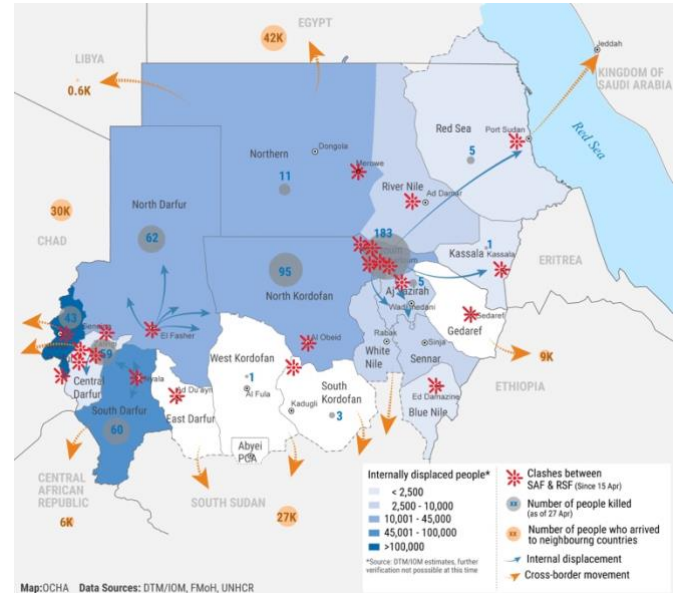


### HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite repeated extensions of the ceasefire, hostilities between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have lasted for 18 consecutive days.
- At least 528 people have been killed and 4,599 injured since the conflict began, with many more thought to have died due to the disruption of critical services, including health care.
- About 334,000 people are estimated to have been internally displaced, and over 100,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries.
- In Khartoum, several neighbourhoods continue to face severe water shortages due to blackouts, lack of fuel and damage to water supplies.
- The UN Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Martin Griffiths, is visiting the region to explore how to bring immediate relief to the millions of people whose lives have been turned upside down by the conflict.
- Despite constraints, including challenging access and continuous fighting, humanitarian partners are working to increase their response to the rapidly rising needs.



### SITUATION OVERVIEW

Despite repeated announcements of the extension of the ceasefire, hostilities between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) continued on 2 May for an 18<sup>th</sup> consecutive day, especially in Khartoum. The fighting has left at least 528 people dead and 4,599 injured, as of 27 April, according to the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH). In West Darfur, the hostilities between the RSF and SAF have triggered intercommunal violence, and clashes in Ag Geneina have killed an estimated 96 people since 24 April, according to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

The conflict has been concentrated in densely-populated urban centres, with two-thirds of the fighting between SAF and RSF during the first week of the fighting taking place in cities of over 100,000 people, according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). Electricity, water and telecommunications infrastructure, as well as businesses and homes, have been damaged, looted or destroyed. In some areas, the price of basic commodities—such as bottled water, food staples, and fuel for cooking and cars—has risen by 40 to 60 per cent, according to UNICEF.

Access to water remains one of the main challenges. In Khartoum, several neighbourhoods face severe water shortages due to blackouts, lack of fuel and damage to water supplies. In Eltahir, the water quality treatment unit and drilling rig and other equipment have been destroyed, according to UNICEF. In Al Fasher, access to water was interrupted due to an electrical outage. Limited access to water in camps for internally displaced people was also reported due to lack of fuel.

Across Sudan, more than two-thirds of hospitals are not functional due to direct attacks, occupation by fighting parties, access, lack of electricity, water supply or fuel, or stock out of medicine, according to WHO. Cold chain equipment, vehicles, records and assets have been either looted or destroyed and it is estimated half of the vaccines have been lost. Medical stockpiles are running critically low in conflict affected areas, with shortage of all medical and surgical supplies, including oxygen and blood bags, according to the Sudan Doctors Trade Union. An increasing number of children and parents need mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Meanwhile, 80 metric tonnes (MT) of emergency medical supplies, including 59MT of IV fluids, 8MT trauma kits and around 12MT of kits for treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), are in Port Sudan awaiting customs clearance, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), and a further

30MT of medical supplies—including trauma kits, inter-agency health kits, gloves and other supplies—are ready for shipment from WHO's Logistics Hub in Dubai.

At least 334,000 people have [reportedly](#) been displaced inside Sudan since 15 April, according to estimates by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Of these, 72 per cent are in South and West Darfur states. In West Darfur, most of the residents of Ag Geneina town have left due to the fighting that erupted on 24 April. Although figures are not confirmed, about 195,000 people are estimated to be displaced in the state.

Aj Jazirah State hosts about 8,000 people who have mainly fled from Khartoum. Priority needs include food, access to water, and household non-food items (NFIs), including mattresses, blankets, cooking fuel as well as hygiene supplies, according to the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)'s preliminary assessment [findings](#).

