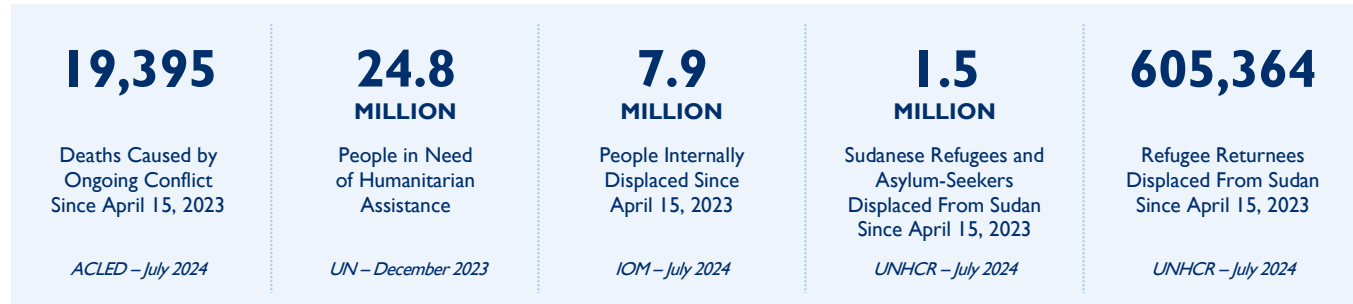


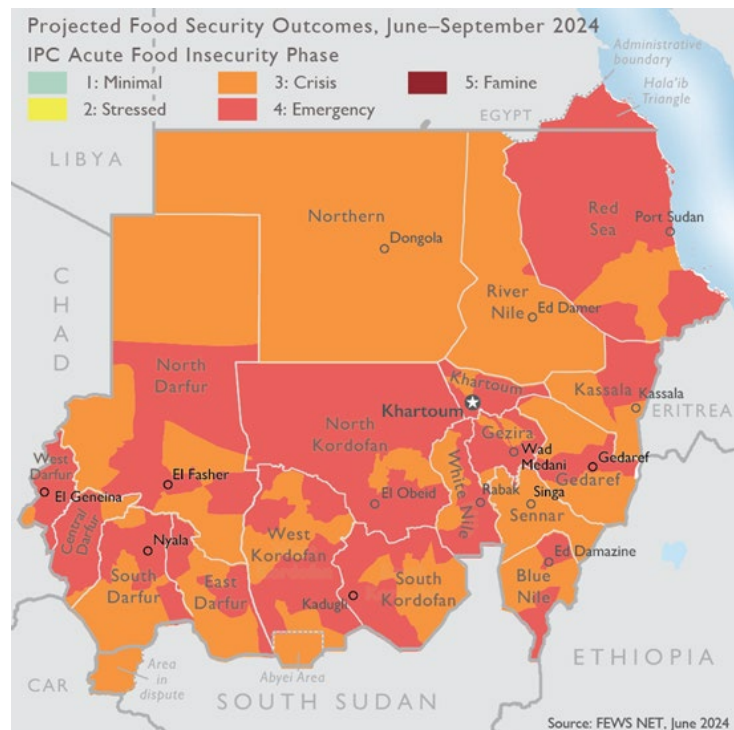
Sudan – Complex Emergency

JULY 31, 2024

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Amid ongoing conflict, more than 7.9 million people were displaced across Sudan as of early July; Sudan continues to be the largest displacement crisis in the world, IOM reports.
- Continued fighting between RSF and SAF elements in North Darfur State’s capital city of El Fasher in late July resulted in at least 97 civilian casualties following two weeks of relative calm.
- On July 18, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Linda Thomas-Greenfield announced nearly \$203 million in additional funding to support the provision of critical humanitarian assistance to populations across Sudan and neighboring countries, bringing the total USG response funding to more than \$706 million in FY 2024.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Sudan Response in FY 2024	USAID/BHA ¹	\$443,718,576
	State/PRM ²	\$262,735,000
Total		\$706,453,576

