

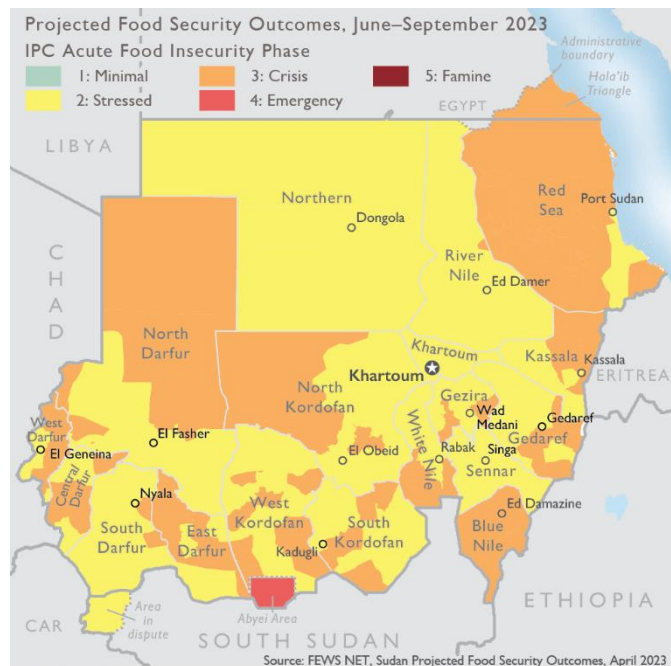
Sudan – Complex Emergency

JULY 7, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

3,378	24.7 MILLION	2.2 MILLION	495,716	145,729
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>ACLED – June 30, 2023</i>	<i>UN – May 2023</i>	<i>IOM – June 28, 2023</i>	<i>UNHCR – July 7, 2023</i>	<i>UNHCR – July 7, 2023</i>

- Clashes between the RSF and SAF have been ongoing for at least 11 weeks across Sudan, generating widespread displacement and increasing humanitarian needs. Relief actors continue to express grave concern regarding the escalation of inter-ethnic conflict in Darfur region.
- The conflict has displaced more than 2.2 million people in Sudan between April 15 and June 28, according to IOM.
- Humanitarian actors report rising protection concerns—particularly against women and girls—since the outbreak of conflict on April 15.
- USG partners continue 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/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 5

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

RSF–SAF Clashes Continue Across Sudan, Increasing Humanitarian Needs

Clashes between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) continued across Sudan between late June and early July, generating displacement and humanitarian needs. Conflict in Khartoum State is driving increased food prices, displacing civilians to neighboring states, and limiting the movement of relief supplies between Bahri, Khartoum, and Omdurman cities, national media report. Relief actors also continue to express grave concern regarding the escalation of inter-ethnic conflict in Darfur region—and West Darfur in particular—which has resulted in widespread civilian fatalities, the specific targeting of civilians attempting to flee conflict-affected areas, gender-based violence (GBV), attacks on health facilities, and the looting and burning of homes, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).³

Meanwhile, between June 27 and 28, RSF–SAF clashes in Manawashi village of South Darfur’s Mershing locality displaced up to 14,500 people and impeded humanitarian access to the area, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). In Blue Nile State’s Kurmuk locality, SAF reportedly regained control of Abu Nezir, Deim Mansur, and Karabody towns following June 25–26 clashes with the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North al-Hilu faction, local media report. Blue Nile’s Humanitarian Aid Commissioner claimed the conflict displaced nearly 36,000 people and generated urgent food needs in Kurmuk’s Dindiro area, where many of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) fled to, according to local media. In a June 26 press release, the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan confirmed fighting in Kurmuk also displaced populations towards Blue Nile’s capital city of Damazine and across the border into Ethiopia. The area remained inaccessible to humanitarian actors as of June 28, IOM reports.

Conflict Internally Displaces More than 2.2 Million People

Conflict in Sudan continues to drive internal displacement across the country, with IOM recording more than 2.2 million new IDPs between April 15 and June 28, representing more new displacement during the past 11 weeks than in the previous four years. As of June 28, River Nile State hosted the most IDPs, with more than 365,000 displaced persons, followed by Northern State with nearly 352,800 IDPs and White Nile State with approximately 253,600 IDPs. West Darfur is the only state that experienced a decrease in its overall IDP population—an estimated decrease of 53,000 IDPs—between IOM’s June 21 and 28 reports. The drop in IDPs is likely driven by the influx of civilians fleeing the country into neighboring Chad. An estimated 1.3 million IDPs in Sudan—59 percent—are sheltering in urban areas of the country and more than 77 percent of IDP households are sheltering with host communities, while others are staying in alternative accommodations such as IDP camps, informal settlements, and rented units. IDPs surveyed by IOM report food assistance and health services are their most urgent needs.

