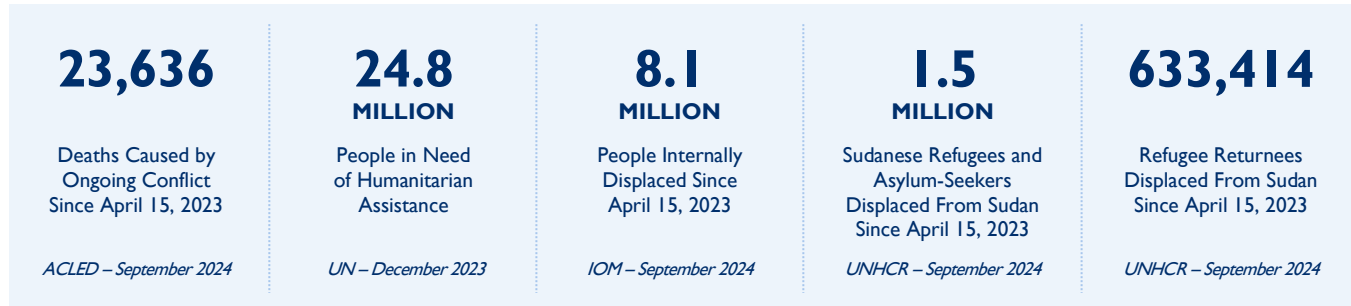


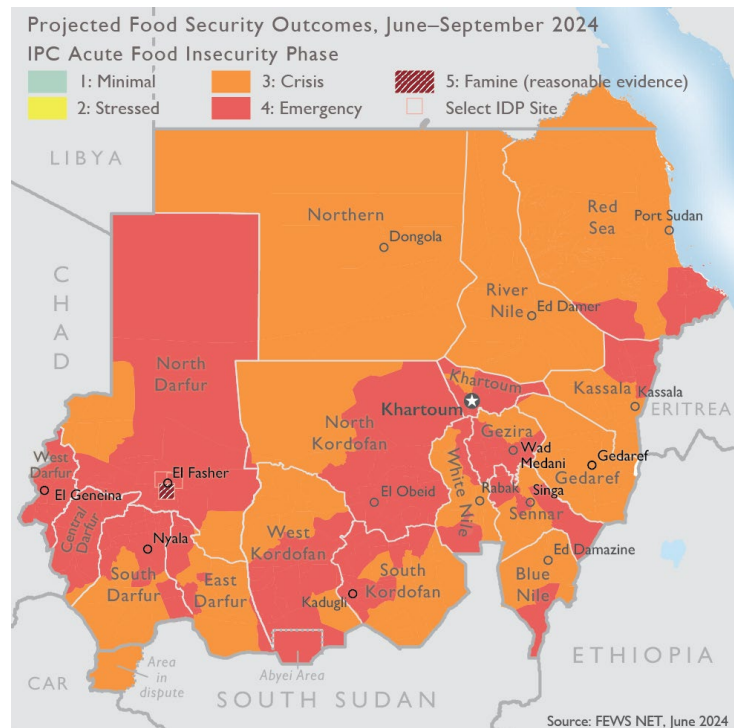
Sudan – Complex Emergency

SEPTEMBER 25, 2024

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- On September 25, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Linda Thomas-Greenfield announced nearly \$424 million in additional humanitarian assistance for populations across Sudan and neighboring countries, bringing the USG’s total funding for the USG Sudan response to more than \$1.1 billion in FY 2024.
- Continued conflict, along with heavy rains and floods, have displaced more than 8.1 million people across Sudan since the onset of the conflict on April 15, 2023. Approximately 54 percent of IDPs are children ages 18 years or younger.
- INGOs conducted a rapid needs assessment in Zamzam IDP camp in late August, finding an elevated need for multi-sector assistance—particularly food and nutrition support—as an influx of new IDPs is straining capacity amid already severe needs in the IDP camp.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Sudan Response in FY 2024	USAID/BHA ¹	\$735,161,540
	State/PRM ²	\$410,184,561
Total		\$1,145,346,101

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 7

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

USG Announces Nearly \$424 Million in Humanitarian Funding for Populations Affected by Conflict in Sudan and Neighboring Countries

On September 25, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Linda Thomas-Greenfield announced nearly \$424 million in additional humanitarian assistance for populations affected by the ongoing conflict in Sudan, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees in Sudan, host community members, and Sudanese refugees located in neighboring countries. The new funding includes more than \$276 million from USAID/BHA and more than \$147 million from State/PRM, supporting UN and nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners to provide food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and other critical humanitarian aid to people across Sudan and neighboring countries. USAID/BHA's assistance also includes \$175 million from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation, which will support the purchase, shipment, and distribution of nearly 81,000 metric tons (MT) of food commodities from U.S. farms to support more than 1.2 million people experiencing acute food insecurity in Sudan. The announcement brings the U.S. Government's (USG) total humanitarian funding for the Sudan response to more than \$1.1 billion in FY 2024. The new funding aims to provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable populations across neighboring countries hosting Sudanese refugees with humanitarian assistance, and those in areas of Sudan who are particularly at risk of Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity.³ Many of these communities are hard to reach due to active conflict and bureaucratic impediments imposed by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), which are restricting the movement of relief supplies and personnel into areas of opposition control. Despite significant access challenges, humanitarian actors, including USG partners, continue to assist conflict-affected populations across Sudan. The USG continues to be the largest humanitarian donor to Sudan, providing more than \$2 billion in assistance in FY 2023 and FY 2024.