In White Nile, a state of emergency was declared on 26 April. Local authorities are concerned about the situation in Rabak, the capital of the state, and Kosti following an influx in South Sudanese refugees from Khartoum to the state, according to [UNHCR](#). An estimated 55,000 South Sudanese who were living in Sudan when the conflict began have headed to the camps in Rabak and Kosti in White Nile State, according to [UNHCR](#).

Meanwhile, the number of people fleeing Sudan continues to rise. Over 100,000 people, including refugees, returnees and third country nationals, have crossed into neighbouring countries since 15 April, according to [UNHCR](#). The most significant cross-border movements so far have been Sudanese refugees arriving in Chad and Egypt, and South Sudanese returning to South Sudan. In Egypt, more than 40,000 Sudanese people and 2,300 foreign nationals have accessed the Sudan-Egypt border as of 1 May, through two border points: Qastal and Arqeen, according to the Government. In Chad, more than 21,000 refugees, out of an estimated 30,000 new arrivals, have so far been [verified](#), physically counted and identified. However, some new arrivals are still staying out in the open or under trees, while others are sleeping in makeshift shelters close to the border. More than 27,000 people have arrived to South Sudan, 89 per cent of them are South Sudanese returnees, as of 1 May, according to [IOM and UNHCR](#). In the Central African Republic (CAR), about 6,000 people, including 400 Central African returnees, have [reportedly](#) preventively crossed the border from Sudan and are living in host families and spontaneous settlements in Am-Dafock, as of 29 April. Prior to this crisis, the northern region of CAR was already experiencing acute food insecurity and, with traffic between Sudan and CAR severely [disrupted](#) due to insecurity along the border, there has been a sharp increase in the price of basic commodities.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

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Safe access to and within the country remains a major challenge for humanitarian response. At the request of the United Nations Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Martin Griffiths, is conducting a visit to the region to explore how to bring immediate relief to the millions of people whose lives have been turned upside down: "My message to the parties is unequivocal: Protect civilians and civilian infrastructure. Ensure safe passage for civilians fleeing areas of hostilities. Respect humanitarian workers and assets. Facilitate relief operations. Respect medical personnel, transport and facilities and stop using them as shields," Mr. Griffiths [said](#). Similarly, the Sudan INGO Forum has [called](#) on conflict parties to ensure protection of civilians, including aid workers and assets, and allow for the immediate scale-up of life-saving humanitarian assistance.

Despite constraints, humanitarian partners are responding in Sudan. The World Food Programme (WFP) has [announced](#) the lifting of its temporary suspension of operations which was put in place after the tragic deaths of three team members on 15 April. Distribution of food is expected to commence in Gedaref, Aj Jazirah, Kassala and White Nile states in the coming days. Meanwhile, [UNHCR](#) has distributed critical supplies, including plastic sheets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets, solar lamps and tents, to health centres in El Fasher. In Khartoum, the refugee hotline continues to function and will be strengthened with support from additional protection staff to improve communication and counselling lines.

[UNICEF](#) has provided emergency health kits, essential supplies and medicines to hospitals and primary health care centres to support the treatment of the injured and access to life-saving health services. This includes health and nutrition kits to five primary healthcare centres and one stabilization centre in El Fasher, North Darfur. With UNICEF's support, water trucking was provided to El Fasher Hospital in North Darfur. UNICEF has provided water treatment chemicals, water tanks and containers to the State Ministry of Health in Khartoum to sustain water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in six hospitals. UNICEF also is working with partners to ensure essential supplies for children in detention and in care institutions and provide support to identified unaccompanied and separated children. To support people traumatized by the conflict, 60 community volunteers have been deployed in Khartoum, Bahri and Omdurman to provide mental health and psychosocial support.

In Kassala State, life-saving activities are ongoing in the displacement shelters with the active but limited presence of partners. In Blue Nile, health services continued to be provided by refugee health workers. However, there is an acute need for food assistance as of 28 April, according to [UNHCR](#).

Humanitarian partners are also assisting refugees and other people arriving in neighbouring countries. In CAR, the International Medical Corps (IMC) has deployed a mobile emergency response team to provide medical and nutrition response. In Chad, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) has conducted medical screening of 244 people at the site of Koufroun. Water distribution began on 26 April to support the three sites of Koufroun, Midjiguita and Diza Berte. Also, CARE will begin construction of 90 latrines in the coming days. WFP began distributing food on 26 April in the three sites. In Egypt, the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) and partners are providing life-saving assistance at the borders, including the distribution of water and hygiene items, transportation and medical assistance, according to [UNHCR](#).

## BACKGROUND ON HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN SUDAN

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Before the conflict erupted, humanitarian needs across Sudan had reached record levels, with 15.8 million people—about a third of the total population—requiring humanitarian assistance, according to the 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). This is 1.5 million more people in need of humanitarian assistance than in 2022, the highest since 2011. Prior to the current conflict, humanitarian organizations aimed to reach 12.5 million of the most vulnerable nationwide with some form of humanitarian assistance. However, under-resourcing was a major constraint, with the Humanitarian Response Plan just less than 14 per cent [funded](#).