

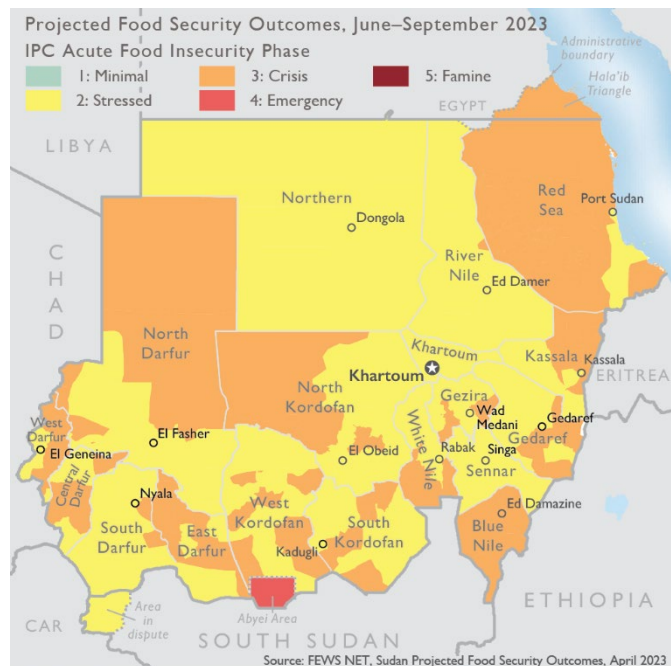
Sudan – Complex Emergency

JULY 24, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

3,977	24.7 MILLION	2.6 MILLION	571,239	171,713
Deaths Caused by Ongoing Conflict in Sudan Since April 15	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 – July 14, 2023</i>	<i>UN – May 2023</i>	<i>IOM – July 12, 2023</i>	<i>UNHCR – July 20, 2023</i>	<i>UNHCR – July 18, 2023</i>

- The conflict in Sudan has been ongoing for 100 days, driving significant food, health, protection, shelter, and WASH needs, with the international community raising concerns of human rights violations. The RSF and SAF purportedly resumed peace talks in July.
- Displacement resulting from the Sudan crisis continues to increase. More than 3 million people have been displaced within Sudan and into neighboring countries since April 15, according to IOM and UNHCR.
- Between 11 and 12 million people in Sudan are estimated to be facing acute food insecurity amid the country’s June-to-September lean season, according to FEWS NET.



TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Sudan Response in FY 2023	USAID/BHA ¹	\$355,000,358
	State/PRM ²	\$191,640,000
	Total	\$546,640,358

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

Fighting in Sudan Surpasses 100 Days; ICC Announces Investigation in Darfur

Hostilities in Sudan have continued for more than 100 days, garnering international concern amid high humanitarian needs and reports of human rights violations. Clashes between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), and other armed groups remain ongoing in several states, particularly affecting Khartoum and Blue Nile states and Darfur and Kordofan regions as of mid-July, relief actors report.³ Fighting between the SAF and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North al-Hilu faction in South Kordofan's Habila locality on July 9 resulted in multiple civilian casualties, the destruction of houses, and the displacement of up to 150 households to nearby villages, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Humanitarian actors have been unable to access the conflict-affected localities to provide much-needed emergency assistance. Media and relief actors also reported heavy fighting in South Darfur's Kas town on July 16, interrupting humanitarian activities, as well as in Khartoum's Omdurman city, with artillery strikes on a local hospital exacerbating damage to a health system already suffering from limited staffing and supplies. Meanwhile, targeted violence and fighting in West Darfur has increasingly exposed civilians to severe protection risks, including gender-based violence, killing, kidnapping, and other forms of violence, especially those attempting to flee to Chad, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

On July 13, International Criminal Court (ICC) Prosecutor Karim Khan announced that the ICC is investigating atrocities in Darfur committed during recent fighting. Reports published in July by Human Rights Watch and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) similarly describe RSF and Arab militia-led extrajudicial killings, looting, and ethnic-based targeting of the Masalit and other non-Arab communities in West Darfur, all of which have contributed to the displacement of thousands of people to Chad. In West Darfur, community members buried at least 87 people in two mass graves in El Geneina city's Ranga area following violence involving RSF and Arab militias in June, according to OHCHR. The discovery prompted UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk to call for an investigation and for parties to the conflict to allow for the prompt collection, documentation, and burial of bodies.

Peace Talks Between RSF and SAF Purportedly Resume in July

Negotiations involving parties to the conflict resumed in July, international media report. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development Quartet Group—led by Kenya and composed of representatives from Djibouti, Ethiopia, and South Sudan—hosted a summit to discuss the Sudan crisis in Ethiopia's capital city of Addis Ababa on July 10, although the SAF boycotted the event, accusing Kenyan President William Ruto of having a relationship with the RSF. During the summit, UN Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator Martin Griffiths called for the establishment of a direct line of communication between UN agencies, the RSF, and the SAF to discuss and address humanitarian access throughout Sudan. Separately, a delegation of SAF representatives reportedly returned to Saudi Arabia's Jeddah city on July 15 to resume negotiations with the RSF, after peace talks in the city in June had previously failed to halt fighting in Sudan, international media report.

