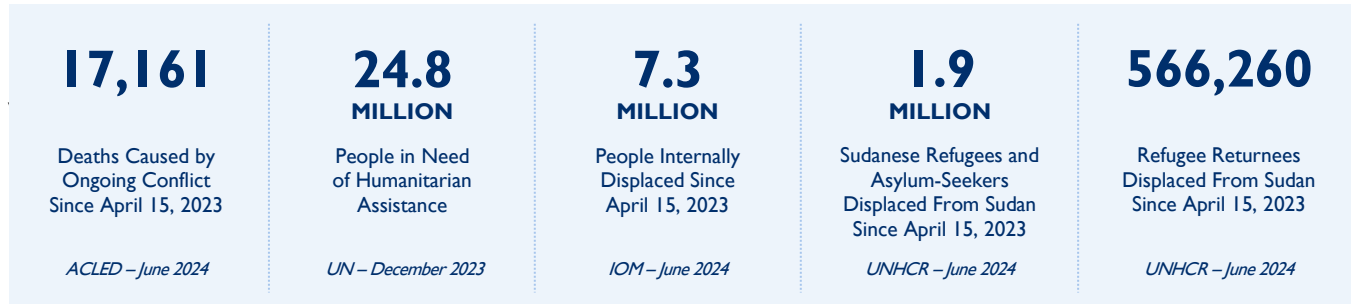


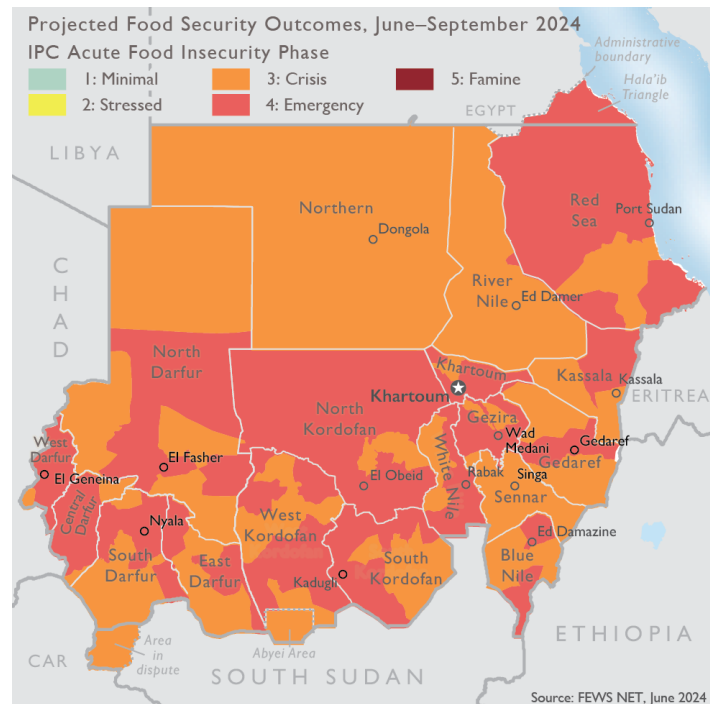
Sudan – Complex Emergency

JUNE 18, 2024

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- The USG announced more than \$315 million in humanitarian assistance for conflict-affected populations in Sudan on June 14.
- FEWS NET warns of a risk of Famine—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity in parts of Sudan if parties to the conflict continue to restrict access to food. Nearly 1.1 million people in hard-to-reach areas were denied humanitarian assistance as a result of access restrictions in May, the UN reports.
- On June 5, the RSF launched an attack on Wad Al Noura village in Gezira State, leading to the deaths of at least 150 people and displacing 870 people, international media reports. Additionally, the RSF attacked the MSF-supported South Hospital in North Darfur State’s capital city of El Fasher on June 8, prompting MSF to suspend hospital activities. South Hospital was the only facility in El Fasher with the capacity to respond to mass casualty events.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Sudan Response in FY 2024	USAID/BHA ¹	\$195,913,398
	State/PRM ²	\$84,555,000
Total		\$280,468,398

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

USG Announces More Than \$315 Million in Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan

