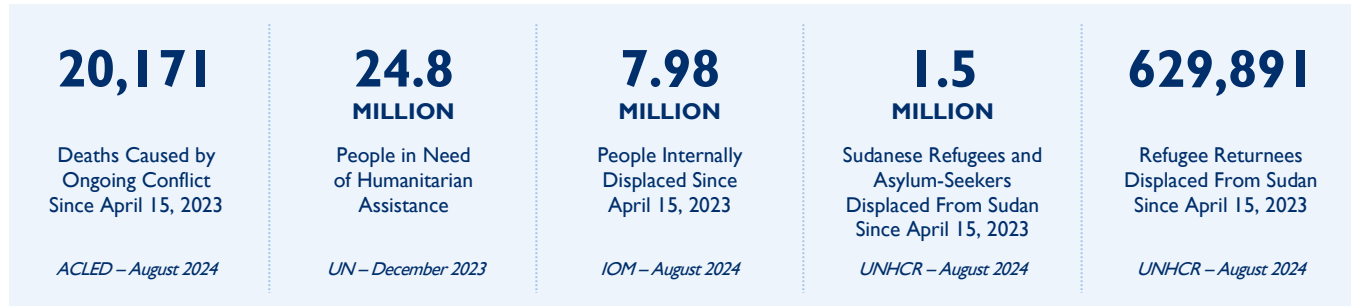


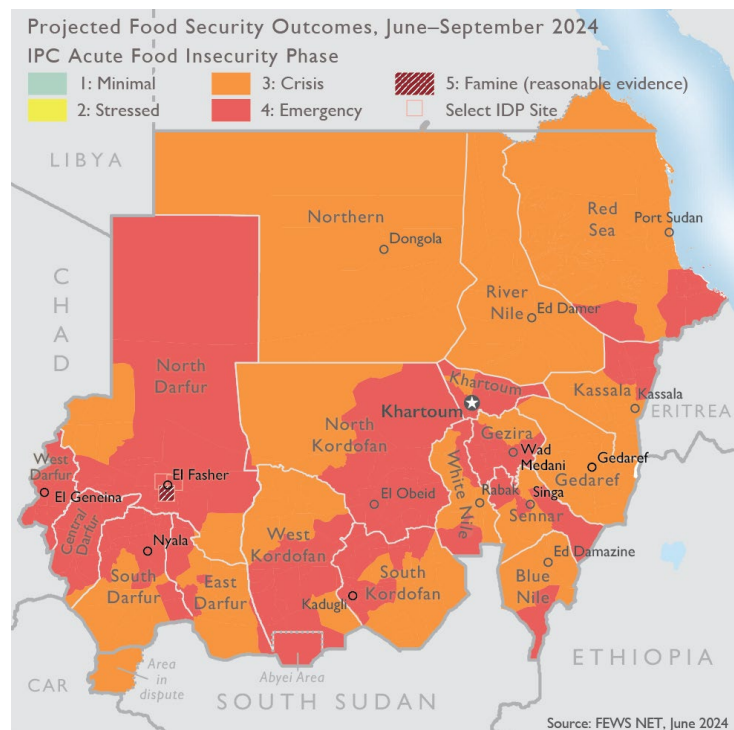
# Sudan – Complex Emergency

AUGUST 28, 2024

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- International food security organizations confirm that Famine—IPC 5—conditions have likely been ongoing in North Darfur State’s Zamzam IDP camp since June and will likely continue through at least October. Famine conditions may be ongoing in North Darfur’s Abu Shouk and Al Salam IDP camps, though information remains limited in these areas.
- On August 15, the SAF-affiliated Transitional Sovereignty Council announced the reopening of the Adré border crossing, allowing relief actors to transport humanitarian aid into Darfur region through November.
- Heavy rains and flooding have negatively affected an estimated 434,000 people and displaced nearly 120,000 people across Sudan between June 1 and late August, according to the UN.



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

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

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

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

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### **IPC's FRC Affirms Famine Conditions are Ongoing in Zamzam IDP Camp and Likely in Two Additional Camps**