Conflict Displaces More Than 3 Million People

Armed conflict and insecurity internally displaced more than 2.6 million people in Sudan between April

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.

15 and July 12, marking an 8 percent increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Sudan compared to July 5, according to IOM. River Nile State continues to host the largest number of newly displaced IDPs, with nearly 430,000 IDPs in the state, followed by Northern State with approximately 358,000 IDPs and White Nile State with more than 269,000 IDPs. Between July 5 and 12, the number of IDPs in Central Darfur increased by nearly 55,300 people, in part because of renewed RSF–SAF clashes in the state’s capital city of Zalingei. The number of IDPs in West Darfur decreased slightly between July 5 and 12, largely due to increased cross-border displacement from West Darfur to Chad, IOM reports. As of July 12, more than half of IDPs were sheltering in urban areas and nearly 70 percent of IDPs were sheltering with host communities, according to the UN agency. Food, health care, and other emergency relief supplies are priority needs among IDPS, according to IOM’s report.

Conflict has also led to nearly 743,000 cross-border movements from Sudan into neighboring countries—primarily Egypt, Chad, South Sudan, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic (CAR), and Libya—as of July 9, according to IOM and UNHCR. More than 260,000 of the cross-border arrivals have taken shelter in Chad, UNHCR reports. Egypt hosts the second highest number of refugees, with approximately 255,600 new arrivals, according to IOM; however, IOM has not received updated figures from Egypt’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs since June. In Chad, more than three-quarters of newly arrived refugees have taken shelter in Ouaddāï province, according to UNHCR. The region’s rainy season has already begun to affect UNHCR’s ability to register displaced people, particularly those from White Nile State crossing to South Sudan, where storms during the second half of June limited registration work.

Food Assistance Needs Increase, Particularly in Conflict-Affected Localities

Between 11 and 12 million people in Sudan are likely facing Crisis—IPC 3—or higher levels of acute food insecurity, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports.⁴ Between July and September, Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity are expected in parts of Blue Nile, West Darfur, West Kordofan, and White Nile states, according to July FEWS NET estimates. FEWS NET reports that food assistance needs may be at a seasonal peak, corresponding with the country’s June-to-September lean season, a time when food stocks are depleted and family purchasing power typically declines. While conditions are expected to improve by January 2024, between 8 and 9 million people are still projected to face acute food insecurity. Conflict, displacement, and lack of agricultural inputs have disrupted efforts to plant sorghum and other grains during the June-to-mid-July planting season, which may further exacerbate levels of acute food insecurity throughout Sudan. To support planting before the rainy season becomes too severe, USAID/BHA partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization transported nearly 130 metric tons of sorghum seeds to North Kordofan on July 9. West Darfur—and El Geneina specifically—is an area of particular concern, as households are already facing high levels of need amid the destruction of infrastructure and loss of household assets since mid-April.

Projected Rainfall Could Further Hinder Humanitarian Access

Sudan’s rainy season, which typically corresponds with the lean season, could further drive displacement and humanitarian needs in the coming months, according to ACAPS. High levels of rainfall will likely further limit humanitarian access to areas that have received an influx of IDPs, such as North Darfur and White Nile, where more than 452,000 IDPs have been displaced since April 15, according to IOM. Humanitarian actors have been working to preposition supplies before the rainy season reaches its peak in August, particularly in North Darfur and White Nile, but looting and already-high levels of humanitarian need have complicated these efforts.

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

KEY FIGURES



1.4 Million

People reached with WFP food and nutrition assistance between early May and July 12 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 non-governmental organizations (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 support from USAID/BHA and other donors, WFP has provided more than 1.4 million people with food and nutrition assistance across 14 of Sudan's 18 states between early May and July 12.

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 12 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, the U.S. Government (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 13 additional partner organizations prevent, identify, and treat acute malnutrition through multi-sector integrated interventions, including the provision of nutritional supplements, as well as agriculture; food security; health; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities. As of early July, nearly 76 percent of 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 19 NGOs to provide emergency WASH assistance in Sudan. With USAID/BHA and other donor support, UNICEF reached an estimated 650,000 people in Sudan with safe drinking water from June 22 to July 6. USAID/BHA and State/PRM partners—including UNHCR and UNICEF—also assist in preventing and containing disease outbreaks, including dengue and malaria. During Sudan's annual rainy season, 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 elements and the SAF began on April 15, 2023, significantly escalating the humanitarian crisis in Sudan. 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.
- 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 bread prices, 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
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		\$402,442
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING IN SUDAN IN FY 2023			\$302,450,358
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			\$386,780,358

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
WFP	Food Assistance, Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$14,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN CHAD IN FY 2023			\$17,050,000
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			\$55,965,000
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			
Implementing Partners	Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice, HCIMA, Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,600,000
IOM	HCIMA, Health, Logistics, Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,900,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
WFP	Food Assistance, Logistics, Nutrition,	Countrywide	\$11,500,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2023			\$21,500,000
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			\$61,495,000
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			\$355,000,358
TOTAL STATE/PRM SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN FY 2023			\$191,640,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$546,640,358

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 21, 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)