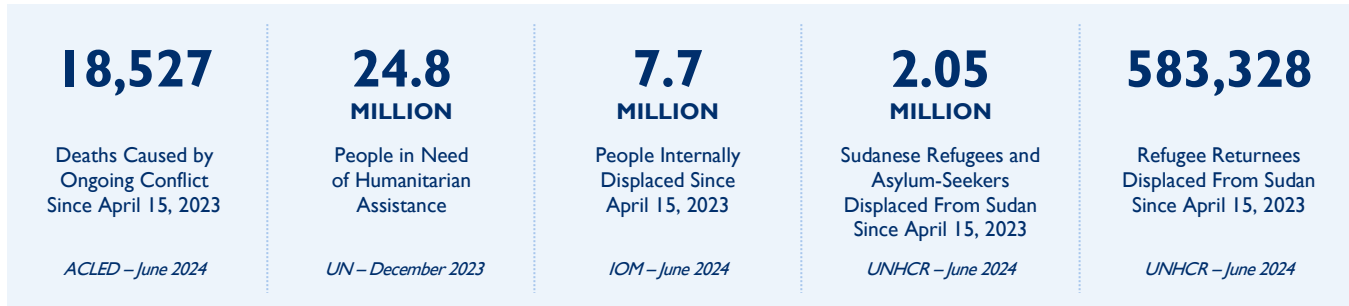


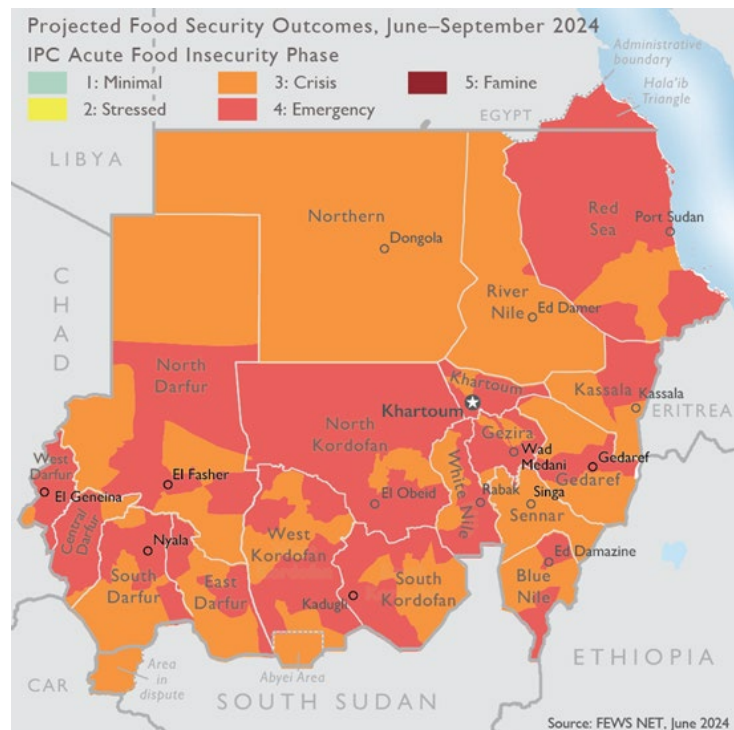
Sudan – Complex Emergency

JULY 3, 2024

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- RSF–SAF clashes displaced an estimated 117,000 people in Sennar State between June 26 and July 1.
- On June 24, USAID’s Bureau for Africa DAA Tyler Beckelman announced an additional \$38 million in humanitarian aid to support conflict-affected children countrywide.
- The latest IPC analysis projects a risk of Famine—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity across 14 areas in the Darfur Region, Gezira State, and the Kordofan Region between June and September if humanitarian access does not improve. An estimated 25.6 million people across Sudan are likely to experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity through September, including more than 755,000 people projected to experience Catastrophe—IPC 5—conditions.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Sudan Response in FY 2024	USAID/BHA ¹	\$321,967,212
	State/PRM ²	\$84,555,000
Total		\$406,522,212

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

¹ USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

² U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

RSF-SAF Clashes Displaces At Least 117,000 People in Sennar State

Initial clashes between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) from June 26 to June 29 in Sennar State's Jebel Moya Village displaced more than 1,450 people, before spreading to the state's capital city of Sinja, displacing an additional 55,400 people across Sennar, including neighboring Abu Hujar and Ad Dali localities to Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, and White states as of June 30, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). An estimated 50,000 people from Sinja and Abu Hujar localities have sought refuge in Gedaref State's Ar Rahad locality, while approximately 5,000 others have fled to various locations across Blue Nile's capital city of Damazine, and 440 people have arrived in White Nile State's Aj Jabalain locality as of June 30. People fleeing Sinja report that transportation costs have skyrocketed, and vehicles are scarce, resulting in some internally displaced persons (IDPs) fleeing on foot, according to the UN.