UN Agencies Continue to Support Cross-Border Relief Efforts Despite Access Constraints, Announce Additional Funding for Sudan

Following the reopening of the Adré border crossing—connecting eastern Chad to western Sudan—on August 15, UN agencies have dispatched 135 trucks carrying essential supplies to support approximately 520,000 people in the Darfur region.⁴ USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) remains at the forefront of these efforts, transporting an estimated 2,800 MT of food and nutrition supplies for more than 250,000 people in Darfur region, including in areas at risk of Famine conditions, between August 15 and September 24, according to the UN.

Despite ongoing efforts, UN agencies continue to face delays in deliveries due to poor road conditions exacerbated by above-average rainfall, as well as access constraints caused by ongoing violence. While the UN continues to dispatch additional humanitarian convoys across Adré as conditions allow, Acting UN Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Joyce Msuya highlighted the extreme access challenges—particularly to severely food-insecure areas—in an address to the UN Security Council on September 18, calling for unimpeded access to populations in need. In addition, to strengthen support for the humanitarian response, Acting ERC Msuya announced a \$25 million allocation from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund to address Famine conditions and

³ 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.

⁴ Darfur region comprises the following states: Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur.

acute food insecurity in Sudan on September 25. This additional funding will complement an ongoing allocation at the country level from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund.

More Than 8.1 Million IDPs Recorded Across Sudan Since April 2023

Sudan remains the largest displacement crisis in the world, with more than 10.8 million people displaced across the country as of September 17, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This figure includes 8.1 million people displaced since conflict erupted between RSF and SAF elements in April 2023, including an estimated 5.8 million children ages 18 years or younger. Of the total number of IDPs across Sudan, approximately 4.4 million IDPs were sheltering in the Darfur region as of September 17, with South Darfur and North Darfur states hosting 1.8 million and 1.5 million IDPs, respectively. During September, clashes between warring parties have increased, particularly in North Darfur's capital city of El Fasher. Persistent fighting in El Fasher continues to pose protection risks for civilians and relief actors operating in the city.

Insecurity is the primary cause of displacement in Sudan; however, flooding during the June-to-September rainy season has contributed to additional displacement in recent months. Heavy rains and subsequent flooding since June have displaced more than 180,800 people across 15 states as of September 22 and affected an estimated 600,000 people, according to IOM. Approximately 44 percent of IDPs displaced by the recent rainfall and flooding had already been displaced due to conflict. Additionally, floods displaced residents from North Darfur's Abu Shouk and Zamzam IDP camps, exacerbating the primarily conflict-driven displacement crisis in the state. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development's Climate Prediction and Applications Center projects that heavy rainfall will continue across Sudan in the coming weeks, likely resulting in additional flooding and resultant displacement.

Humanitarians Continue to Report Dire Conditions in Zamzam IDP Camp After Famine Confirmation

On August 27, a group of UN agencies, international NGOs, national NGOs, and government agencies conducted a rapid needs assessment in Zamzam IDP camp that identified significant and increasing multi-sector needs, including food, health, nutrition, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs concentrated among older and newly displaced individuals. The organizations observed that the already strained services at the camp are overwhelmed by an influx of IDPs driven by intensified RSF-SAF clashes in El Fasher since May. Key informants primarily emphasized a severe lack of food—underscored by the Famine Review Committee's recent confirmation of Famine conditions in Zamzam through October. Many IDP households have exhausted their resources and are struggling to secure adequate food, leading some households to share their already limited supplies with others. Food scarcity is also driving acute levels of malnutrition among children, with many repeatedly returning to nutrition programs for treatment, while some mothers have resorted to feeding their children wild plants. Community discussions also revealed that health care services provided by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and other NGOs are insufficient to meet the population's needs due to overcrowding, medication shortages, and insufficient staffing. Residents of southern El Fasher and nearby villages also seek treatment in Zamzam due to a lack of access to health services in the city.

Zamzam residents also lack adequate access to safe drinking water, with only 50 percent of the water stations and nearly 72 percent of the water pumps across Zamzam operational as of late August. As a result, IDPs report experiencing wait times of more than two hours, forcing some people to resort to drinking unsafe water, which heightens the risk of waterborne disease transmission, particularly cholera. Compounding these challenges, many IDPs are living in overcrowded conditions and unsuitable

emergency shelters, including open-air spaces. Heavy rains and flooding exacerbated these conditions by damaging personal belongings, shelters, and sanitation facilities. The overall lack of basic services is driving IDPs to adopt negative coping strategies, such as intensive labor, increasing their vulnerability to protection risks.