On June 14, the U.S. Government (USG) announced more than \$315 million in additional humanitarian funding to address urgent needs in Sudan resulting from ongoing conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), including related displacement and rising food insecurity. This funding includes nearly \$93 million through USAID/BHA and more than \$37 million through State/PRM already provided, as well as a planned additional \$185 million in aid. So far in FY 2024, the USG has provided nearly \$281 million in humanitarian assistance funding. The newly announced funds along with previously announced funding will bring the total USG humanitarian assistance to Sudan in FY 2024 to nearly \$466 million. USAID/BHA-funding will support urgently needed agricultural inputs, cash assistance, food assistance, health care, malnutrition treatment, protection support, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services for the nearly 25 million people in need of humanitarian assistance across Sudan. Meanwhile, funding provided by State/PRM will provide life-saving assistance to refugees, host communities, and other conflict-affected people across Sudan and five countries receiving Sudanese refugees, including the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. State/PRM funding will support education, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH services. Humanitarian assistance for displaced persons both inside and outside of Sudan remains essential, as more than 9.2 million people have been displaced by the conflict, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), making Sudan the largest displacement crisis in the world. The USG remains the largest humanitarian donor to Sudan, providing more than \$1 billion in assistance since FY 2023. However, the 2024 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan faces significant funding shortfalls, having received approximately \$441 million—just 16 percent—of the \$2.7 billion required for the year as of June 16, according to the UN.

IASC, FEWS NET Warn of Famine Risk Unless Parties to the Conflict Cease Restrictions on Humanitarian Access

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)—comprising the heads of 19 international relief actors, including 12 UN agencies—released a statement on May 31 warning that famine-like conditions could affect millions of people if parties to the conflict continue preventing relief actors from delivering humanitarian assistance at the speed and scale necessary to address dire humanitarian needs. Households in conflict-affected areas across Sudan are currently experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)'s May projections.³ The most vulnerable communities in the Darfur and Kordofan regions face a risk of Famine—IPC 5—conditions at the peak of the lean season in August, as the severity of fighting and besiegement of some areas continues to restrict humanitarian access and worsen households' ability to access food and livelihoods.⁴ Tactics by parties to the conflict that completely isolate households from access to food assistance and income-generating opportunities could rapidly lead to worsening levels of acute malnutrition, starvation, and hunger-related mortality, ultimately reaching the Famine thresholds, FEWS NET reports. Despite escalating needs, access restrictions continue to impede the humanitarian response; in May alone, nearly 1.1 million people were denied humanitarian assistance in the Darfur and Kordofan regions, as well as Khartoum and Gezira states, as a result of access restrictions and bureaucratic impediments, according to the UN Office for the

³ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity. 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.

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

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

RSF Attack on Wad Al Noura Village Results in At Least 150 Deaths and Displacement of 870 People

On June 5, the RSF attacked populated civilian areas of Wad Al Noura utilizing heavy gunfire and explosive weapons, resulting in at least 150 deaths and injury to hundreds of additional people, according to international and local media. Additionally, the attack displaced 145 households—approximately 870 people—to neighboring localities in Gezira, according to IOM. Following the attack in Wad Al Noura, the RSF reportedly moved to neighboring rural farming villages and continued their attacks and looting, local organizations report. The attacks on these farming villages are reminiscent of similar events in mid-December 2023, when the RSF took control of Gezira’s capital city of Wad Medani—the breadbasket of Sudan prior to the onset of the conflict—and highlight continued threats to civilian protection, food production, and security as a result of the conflict. Telecommunications blackouts within the state have hindered further assessments of these and other previous attacks, international media reports.

The UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Sudan Clementine Nkweta-Salami called for a thorough investigation into the attack in Wad Al Noura, for those who committed crimes to be held accountable, and for all parties to the conflict to uphold international humanitarian law and the commitments made at the Jeddah Talks in 2023. The RC/HC also underscored that armed clashes and the use of explosive weapons in heavily populated areas must be avoided and that civilians should never be a target for attacks. Similarly, the U.S. Department of State issued a press release calling for the RSF to immediately stop attacks and ensure accountability for those responsible for the deaths of civilians. The press release also noted the need for an immediate end to the obstructions of humanitarian aid, the resumption of ceasefire negotiations, and a return to civilian governance.