Relief Actors in Sudan Report Rising Protection Concerns

Humanitarian actors have reported an increasing number of protection concerns—including GBV against displaced women and girls—in Sudan since the conflict began on April 15, according to a July 5 UN press release. In the statement, senior UN officials—including Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Martin Griffiths and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk—called for an immediate end to GBV and thorough investigations of human rights and international humanitarian law violations so that authorities can hold perpetrators accountable. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Sudan received credible reports of more than

³ Darfur region comprises the following states: Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur.

20 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence against nearly 60 women and girls between April 15 and July 5; however, these figures likely underrepresent the total number of incidents due to underreporting. The UN estimates that approximately 4.2 million women and girls in Sudan face risk of GBV as of early July. With U.S. Government (USG) support, UN agencies—including the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the UN World Health Organization (WHO)—are providing GBV case management, dignity kits, psychosocial support, and sexual and reproductive health services to survivors across Sudan.

USG Partners Provide Multi-Sector Support in Sudan

In response to severe humanitarian needs resulting from the crisis in Sudan, relief actors continue to provide multi-sector assistance to vulnerable populations across the country. Nearly 500 trucks delivered more than 19,000 metric tons (MT) of relief supplies to crisis-affected communities in Blue Nile, Gedaref, Gezira, Kassala, Khartoum, Northern, River Nile, and Sennar states between May 22 and June 29, the UN reports. In addition, USG partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) transported nearly 5,200 MT of health; nutrition; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and other relief commodities throughout the country between April 15 and June 22. Through USAID/BHA support, the UN World Food Program (WFP) also provided emergency assistance to nearly 80,000 conflict-affected individuals in Khartoum and approximately 19,000 newly displaced people in White Nile between April 15 and June 28.

More than 697,000 People Displaced From Sudan to Neighboring Countries

Conflict has prompted more than 697,000 cross-border movements from Sudan into neighboring countries—primarily Chad, Egypt, South Sudan, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic (CAR), and Libya—as of July 3, according to IOM. This marks an 8 percent increase compared with IOM’s previous cross-border data from June 25. Chad hosts the largest number of displaced people from Sudan, with nearly 268,100 arrivals between April 15 and July 3, UNHCR reports. Egypt hosts the second highest number, with nearly 255,600 new arrivals between April 15 and June 19, followed by South Sudan with nearly 153,800 between April 15 and July 6, according to IOM and UNHCR.

In Chad, an estimated 230,000 refugees fleeing Sudan had arrived in the eastern part of the country as of July 3, according to UNHCR. Of these, nearly 54,000 have been relocated from sites along the Chad–Sudan border to refugee camps in Chad’s Ouaddaï, Sila, and Wadi Fira regions. UNHCR and its partners have continued efforts to biometrically register new arrivals in Ouaddaï’s Gaga Refugee Camp, registering more than 7,700 people by July 3, the UN agency reports. In Sila’s new refugee camp, Zabout, UNHCR and its partners have established 17 mobile clinics to provide health and nutrition assistance. Meanwhile, in Libya, the National Committee for Human Rights in Libya recently called upon the Government of Libya to develop an emergency action plan to address the humanitarian needs of cross-border arrivals in southern Libya from Sudan. An estimated 130 Sudanese households arrived in southern Libya on July 3 after transiting through Chad, the civil society organization reports.

UNHCR continues to lead the UN’s refugee response in neighboring countries by registering new arrivals, conducting relocations, and providing assistance in coordination with other humanitarian organizations. The UN agency and partners have distributed multipurpose cash and protection services to new arrivals in Egypt; provided protection case management and women’s dignity kits in Ethiopia; and offered protection services—including GBV prevention and response—for an estimated 120,000 people in Chad. State/PRM also funds IOM, UNFPA, and UNICEF to provide a range of services to new arrivals in neighboring countries, while USAID/BHA funding supports WFP to provide food assistance to those fleeing Sudan.

KEY FIGURES



1.4 Million

People reached with WFP food and nutrition assistance between early May and July 5 with USAID/BHA and other donor support



3 Million

Women and children provided with health supplies between April 15 and June 26 through USAID/BHA partner UNICEF



42,000

Cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food distributed between April 15 and early July through USAID/BHA partner UNICEF



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USG partners implementing WASH assistance in Sudan

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 has provided nearly 1.4 million people with food and nutrition assistance across 14 of Sudan's 18 states between early May and July 5.

HEALTH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, 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 July, nearly 76 percent, or 1,485 out of 1,962, outpatient therapeutic programs were active across Sudan 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.

WASH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, and 17 NGOs to provide emergency WASH assistance in Sudan. Notably, with USAID/BHA and other donor support, UNICEF reached an estimated 570,000 people in Sudan with safe drinking water from June 2 to 16. USAID/BHA and State/PRM partners—including UNHCR and UNICEF—assist in preventing and containing 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, and water containers—to ensure access to safe drinking water.

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 transitional 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

	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$36,000,000
WFP	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, Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Jonglei, Lakes 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 July 7, 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](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)