

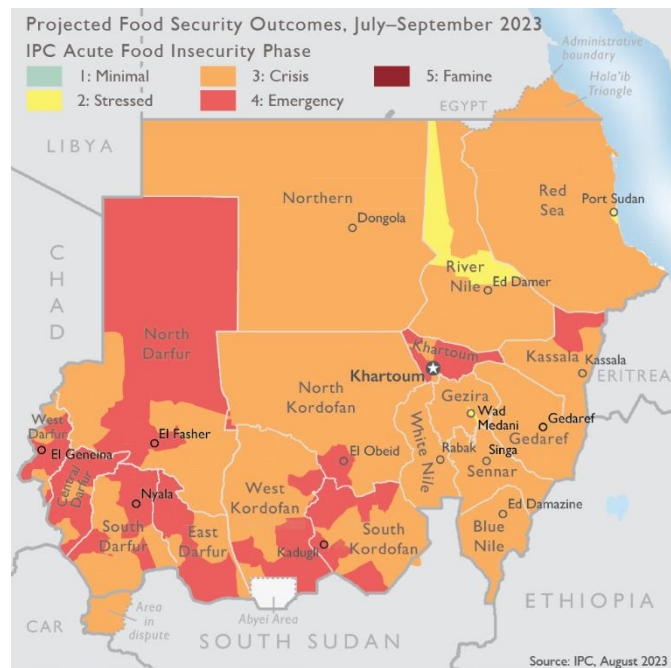
Sudan – Complex Emergency

AUGUST 4, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

4,520	24.7 MILLION	3 MILLION	688,234	191,632
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 28, 2023</i>	<i>UN – May 2023</i>	<i>IOM – July 26, 2023</i>	<i>UNHCR – August 3, 2023</i>	<i>UNHCR – August 3, 2023</i>

- An estimated 20.3 million people in Sudan will likely face heightened levels of acute food insecurity through September as escalating conflict and deteriorating macroeconomic conditions interrupt communities' access to food, markets, and services.
- Since April 15, conflict has displaced more than 3.9 million people within and from Sudan, according to IOM and UNHCR.
- Conflict-related damage, price increases, supply chain disruptions, and theft continue to disrupt market functionality in Khartoum and diminish household purchasing power.



TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Sudan Response in FY 2023	USAID/BHA ¹	\$355,500,358
	State/PRM ²	\$191,640,000
Total		\$547,140,358

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

More Than 20 Million People Likely to Face Heightened Levels of Acute Food Insecurity Through September

An estimated 20.3 million people in Sudan, more than 40 percent of the country's population, will likely face Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity between July and September, according to an IPC report released on August 2.³ This includes nearly 6.3 million people projected to experience Emergency—IPC 4—conditions, primarily in conflict-affected areas of Khartoum State and the Darfur and Kordofan regions.⁴ According to the analysis, West Darfur State is facing the worst food security outcomes, with an estimated 60 percent of its population experiencing acute food insecurity, followed by Khartoum and South Kordofan states, each with approximately 56 percent of their populations facing Crisis conditions or worse. Recent armed conflict, insecurity, and increasing food prices are driving heightened food needs countrywide by depleting available food stocks and household purchasing power, according to the report. The widespread destruction and looting of critical civilian infrastructure—including banks, health care facilities, markets, and water sources—across Sudan have exacerbated shortages of essential goods and services and contributed to rising prices, with many staple grain prices likely to increase 200–700 percent above the five-year average, the report indicates. Forecasted low rainfall during the ongoing June-to-October rainy season will also negatively affect crop production and pasture conditions for livestock, further limiting access to food through the following October-to-January harvest period.

While the harvest may alleviate some food needs in areas of the country, the anticipated production will likely be lower than previous years and insufficient to cover needs, according to the report. As a result, nearly 15 million people—approximately 30 percent of Sudan's population—are projected to continue experiencing Crisis or worse conditions of acute food insecurity between October 2023 and February 2024, according to the findings of the IPC analysis. This represents the greatest number of people estimated to face Crisis or worse conditions during Sudan's harvesting period in recorded history and includes more than 3.8 million people likely to face Emergency conditions. An estimated 60 percent of the projected population in need resides in Khartoum State and the Darfur and Kordofan regions, indicating the most severe food needs will persist in these areas.

RSF–SAF Conflict Displaces 3.9 Million People Since April 15

The outbreak of militarized conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) on April 15 had displaced more than 3.9 million people as of early August, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Of that total, an estimated 3 million people remained internally displaced across all 18 of Sudan's states—71 percent of whom fled fighting in Khartoum—as of July 26, IOM reports. River Nile State hosted the most internally displaced persons (IDPs) as of the same date, with approximately 467,000 people sheltering in the state, followed by Northern State with nearly 361,000 IDPs and North Darfur with an estimated 297,000 IDPs. In its most recent report released August 1, IOM noted that improved access to displacement sites contributed, in part, to the 12 percent increase in the estimated IDP population countrywide since its previous report released on July 25.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

