the UN World Food Program (WFP), as well as multiple non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—are working to scale up humanitarian assistance to refugees, returnees, and third-country nationals arriving from Sudan in neighboring countries.

19.1 Million People in Sudan Projected to Face Acute Food Insecurity

At least 19.1 million people throughout Sudan will likely experience acute food insecurity between June and September, according to a recent UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP analysis. This represents an increase of 7.4 million people compared with 11.7 million people who were projected to face acute food insecurity during the same period in 2022, FAO and WFP report. Conflict

in Sudan and displacement from Sudan to neighboring countries is likely to burden preexisting humanitarian infrastructure and disrupt supply chains, driving inflation and exacerbating food insecurity. The conflict is also severely disrupting trade within Sudan, driving significant price increases in local markets; the price of fuel has increased by 84 percent and the price of a basic food basket has increased by 56 percent since the beginning of the conflict, FAO and WFP report.

KEY FIGURES



1.1 Million

People reached with WFP food assistance between May 3 and June 19 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, 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 support from USAID/BHA and other donors, 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 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 acute malnutrition 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.



22

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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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 |
| 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 the Central African Republic (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](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)