Nearly 15,000 Suspected Cholera Cases and 473 Related Deaths Recorded Across Ten States Through Late September

The ongoing cholera outbreak in Sudan continues to spread, with more than 14,900 suspected cases recorded across ten states—including Gedaref, Kassala, Northern, Red Sea, and River Nile states, which have reported the highest number of suspected cases—and at least 473 cholera-related deaths since July 22, according to Sudan’s Ministry of Health (MoH). Kassala continues to record the highest number of suspected cases of any state in Sudan with more than 5,500 suspected cases, while River Nile and Gedaref have recorded nearly 4,000 and 3,400 suspected cholera cases, respectively. In addition, the case fatality rate—the proportion of cases which are fatal within a specified time—for suspected cholera cases in Sudan is 3.2 percent, above the UN World Health Organization’s (WHO) emergency threshold of 1 percent. Contaminated water sources and lack of access to safe drinking water, coupled with the effects of flooding, continue to elevate the risk of cholera, relief actors report. Sudan’s health care system—already weakened due to the ongoing conflict and facing a high number of wounded patients and frequent cases of preventable diseases—is largely unable to cope with the surge in suspected cholera cases, MSF and local media report. In response to the outbreak, USAID/BHA partner WHO continues to provide the MoH with case management, coordination and planning, infection prevention and control, risk communication and community engagement, surveillance, and WASH support. WHO is also providing logistical support for delivering cholera kits and other health commodities. State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is also supporting the MoH with case management and enhancing community awareness through risk communication and engagement.

KEY FIGURES



1.8 Million

People reached with WFP food and nutrition assistance in August 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 cash transfers for food. With support from USAID/BHA and other donors, the UN agency provided life-saving food assistance to an estimated 1.8 million people across Sudan during August. The UN agency also provided preventative and therapeutic nutrition support to 229,000 people, including children and pregnant and lactating women. WFP is scaling up its emergency response in Sudan to avert famine and mitigate the effects of widespread malnutrition.



3.3 Million

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

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.



3 Million

Children screened for malnutrition by UNICEF and other nutrition actors between January and July 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 July 2024, UNICEF and other nutrition actors screened more than 3 million children ages five years and younger for malnutrition. UNICEF also provided counseling services to an estimated 1.6 million caregivers for children ages 0–23 months.



174,000

Peopled received medical consultations through mobile clinics dispatched by UNFPA in July and August 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. Between August and early September, UNFPA distributed 268 reproductive health kits to approximately 28,300 women and girls across seven states. During July and August, UNFPA deployed 11 new mobile health teams, reaching an estimated 174,000 people with medical consultations across Gedaref, Gezira, North Kordofan, Northern, West Darfur, and White Nile states. In response to growing needs, UNFPA has also pre-positioned emergency relief commodities at the Chad border, ready for deployment to El Fasher and Zamzam, including 3,000 dignity kits and 26 reproductive health kits. 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.



6.6 Million

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

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 6.6 million people across Sudan between January and July. 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 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.
- The USG continues to engage closely with partners, including the African Union, Egypt, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, and the UN through the Aligned for Advancing Lifesaving and Peace in Sudan (ALPS) Group initiative launched in August 2024 in Switzerland. The ALPS Group is collectively calling for the parties to conflict to immediately end fighting in Sudan, and for the RSF and SAF to adhere to international humanitarian law and respect human rights and the commitments they made on civilian protection in Jeddah in 2023 and in August 2024 in Switzerland. The ALPS Group also calls for RSF and SAF to allow unhindered cross-border and crossline humanitarian access to meet the emergency needs of civilians. 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^{1,2,3,4}

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Sudan			
Implementing Partners	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$312,639,564
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture, Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$5,500,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Protection	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
IOM	HCIMA, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition—U.S. In-Kind Specialized Nutrition	Countrywide	\$26,159,407
	Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, and WASH	Countrywide	\$23,000,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$265,956,813
	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP)	Countrywide	\$60,500,000
WHO	HCIMA, Health, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$6,500,000
	Program Support		\$1,905,756
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			\$735,161,540
State/PRM			
Sudan			
Implementing Partner	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$14,600,000
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$12,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$89,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$200,000
Central African Republic			
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNFPA	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,600,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
Chad			
Implementing Partners	Multi-Sector Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$13,075,211
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,800,000
UNFPA	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$93,000,000
WFP	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,600,000

Egypt			
Implementing Partners	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$6,027,005
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,450,000
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,370,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$17,550,000
Ethiopia			
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz	\$2,000,000
UNFPA	Multi-Sector Assistance	Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$19,195,000
Libya			
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Al Kufra, Ghat	\$1,400,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,320,000
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WHO	Health	Al Kufra, Alwahas, Ajdabaya, Algatroun	\$1,400,000
South Sudan			
Implementing Partners	Multi-Sector Assistance	Unity, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$21,693,345
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
UNFPA	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$800,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$75,104,000
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
Uganda			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			\$410,184,561
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2024			\$1,145,346,101

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect total publicly announced funding as of September 25, 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](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

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)