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

More Than 7.9 Million People Displaced Across Sudan Since Onset of the Conflict

Persistent fighting between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) had resulted in the displacement of more than 7.9 million people—more than one-half of whom are women and children—across Sudan since the onset of the conflict in April 2023 as of early July 2024, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The current number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) marks a significant increase from the 7.7 million IDPs recorded during June. Sudan remains the largest displacement crisis in the world, according to IOM. Armed conflict in the country continues to be the main driver of displacement, with more than 90 percent of all IDPs reportedly displaced by violence or the threat of violence. Notably, more than one-quarter of all IDPs are children ages five years and younger, all of whom remain in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, particularly food and nutrition support, IOM reports. At least 1 million people who were displaced prior to the conflict have faced repeated displacement since April 2023. Of the total number of IDPs across Sudan, more than 4.1 million IDPs were sheltering in the Darfur Region as of early July.³ IDPs are in critical need of food, health care, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support, among other types of assistance, particularly in Darfur, where relief actors continue to report widespread shortages of food, emergency relief commodities, and medicine due to cross-border and crossline access restrictions imposed by both RSF and SAF.

Resumed Fighting in El Fasher Results in At Least 97 Civilian Casualties; Humanitarian Needs Persist

On July 27, RSF–SAF hostilities in and around a hospital, a livestock market, and residential areas in El Fasher resulted in at least 97 civilian casualties, according to the UN. Consequently, the renewed fighting displaced an estimated 270 people from western parts of the city as of July 28, according to IOM. The attack in El Fasher follows two weeks of relative calm in the city, which allowed some markets to reopen and provided a small window for populations to temporarily resume income-generating activities. The UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan, Clementine Nkweta-Salami issued a statement condemning the indiscriminate attacks on civilians and critical infrastructure in El Fasher. Overall, conflict across Sudan has resulted in the deaths of more than 18,800 people and injury to more than 33,000 others in Sudan since April 2023, humanitarian actors report.

USG Announces \$203 Million in Humanitarian Aid to Support Conflict-Affected Populations Across Sudan and Neighboring Countries

On July 18, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Linda Thomas-Greenfield announced nearly \$203 million in additional humanitarian funding for conflict-affected populations in Sudan, including IDPs, host communities, and refugees, who have fled to neighboring countries. The additional funding includes more than \$178 million from State/PRM and nearly \$25 million from USAID/BHA, which will support the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and other international organizations and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to continue providing agriculture, cash, food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to populations affected by persistent fighting between RSF and SAF elements across Sudan, as well as Sudanese refugees, refugee returnees, and vulnerable host communities in neighboring Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. The announcement brings total U.S. humanitarian assistance for the Sudan response to more than \$706 million in FY 2024. The funding also

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

aims to improve affected populations' access to basic resources throughout Sudan, particularly in areas where armed clashes have damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure and continue to hinder relief actors' ability to deliver humanitarian aid to people in need. Despite significant access challenges, humanitarian actors, including USG partners, continue to provide assistance to conflict-affected populations across Sudan, with the USG representing the largest humanitarian donor to Sudan, providing more than \$1.6 billion in assistance between FY 2023 and FY 2024.

Exceptionally Heavy Rainfall Affects At Least 16,000 People in Kassala and North Darfur

Heavy rainfall and subsequent flash floods resulted in the deaths of at least five people—including one child in an IDP site—in Kassala State and negatively affected at least 16,000 people in both Kassala and North Darfur states between July 23 and 26, according to the UN. In Kassala, torrential rainfall and subsequent flooding on July 25 and 26 affected an estimated 10,180 people, including newly displaced people who had recently fled clashes in Sennar State. Critical needs among flood-affected populations include food, emergency relief commodities, shelter, and WASH assistance, according to OCHA. Meanwhile, in El Fasher's Zamzam IDP site, heavy rains between July 23 and 25 affected approximately 6,000 people, with flash floods destroying more than 1,000 shelters and 800 latrines, and partially damaging nearly 150 shelters as of July 29, according to an IOM-led field assessment with state authorities. Above-average rainfall is expected to continue during Sudan's June-to-September rainy season, which may result in additional flash floods in some areas of western and eastern Sudan, particularly Kassala, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Center reports.