Widespread displacement from conflict-affected locations, as well as from neighboring localities, continued on July 1, with IOM reporting that 62,000 additional people were displaced to Ar Rahad, Damazine, and areas in Kassala. The Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission estimates that the number of IDPs in Gedaref could reach 130,000 people if clashes continue. This includes the estimated 50,000 residents from Sennar and 80,000 IDPs who were already sheltering in Sennar. IDPs fleeing Sennar are likely to continue onwards from Gedaref to Kassala and Red Sea states, placing pressure on already strained response capacity in the two states, according to the UN. Ongoing telecommunications blackouts in Blue Nile, Sennar, and White Nile, have limited efforts to monitor and assess humanitarian needs, according to the UN and USAID/BHA partners. USAID/BHA continues to monitor security conditions in Blue Nile, Gedaref, Sennar, and White Nile states, in coordination with UN and nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners, who are preparing for the arrival of additional IDPs.

USAID Announces \$38 Million in Humanitarian Assistance for Conflict-Affected Children Across Sudan

On June 24, USAID's Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Bureau for Africa announced an additional \$38 million in humanitarian funding to address urgent needs amongst children resulting from the ongoing conflict between the RSF and the SAF. So far in FY 2024, the USG has provided nearly \$407 million in humanitarian assistance funding. The newly committed funds, along with previously announced funding, will bring the total USG humanitarian assistance to Sudan in FY 2024 to nearly \$504 million. Nearly 25 million people need humanitarian assistance across Sudan, of whom more than 14 million are children, including 4 million children that are expected to experience acute malnutrition in 2024, according to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). With the additional support from USAID/BHA, UNICEF and INGO partners will be able to continue their critical relief efforts, including health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions. UNICEF alone operates more than 1,000 safe spaces in Sudan with support from the USG and other donors, which allow conflict-affected children to access counseling and protection services, including psychosocial support. UNICEF is also supporting maternal and child health services in Sudan, including routine immunizations in the Darfur and Kordofan regions.³ The USG remains the largest humanitarian donor to Sudan, providing more than \$1 billion in assistance since FY 2023.

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

Nearly 26 Million People in Sudan are Projected to Experience Crisis or Worse Levels of Food Insecurity Through September

An estimated 25.6 million people are likely to experience Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity between June and September, including 755,000 people likely to face Catastrophe conditions and 8.5 million people facing Emergency—IPC 4—conditions during the annual June-to-September lean season, according to the IPC.⁴ Notably, 14 areas across Gezira and Khartoum states, as well as the Darfur and Kordofan regions—including nine IDP and refugee sites—are at risk of Famine during the same period if the conflict continues to escalate and worsen humanitarian access challenges, particularly in besieged communities.⁵ Overall, the latest IPC projections represent a 45 percent increase in the number of people facing acute food insecurity, compared to nearly 18 million people during the October 2023 to February 2024 projection period. The previous IPC projections also did not identify any populations experiencing Catastrophe conditions. Limited humanitarian access and restricted livelihood capabilities, including reduced agricultural activity during the June-to-August planting season, are contributing factors to the potential decrease in food security. Nearly 60 percent of all people facing Catastrophe conditions reside in the Darfur Region, where access remains limited.

RSF Shelling Hits Hospital Pharmacy, Resulting in One Fatality

During heavy fighting on June 21 between RSF and SAF elements in North Darfur state's capital city of El Fasher, RSF shelling struck the pharmacy at the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)-supported Saudi Hospital, resulting in the death of one pharmacist, according to MSF. Despite sustaining some damage from the shelling, the facility—one of two functional hospitals remaining in El Fasher—was fully functional and continues to treat patients as of late June, the UN reports. The UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan Clementine Nkweta-Salami condemned the attack in a statement released on June 24. However, MSF warns that RSF-SAF hostilities in El Fasher continue to gravitate towards Saudi Hospital; on June 22, RSF-SAF clashes resulted in the death of one person within close proximity to the hospital and the death of another person near MSF staff accommodations.