In addition, the RSF–SAF conflict drove nearly 880,000 people to flee Sudan to seek refuge in neighboring countries as of August 3, according to UNHCR. This includes approximately 688,000 new refugees and asylum-seekers and nearly 192,000 refugee returnees, defined as refugees returning to their country of origin. As of July 31, more than 348,000 refugees had fled to eastern Chad, representing nearly 40 percent of all recorded cross-border displacements. An estimated 54 percent of new arrivals in Chad had fled to the country’s Ouaddai Province, resulting in overcrowded conditions in refugee camps and informal sites and increased protection concerns. UNHCR and its partners had relocated more than 113,000 new arrivals from border points to refugee camps in other areas of eastern Chad by late July to alleviate strain at entry locations, facilitate easier access to services, and mitigate protection or security risks faced by recently arrived refugees. In addition to relocation efforts, relief actors had also built nearly 17,000 shelters, constructed more than 2,700 hygiene facilities, and identified and treated more than 7,300 patients experiencing wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—by July 29, according to UNHCR. In Egypt, an estimated 272,000 refugees and 7,230 third-country nationals entered the country as of July 31, UNHCR reports; however, the pace of new arrivals has slowed due to more stringent visa requirements for all Sudanese entrants, a reversal of previous policy permitting some Sudanese individuals to enter Egypt without a visa. A growing number of IDPs are sheltering in Wadi Halfa, a town in Northern State along the Egypt–Sudan border, where UNHCR is distributing emergency relief commodities such as blankets, hygiene kits, sanitary items, and sleeping mats.

Conflict and Looting Disrupt Market Functionality in Khartoum

Though many markets remain open in Khartoum State, the RSF–SAF conflict continues to disrupt market functionality due to conflict-related destruction, price increases, supply chain disruptions, and theft, according to a July 5–7 markets assessment by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA). The international non-governmental organization (INGO) interviewed community members and vendors across four markets in the state, who reported persistent insecurity and fear of looting as the primary market constraint, followed by dwindling supplies, and diminished purchasing power. While most vendors reported that looting has affected financial institutions more than commercial stores, insecurity and fear of theft has prompted many shopkeepers to implement ad hoc risk mitigation measures, such as maintaining only enough stock for one day and operating only during daylight hours.

Of the 15 commodities assessed in ADRA’s survey, prices for nine items had increased by at least 100 percent since April 15, while the prices of four other commodities increased by an estimated 80–99 percent. The increases were primarily driven by new supply chain challenges and fuel shortages, which limited the availability of products on the open market, the INGO reports. Community members and vendors alike identified mobile banking as the preferred payment method because it mitigates the need to carry cash and reduces the risk of theft; however, key informants reported that intermittent electricity and network outages have impeded consumers’ ability to charge their phones and use mobile banking applications to pay for goods. Community members and vendors also reported the emergence of informal markets—locally referred to as Dagalo markets in reference to after RSF General Mohammed Hamdan ‘Hemedti’ Dagalo—with looted goods for sale at prices well below standard market value, resulting in increased competition for official markets.

Relief Actors Face Continued Bureaucratic and Access Impediments

Bureaucratic impediments and insecurity continue to hinder humanitarian access to conflict-affected communities throughout Sudan despite marginal improvements in assistance delivery and access during recent weeks, including the recent approvals by the Government of Chad and the Government of Sudan (GoS) to facilitate cross-border humanitarian aid from Chad to Sudan. For example, aid workers have reported facing increasing fees for work permits and ongoing visa approval delays, hindering relief

agencies' ability to promptly deploy staff. Additionally, despite their commitments to facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief under the Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan, an agreement signed by RSF and SAF representatives on May 11, GoS officials continue to dictate the types of relief commodities actors can import, prohibiting certain telecommunications and safety equipment. In response, the Sudan INGO Forum Coordinator sent an open letter to GoS officials on July 23 appealing for their support in facilitating humanitarian access and responding to outstanding visa applications. The INGO Forum Coordinator notes that the ambiguous visa process and subsequent application delays continue to severely hinder humanitarian response efforts. According to the letter, more than 110 humanitarian NGO visas were still pending indefinitely as of mid-July, including several submitted beyond two months ago. The U.S. Government (USG) continues to monitor reports of bureaucratic impediments in Sudan and advocate for unimpeded humanitarian access to communities in need of life-saving assistance.

KEY FIGURES



430,000

People reached with WFP food assistance between July 1 and 23 with USAID/BHA and other donor support



10,500

Outpatient consultations conducted at 10 facilities in Central Darfur and West Darfur managed by a USAID/BHA partner during June



42,000

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

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support multiple UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGO) 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 nearly 430,000 people with in-kind food assistance across seven states from July 1 to 23.

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, USG partners—including UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO—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 wasting in children ages five years and younger. USAID/BHA-supported nutrition programming includes educational activities and malnutrition treatment for children and pregnant and lactating women.



1.4 Million

People in Sudan provided safe drinking water by UNICEF between April 15 and July 11

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 1.4 million people in Sudan with safe drinking water from April 15 to July 11. 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 utilize USAID/BHA-supported rapid response mechanisms to 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
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		\$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	\$3,000,000
IOM	HCIMA, Health, Logistics, Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
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			\$22,000,000
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			\$61,995,000
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			\$355,500,358
TOTAL STATE/PRM SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE FUNDING IN FY 2023			\$191,640,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$547,140,358

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 August 4, 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 and State/PRM 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)