Activities in El Fasher’s South Hospital Suspended After RSF Attacks Amid Ongoing RSF–SAF Hostilities in the City

On June 8, RSF soldiers opened fire inside the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)-supported South Hospital in El Fasher and looted its contents, including an MSF ambulance, MSF reported. MSF subsequently announced the suspension of all activities in South Hospital, which served as one of the last functioning hospitals in El Fasher prior to the attacks and the only facility in El Fasher with the capacity to respond to mass casualty events. There were ten patients and a reduced number of health staff present at the hospital at the time of the attack; however, MSF was unable to confirm the number of casualties resulting from the assault as of June 11. While nearby Saudi Hospital has also sustained attacks in recent weeks, all secondary care is currently being transferred from South Hospital to Saudi Hospital as of June 9, though Saudi Hospital lacks essential resources, such as trauma care supplies.

The closure of the hospital occurs against the backdrop of ongoing RSF–SAF clashes in El Fasher, which have resulted in significant civilian casualties and the displacement of approximately 130,000 people in April and May, according to IOM. Between May 10 and June 11, South Hospital received more than 1,400 people seeking treatment, 226 of whom died during this period, according to MSF. Any civilian casualty figures in El Fasher are likely an undercount, as many civilians have not been able to access hospitals or ambulatory services due to ongoing fighting.

Despite Access Restrictions, WFP Delivers Assistance to Darfur Through Cross-Border Modalities, Scales Up Operations

Despite severe humanitarian access constraints, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) continues to utilize cross-border modalities through Chad and South Sudan to deliver humanitarian assistance in hard-to-reach areas in Sudan. Following high-level discussions between WFP and Government of Sudan officials, the UN agency dispatched three convoys carrying over 1,200 metric tons of food for more than 117,000 people in parts of Central Darfur and South Darfur states during May through Chad's Tina border crossing, utilizing flexible routes that avoided El Fasher, where ongoing fighting has rendered the route impassable. Two of the three convoys reached their final destinations in Central Darfur, and WFP distributed food assistance to 41,700 people in Umshalaya locality and 24,000 people in Rongatas locality; the third convoy is intended to travel to South Darfur as of May 28 to continue food distributions across several locations in the State. In addition, the UN agency has been able to utilize cross-border routes from South Sudan to deliver assistance into parts of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, as well as across the frontline from Kosti in White Nile State into South Kordofan State in May. Additionally, WFP commenced their first cash-based distribution since the conflict began in West Darfur's capital city of El Geneina. As of May, 13,000 individuals redeemed their commodity vouchers, totaling an estimated \$107,000. As the rainy season approaches, which will further impede humanitarian access, WFP anticipates scaling up cash assistance to 1.2 million people in 12 states as part of a broader expansion of their assistance response.

KEY FIGURES



2 Million

People reached with WFP food assistance between January and May



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 nongovernmental organizations (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 and nutrition support to approximately 2 million people across Sudan between January and May.

HEALTH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support IOM, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN World Health Organization (WHO), and NGO partners to deliver life-saving health care and reproductive services for internally displaced persons, 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 the quality of care for conflict-affected populations. In addition, USG partners support messaging efforts that spread awareness of health and hygiene best practices to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.



1.6 Million

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

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 April 2024, UNICEF and other nutrition actors screened 1.6 million children ages five years and younger for malnutrition.



17,000

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

PROTECTION

USG partners—including UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, and NGOs—provide conflict-affected and vulnerable people with critical protection support 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.



4.6 Million

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

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 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 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 for three additional months. 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 June 18, 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 continue to be 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	Health, HCIMA, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$81,555,750
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA), Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition—U.S. In-Kind Specialized Nutrition Products	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$76,978,621
	Program Support		\$1,379,027
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS RESPONSE			\$195,913,398
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			\$280,468,398

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect total publicly announced funding as of June 14, 2024. Additional committed and obligated funds will be reported in the next public USG Sudan Fact Sheet.

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.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed, often in the affected region; reduce the burden on scarce resources, such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space; can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: cidi.org
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at 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)