The Famine Review Committee (FRC) found a Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) analysis plausible, concurring that Famine—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 5—levels of acute food insecurity have been ongoing since June in North Darfur State's Zamzam internally displaced person (IDP) camp, located in the state's capital city of El Fasher, according to an August FRC analysis.<sup>3,4</sup> FEWS NET additionally determined that IDPs in North Darfur's Abu Shouk and Al Salam IDP camps are at minimum, experiencing Catastrophe—IPC 5—conditions, although data was insufficient for the FRC to confirm that Famine conditions are present throughout the areas. Between 400,000 and 600,000 people are currently sheltering across Abu Shouk, Al Salam, and Zamzam IDP camps, with the majority sheltering in Zamzam. Famine conditions are expected to persist in all three IDP camps through at least October 2024, if large-scale food assistance is not delivered and intense conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) continues. Furthermore, FEWS NET also identified a risk of Famine across the remaining parts of El Fasher, which hosts approximately 800,000 people across the city. Food security conditions may continue to deteriorate in El Fasher if fighting persists. While the three camps remain largely inaccessible to relief actors, on August 5, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) obtained approvals from the RSF and the SAF to transport a convoy carrying 1,300 metric tons of food assistance—to support the needs of approximately 107,000 people for one month—via the crossline route from Northern State's Ad Dabbah town to Zamzam.

### **Transitional Sovereignty Council Orders Three-Month Opening of Adré Border Crossing, Allowing Commodities Into Darfur**

On August 15, the SAF-affiliated Transitional Sovereignty Council issued a statement announcing that humanitarian organizations could resume using the Adré border crossing—connecting eastern Chad to Sudan's Darfur region—for the delivery of relief commodities into Sudan from August to November.<sup>5</sup> The Adré crossing point was formally closed to UN transport in February 2024 due to restrictions imposed by SAF authorities, who claimed that the crossing was being used by RSF elements to transport weapons. Following the announcement that the Adré crossing would reopen, the U.S. Ambassador to the UN Linda Thomas-Greenfield urged the SAF to facilitate the permanent opening of the border and called on RSF elements to facilitate the free flow of humanitarian aid, devoid of any impediments or danger to relief actors transporting commodities. Following the reopening of the border, the UN has transported food, health, nutrition, and shelter assistance, as well as emergency relief commodities—including U.S. Government (USG)-funded commodities—for more than 118,000 people through the Adré crossing into Darfur region.

Prior to the Adré border reopening, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) met on July 25 and formally extended the systemwide scale-up for the Sudan humanitarian response until December 31, due to continued needs, such as the likelihood of Famine and heightened protection risks due to the ongoing conflict. IASC principals noted that the six-month extension should focus on enhancing the UN's field

<sup>3</sup> The FRC is a team of independent international food and nutrition experts by the IPC.

<sup>4</sup> The 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. A Famine classification applies to a wider population, while the term Catastrophe (IPC 5) refers to 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 classified as experiencing Catastrophe, when the global acute malnutrition level exceeds 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

<sup>5</sup> Darfur region comprises the following states: Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur.

presence in Darfur region and Khartoum State, as well as additional areas at risk of Famine; increasing cash assistance; and ensuring sustained cross-border and crossline humanitarian access. Relief actors note that the delivery of humanitarian assistance will continue to be constrained if parties to the conflict restrict movement into Sudan from key border crossings. The systemwide scale-up was initially activated in August 2023 to mobilize the operational capacities and resources needed to match the scale, complexity, and urgency of the Sudan crisis across UN agencies.

### **Arba'at Dam Collapses; Heavy Rainfall and Flooding Affects 434,000 People, Displaces 120,000 Others Between June and Late August**

On August 25, heavy rainfall dealt extensive damage to the Arba'at Dam in Red Sea State, causing the dam to collapse, which then resulted in widespread flooding. The dam collapse resulted in at least 30 deaths and affected approximately 50,000 people living across 70 villages on the western side of the dam as of August 26, though these figures may be higher, according to the UN and local media; an undetermined number of people were also missing or displaced. Moreover, floods damaged or destroyed at least 10,000 houses, 80 boreholes, and telecommunications services; flood conditions also made roads in some areas impassable as of August 27, according to assessments by the SAF-affiliated Humanitarian Aid Commission. Flood-affected individuals will likely require urgent food, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. The Arba'at Dam serves as a crucial facility that provides freshwater for Red Sea's capital city of Port Sudan; as such, the city's water supply could be greatly affected. As of August 27, the SAF-affiliated Government of Sudan and to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) are conducting assessments to establish the extent of the damage and the urgent needs of flood-affected populations.

Prior to this, ongoing heavy rains and flooding during the June-to-September rainy season have affected at least 434,000 people and displaced nearly 120,000 others across 16 out of 18 states in Sudan between June 1 and August 19, according to the UN. The flooding had also resulted in at least 69 deaths, injury to an estimated 112 others, and the damage or destruction of nearly 58,200 houses during the same reporting period. Of the total number of people affected, more than 89,000 resided in North Darfur; followed by Red Sea with 69,000 people, South Darfur with 61,000 people, and River Nile State with nearly 59,000 people. Moreover, flood conditions had damaged nearly 200 tents that had been accommodating an estimated 950 displaced people in Kassala State's Kassala town as of August 25. Populations across Sudan are experiencing a resultant increase in humanitarian needs, particularly for health, shelter, and WASH. Notably, in Northern and River Nile, flood conditions are exacerbating health risks, with widespread scorpion and snake infestations in the states amid a shortage of anti-venom treatment in the states, OCHA reports.

