

Situation Overview

Fighting between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) erupted on 15 April 2023 in Khartoum, the capital city of Sudan, following days of tension. Fighting between the SAF and RSF continues despite several attempts at extended ceasefires. The dispute centers around a proposed transition to civilian rule.

The conflict in Sudan has entered its seventh week, with fighting continuing in multiple locations, despite the ceasefire which went into effect on 22 May.

According to the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) more than 730 people have been killed and approximately 5,550 injured since April 15th. Many are missing. Over a million have been displaced and have sought shelter in safer parts of the country, while another 345,000 or so have crossed Sudanese borders.

On 16th April, World Vision Sudan temporarily suspended its field operations and requested all staff to hibernate. On 2nd May, World Vision declared the conflict a CATIII emergency and announced the launch of the Sudan Crisis and Migration Emergency Response (SCRAMER). On 15th of May, World Vision Sudan resumed some food distribution in parts of the country. Distribution of food and non-food items is also being done or planned in Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia.

Since Monday, 15th May, World Vision Sudan has partially resumed operations in South Kordofan and South Darfur in order to meet the most pressing needs of children and vulnerable communities. An executive alert announcing this was issued and is available here.

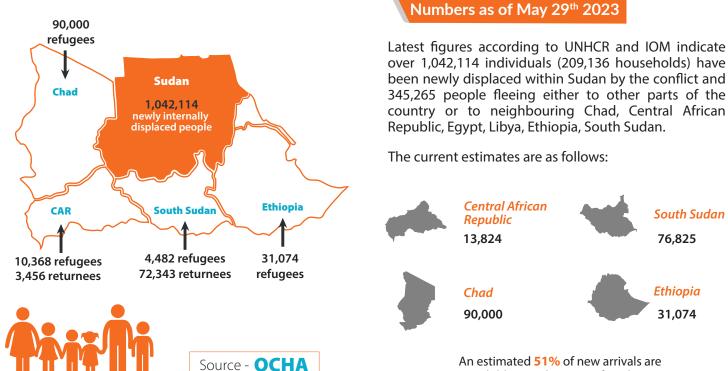
Contextual Information

Sudan sits within WV's fragile context portfolio and has ongoing profound humanitarian needs. The situation was aggravated by poor macroeconomic conditions, high in inflation and the rolling coup d'état of 2019 that overthrew the long-term military ruler (President Omar Al- Bashir). This was followed by the October 2021 coup d'état led by General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan of the Sudan Armed Forces and Lieutenant General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (aka Hemedti) the leader of the RSF.

Internal and external pressure to return to civilian rule led to disagreements between the two generals, resulting in the violence that broke out in Khartoum. Since the outbreak of the war, there have been mass evacuations of diplomatic missions, foreign nationals, and civilians.

World Vision has worked in Sudan since 1988 and over the past year alone, has reached more than 1.5 million people, mostly women and children, with emergency assistance, including with interventions in food security, child protection, health and nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). World Vision has partially resumed its operational presence in Sudan.

WV also has operational presence in Chad, Central African Republic, Ethiopia and South Sudan and we are at varying stages of responding to the needs of people fleeing into these countries.



An estimated 51% of new arrivals are children and 56% are female.

Response Goal

To address life-saving need of Sudan conflict-affected population, including but not limited to IDPs, refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities, to safeguard their right to life with dignity and well-being, especially the most vulnerable groups.





There has been limited resumption of operations in Sudan, mainly to conduct food distributions in areas experiencing relative stability and pose least danger to our staff and the communities we serve. Building on the successful distribution of food in Rashad, Kadugli, Dilling, Algoz, Gereida and Kass last week, we have expanded our operations to include Tajmala, Abu Gebehia and El Tadmon. Since 25th May, we have distributed a total of 87 metric tonnes of food to 9141 people, including 3839 children.

Overall, we have reached 98,715 beneficiaries and distributed 587 metric tonnes of food in the South Kordofan and South Dafur states. The specific areas in which food was distributed include: Rashad, Kadugli, Dilling, Algoz, Gereida and Kass, Tajmala, Abu Gebehia and El Tadmon. Plans are also underway for WV to have some presence in Port-of-Sudan, for representational and coordination purposes with the UN and other humanitarian organisations.



Chad continues to have the highest caseload of Sudanese refugees within the Response countries. To date, over 90,000 people, mostly women and children have crossed into the country, putting even more pressure limited resources and capacity among host communities, government and humanitarian agencies in the country.

Authorities have urged the UN and other humanitarian organisations to help with the immediate relocation of the refugees from the border-crossing points over the next two weeks before the rain season peaks. Any delays risk may further endanger the refugees given that the rains cut off all road access to the border-crossing points. Further, WV has identified Food Assistance, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Child Protection as the most critical areas of intervention and has already started responding.





World Vision has suspended its operations in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Malakal in South Sudan's Upper Nile region, following the continued and escalating tension between two communities within PoC site and its vicinity as of 29 May, except for the critical life-saving interventions such as provision of food assistance and water, sanitation, and hygiene services to Sudan crisis-affected returnees at the Malakal temporary reception/transition center. World Vision security team is monitoring the situation and will advise when to resume operations. The State government is also closely working with its humanitarian partners and affected communities to resolve this issue and avoid escalation.



As of 28th May 2023, IOM reported that Ethiopia had recorded 33,882 of whom 19,652 are Ethiopian returnees, 4,871 Sudanese and 9,359 third country nationals.

The vast majority of these are Ethiopian returnees arriving in Metema north western Ethiopia, on the border with Sudan, which continues to receive a high number of returnees. The team is putting into place a response plan and is expected to start delivering humanitarian aid in the coming week



In the coming 6 months, the response will require USD 42 million to address the immediate needs of those displaced by the conflict. The WV Sudan office will take up majority of the resource (70%) followed by South Sudan (11%), Chad (10%), CAR (4%) and Ethiopia (3%).So far, a total of USD 1,570,000 has been committed against this budget, with another USD 6,651,800 currently being applied for. WV South Sudan has repurposed \$740,000 to address some of the most urgent Response needs.

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Fund Status	CAR	Chad	Ethiopia	South Sudan	Sudan	Grand Total
Confirmed	84,500	240,000	71,500	120,000	1,054,000	1,570,000
Pipeline	906,300	2,077,880	1,001,700	1,969,500	696,420	6,651,800
On-going				740,000		740,000
Grand Total	990,800	2,317,880	1,123,200	2,829,500	1,750,420	9,011,800

The current funding (both confirmed applied for) is being sourced from the following 10 offices: Chad, Germany, Global Centre, Korea, New Zealand, Switzerland, Taiwan, Japan, Germany and the United States.

Funding Office	Grand Total	
Chad	100,000	
Germany	437,000	
Global Centre	1,000,000	
Korea	20 0 ,000	
New Zealand	20,000	
Taiwan	150,000	

Funding Office	Grand Total	
Switzerland	50,000	
Japan	50,000	
TBCo	1,040,000	
WVUS	50,000	
WVG	5,914,800	

Grand Total: 9,011,800

Contact Details

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