Overall, RSF-SAF hostilities in El Fasher resulted in the deaths of at least 260 people and injury to more than 1,600 people between May 10 and June 21, according to MSF. These figures are likely an undercount, as they only include individuals who were able to access MSF-supported health facilities. The fighting has also displaced approximately 143,000 people in El Fasher between April 1 and June 23, including at least 12,900 people who were displaced between June 1 and June 23, according to IOM. Displaced people are fleeing to neighboring localities or within other areas in El Fasher, where they face limited access to essential items and basic commodities as markets are largely non-operational and humanitarian access is severely constrained.

Above-Average Rainfall During the Rainy Season Expected to Hinder Humanitarian Access

Above-average rainfall during the June-to-October rainy season and resultant flooding in Sudan is likely to render many key routes used for humanitarian operations inoperable, restricting overall humanitarian access and response capacity, ACAPS reports. White Nile's capital city of Kosti—a key base of operations for

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. A Famine—IPC 5—classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term classification of Catastrophe—also IPC 5—refers to a household. A household in Catastrophe has an extreme lack of food at the household level even with full employment of coping strategies. Famine is determined when more than 20 percent of households in an area are experiencing Catastrophe, when global acute malnutrition levels exceed 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

⁵ The IPC notes that a risk of Famine does not equate to the likelihood that Famine will occur. However, the possibility of Famine remains if access to food diminishes; conflict continues to escalate; attacks and destruction, public infrastructures persist; health conditions and response capabilities deteriorate; and humanitarian commodity distributions halt.

crossline convoys from Port Sudan in Red Sea State—faces the highest risk of flooding in the state due to its low elevation and proximity to the White Nile River, according to REACH. Heavy rains will likely also worsen cross-border access, particularly from Chad's Tina border crossing as its proximity near a *wadi*—a river valley that is typically dry except during the rainy season—will likely make the border crossing impassable by late July, according to the UN. Additionally, roads from Abéché, Chad—where the UN World Food Program (WFP) maintains a logistical hub—to eastern Chad's Adre and Tina border crossings will become increasingly challenging to traverse due to poor road conditions during the rainy season. These logistical challenges will compound already persisting administrative and bureaucratic access obstructions in Sudan.

Floods are also likely to increase humanitarian needs across the country, particularly among IDPs and refugees living in informal or temporary shelters. Additionally, IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable populations in flood-prone areas face an increased risk of vector-borne and waterborne diseases, amid diminished health system capacities due to ongoing insecurity and attacks on health infrastructure. In previous years, relief agencies would pre-position supplies in key areas across the country to continue humanitarian activities despite seasonal access constraints. However, the lack of approvals for cross-border and crossline convoys has prevented relief actors from transporting the volume of commodities required for flood preparedness.

KEY FIGURES



3 Million

People reached with WFP food assistance between January and June 2024



221,000

Children under five reached with polio vaccines in Red Sea State during April by UNICEF and other actors

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 U.S.-sourced and locally and regionally procured cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil, as well as cash transfers for food. With support from USAID/BHA and other donors, the UN agency provided life-saving food assistance to more than 3 million people across Sudan between January and late June. The UN agency also provided nutrition support to mothers and children in priority locations, including Central Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, and West Darfur states.

HEALTH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support IOM, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN World Health Organization (WHO), and NGO partners to deliver life-saving health care for IDPs, refugees, and vulnerable host community members across Sudan, including through mobile clinics in hard-to-reach areas and displacement sites. USAID/BHA partners provide essential medicines and other supplies to health facilities and train health workers to improve quality of care for conflict-affected populations. In addition, USG partners support reproductive health care provision, as well as messaging efforts that spread awareness of health and hygiene best

practices to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.



1.9 Million

Children screened for malnutrition by UNICEF and other nutrition actors between January and May 2024



17,000

Women and girls accessed reproductive health kits provided by UNFPA in May 2024



4.6 Million

People in Sudan provided with safe drinking water by UNICEF and other WASH actors between January and March 2024

NUTRITION

UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and other USAID/BHA and State/PRM partner organizations prevent, identify, and treat acute malnutrition by providing nutritional supplements and conducting complementary food security, health, and WASH activities. Between January and May 2024, UNICEF and other nutrition actors screened 1.9 million children ages five years and younger for malnutrition.

PROTECTION

USG partners—including UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, and NGOs—provide critical protection support to conflict-affected populations in Sudan and neighboring countries, including the provision of case management services and safe spaces for survivors. During May, UNFPA distributed Inter-Agency Reproductive Health kits to 17,000 women and girls across ten states. Additionally, UNFPA-supported mobile clinics provided health and gender-based violence prevention and response services to more than 13,148 people across seven states as of late May. USAID/BHA also supports the UN Mine Action Service to provide critical mine risk awareness information for populations residing in or returning to conflict-affected areas potentially impacted by explosive remnants of war.