### **State Ministry of Health Declares Cholera Outbreak Following 28 Related Deaths and More Than 650 Confirmed Cases**

Amid the ongoing June-to-September rainy season, cholera cases continued to rise across five states in Sudan, including Gedaref, Gezira, Kassala, Khartoum, and River Nile, prompting the State Ministry of Health (MoH) to declare a cholera outbreak on August 12, according to the UN and international media. As of August 23, the MoH had recorded 28 cholera-related deaths and more than 650 confirmed cholera cases across the five states. Kassala recorded the highest number of cases, approximately 470 confirmed cases, while Gedaref recorded an estimated 110 confirmed cases. The UN notes that the spread of cholera is likely to negatively affect refugees and host communities who are at higher risk of cholera infection due to overcrowding in camps and gathering sites, as well as limited WASH infrastructure capacity. Of the total number of confirmed cases in Kassala, nearly 120 cases were recorded in three refugee camps, while five cholera-related deaths were also recorded among refugees.

In response to the ongoing cholera outbreak, UN organizations, including the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN World Health Organization (WHO) are collaborating with the MoH to scale up cholera prevention and response efforts. In particular, State/PRM partner UNHCR is working with health partners in affected locations to strengthen contact tracing, early warning systems, and surveillance; provide support to improve local health services; and conduct awareness campaigns to assist communities in quickly detecting and responding to potential disease outbreaks. In Kassala, UNHCR is also distributing beds, medicine, and hygiene supplies to treatment facilities, and training health workers.

## **Protection Risks Increase for Civilians and Relief Actors; RSF Shells Affect Hospitals in Khartoum and El Fasher; Relief International Warehouse Struck**

On August 9, the RSF shelled a maternity hospital in Khartoum’s city of Omdurman, one day after the hospital reopened following repairs from damage sustained during previous fighting, according to international media reports. The shelling resulted in significant damage to the building, and medical staff and patients were transferred to another facility. Additionally, fighting between RSF–SAF elements in El Fasher on August 11 extensively damaged the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)-supported Saudi Hospital—the only public hospital capable of treating wounded individuals and performing surgeries in the city—leaving the facility only partially functional as of August 14. During the attack, personnel were already attending to more than 100 civilians injured in clashes that occurred on August 10. This marks the 11th time a hospital in El Fasher has been attacked since clashes escalated in early May, underscoring the dangers faced by civilians and health actors during active hostilities, particularly as both medical facilities were located in designated deconflicted areas, the UN notes. During July, Turkish Hospital in Khartoum was also attacked and faced multiple violent incidents, prompting MSF to evacuate its staff from Khartoum. Overall, WHO reports that more than 75 percent of health facilities in conflict-affected areas of Sudan are non-functional as of early August.

Continued fighting between parties to the conflict resulted in shelling striking international nongovernmental organization (NGO) Relief International’s warehouse in El Fasher on August 18, resulting in four civilian injuries—including one person in critical condition—and extensive damage to the facility. Sudan’s Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Clementine Nkweta-Salami released a statement on August 21 condemning the attacks and calling for the protection of civilians, humanitarians, and their assets, emphasizing that they should never be targeted and are protected under international humanitarian law. Indiscriminate attacks across Sudan pose grave protection concerns for relief actors and severely disrupt their ability to deliver critical humanitarian aid and services to conflict-affected people.

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### KEY FIGURES



**3.9 Million**

People reached with WFP food assistance between January and June 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, 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



### 3.3 Million

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



### 2.8 Million

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



### 28,270

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



### 5.2 Million

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

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 the International Organization for Migration (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 June 2024, UNICEF and other nutrition actors screened 2.8 million children ages five years and younger for malnutrition.

## 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. In July, UNFPA distributed Inter-Agency Reproductive Health kits to approximately 28,300 women and girls across seven states. Additionally, UNFPA procured and distributed more than 21,400 dignity kits to support vulnerable populations in Darfur region and North Kordofan, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan states as of late July. 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.

## WASH

The USG supports 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 5.2 million people across Sudan between January and June. 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 IASC 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 December 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, 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 August 28, 2024, 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<sup>1,2,3</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$443,718,576</b>
<b>State/PRM</b>			
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	\$12,550,000
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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$262,735,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2024</b>			<b>\$706,453,576</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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](https://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](https://cidi.usaid.gov)
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://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)