Mercy Corps Reports Increased Malnutrition Prevalence Among Children in Central and South Darfur

More than 90 percent of the 4,100 children assessed across five localities in Central Darfur are experiencing some form of global acute malnutrition (GAM), according to results from a mid-upper arm circumference screening for children ages five years and younger conducted between June and July by Mercy Corps in collaboration with the State Ministry of Health in Central Darfur and South Darfur states. The results of the malnutrition screenings are nearly six times higher than the UN World Health Organization's (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent GAM prevalence. Moreover, nearly one-quarter of all children screened—more than 970 children—in Central Darfur's Bendasi, Mukjar, Un Dukhun, Wadi Salih, and Zalingei localities, are experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM), the deadliest form of malnutrition, and is associated with increased health complications, susceptibility to illnesses, and a higher risk of mortality. Meanwhile, an additional 2,800 children, or approximately two-thirds of all children screened in Central Darfur, are experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Of the nearly 3,200 children screened in South Darfur's Al Radoum, East Jebel Marrah, Nyala North, and Nyala South localities, more than 380 children are experiencing SAM, while an additional approximate 1,130 children are experiencing MAM. Notably, at a local health facility in Al Radoum locality's Wad Haggam area, approximately four to five children are dying on a daily basis from malnutrition-related causes, Mercy Corps reports.

The malnutrition assessment coincided with Mercy Corps' household registration for direct cash assistance programs in Central Darfur and South Darfur, with all assessed households qualifying for cash assistance due to the high levels of acute food insecurity observed. More than 1.4 million people in both Central Darfur and South Darfur are projected to experience Emergency—IPC 4—conditions between

June and September, according to the latest IPC analysis.⁴ Meanwhile, at least 246,500 people are projected to experience Catastrophe—IPC 5—conditions, across both states. People experiencing Catastrophe conditions are at risk of experiencing starvation, hunger-related mortalities, and critical levels of acute malnutrition after exhausting coping strategies and lack the capacity or resources to relocate to other areas for assistance.

KEY FIGURES



3.9 Million

People reached with WFP food assistance between January and June 2024



3.3 Million

Children under five reached with polio vaccines in eight states during June by UNICEF and other actors



1.8 Million

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

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, the UN World Food Program (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 an estimated 3.9 million people across Sudan between January and June. The UN agency also provided nutrition support to 479,000 mothers and children in priority locations, including Central Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, and West Darfur states. WFP is scaling up its emergency response in Sudan to avert famine and mitigate the effects of widespread malnutrition.

HEALTH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support IOM, UNHCR, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), 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.

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 1.8 million children ages five years and younger for malnutrition.

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, ranges from Minimal (IPC 1) to Famine (IPC 5) for acute food insecurity.



17,000

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

PROTECTION

USG partners—including UNFPA, UNHCR, and UNICEF—provide conflict-affected and vulnerable people with critical protection support in Sudan and neighboring countries, including through 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 13,100 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 affected by explosive remnants of war.



4.6 Million

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

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 during the ongoing rainy season, USG partners are pre-positioning and distributing emergency WASH supplies, such as chlorine for water purification, hygiene kits, and water containers, in at-risk areas.

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 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 existing 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 an initial system-wide scale-up to mobilize operational capacities and resources for Sudan from August 29, 2023, to February 28, 2024, which has since been extended through September 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 IGAD—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, and conflict-related protection violations against civilians have continued.
- After the second round of negotiations in Jeddah, RSF and SAF actors agreed to establish a Humanitarian Forum led by OCHA to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance in Sudan. As of July 31, the forum had convened only once—on November 12, 2023—despite UN efforts for additional meetings. RSF and SAF commitments made during the Humanitarian Forum have not improved humanitarian access. The UN continues to lead high-level negotiations on the ground with parties to the conflict and advocate for humanitarian access; however, approvals to move assistance across conflict lines and into opposition-controlled areas are significantly delayed, hindering efforts to scale up support in the most affected areas.

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

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Sudan			
Implementing Partners	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$245,639,564
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	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
	Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, and WASH	Countrywide	\$23,000,000
OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$90,699,985
	Cash, and Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP)	Countrywide	\$30,000,000
WHO	HCIMA, Health, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$6,500,000
	Program Support		\$1,379,027
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			\$443,718,576
State/PRM			
Sudan			
Implementing Partner	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$14,600,000
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,000,000

UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$82,000,000
WFP	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$200,000
Central African Republic			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$500,000
Chad			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$72,400,000
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	\$12,500,000
Ethiopia			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
South Sudan			
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$65,700,000
UNFPA	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$500,000
WFP	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			\$262,735,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2024			\$706,453,576

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 July 18, 2024. Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

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 the Central African Republic (CAR) benefiting displaced people from Sudan is also reported in the USG CAR Fact Sheets.

³ USAID/BHA funding for neighboring countries, including the CAR, 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.
- 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