WASH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM continue to support IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, and NGOs to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure for crisis-affected communities across Sudan to reduce the spread of infectious diseases, such as cholera and measles. With USG and other donor support, UNICEF and other WASH actors provided safe drinking water to an estimated 4.6 million people across Sudan between January and April. To prevent the spread of cholera, USG partners are also supporting affected and at-risk populations with emergency WASH supplies, such as chlorine for water purification, hygiene kits, and water containers.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- On April 11, 2019, following a civilian uprising due to fuel shortages, high bread prices, and other economic issues, Sudanese military officials overthrew President Omar al-Bashir, resulting in a civilian-led transitional government under Abdalla Hamdok as Prime Minister; however, subsequent political uncertainty contributed to heightened humanitarian, protection, and security concerns. Following further political unrest, the military took over the transitional government on October 25, 2021, arresting civilian leadership and sparking widespread protests. On November 21, 2021, Hamdok was reinstated as Prime Minister under a power-sharing agreement with SAF military leader Abdel Fattah al-Burhan before resigning on January 2, 2022. On December 5, 2022, military leaders and representatives of civilian pro-democracy parties signed a preliminary agreement for a two-year transitional civilian government.

- Fighting between the RSF and SAF began on April 15, 2023, significantly escalating the humanitarian crisis in Sudan. On April 23, USAID/BHA activated a regionally based Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team to coordinate the USG response. In addition, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee activated a system-wide scale-up to mobilize operational capacities and resources for Sudan on August 29, 2023, for an initial six months that was extended to June 30, 2024. However, bureaucratic impediments and insecurity continue to hinder relief agencies' ability to respond.
- On October 31, 2023, U.S. Ambassador John T. Godfrey reissued a declaration of humanitarian need (DHN) in Sudan for FY 2024. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has issued annual disaster declarations or DHNs due to the complex emergency in Sudan since 1987.
- The USG, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development—participating on behalf of the African Union—convened two rounds of ceasefire negotiations between the RSF and SAF in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Following the first round of negotiations in May 2023, representatives signed a ceasefire agreement, which did not hold, and the May 11 Declaration, which defined the obligations of both sides under international humanitarian and human rights law to facilitate and safeguard humanitarian action to meet the emergency needs of civilians. The second round of negotiations—convened between October and November 2023—concluded without a ceasefire agreement, though both parties reaffirmed their obligations under the May 11 Declaration. Parties have not upheld the declaration; obstructions, humanitarian access, and conflict-related protection violations against civilians have continued.
- The UN continues to negotiate on the ground with parties to the conflict and advocate for humanitarian access; however, approvals to move assistance into non-government-controlled areas and from critical cross-border points are frequently delayed or revoked, hindering efforts to scale-up support in the most food-insecure areas.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2024^{1,2,3}

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
USAID/BHA			
Implementing Partners	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$172,609,564
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture, Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$5,500,000
IOM	HCIMA, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition—U.S. In-Kind Specialized Nutrition Products	Countrywide	\$34,000,000
OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$76,978,621
WHO	HCIMA, Health, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$6,500,000
	Program Support		\$1,379,027
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$321,967,212
STATE/PRM			
Sudan			
Implementing Partner	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,200,000

UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$20,300,000
WFP	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$200,000
Central African Republic			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$500,000
Chad			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$24,550,000
UNFPA	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$500,000
WFP	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,300,000
Egypt			
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,450,000
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$535,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,600,000
Ethiopia			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
South Sudan			
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$17,420,000
UNFPA	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$500,000
WFP	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			\$84,555,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2024			\$406,522,212

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect total publicly announced State/PRM funding as of June 24, 2024.

² State/PRM funding in South Sudan benefiting displaced people from Sudan is also reported in the USG South Sudan Fact Sheets; State/PRM funding in Ethiopia benefiting displaced people from Sudan is also reported in the USG Ethiopia Fact Sheets; and State/PRM funding in CAR benefiting displaced people from Sudan is also reported in the USG CAR Fact Sheets.

³ USAID/BHA funding for neighboring countries, including the Central Africa Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, and South Sudan, benefiting displaced people from Sudan are not represented in USAID/BHA's funding for the Sudan crisis response in FY 2024; funding for these countries can be found in public information products linked here: <https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work>

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.usaid.gov
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at reliefweb.int.

