

SUDAN SITUATION

7-14 February 2024

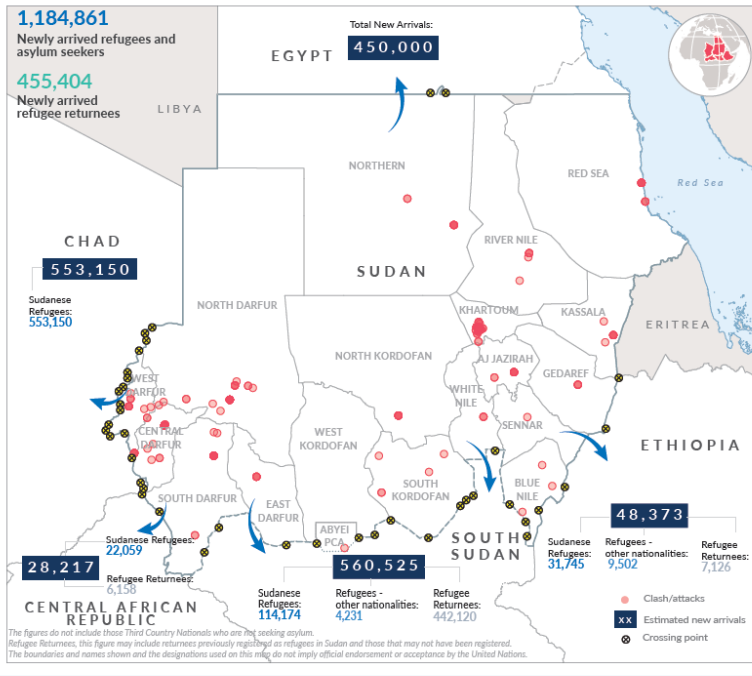
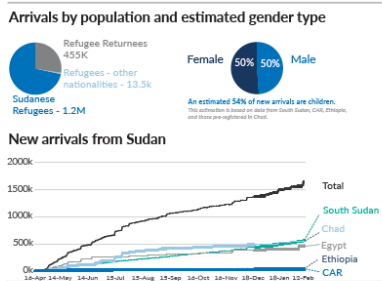
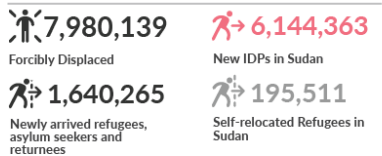


Jalina from Sudan (L), along with other children participate in “STEM for Refugees” in Cairo, to spark their interest and curiosity in science and technology and boost their morale. ©UNHCR, Pedro Costa

Highlights

- Ongoing clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have continued for more than 300 days, since the outbreak of conflict in April 2023.
- Sudan is experiencing a complete and extensive outage of its telecommunications and internet infrastructure. The operational activities of UNHCR and its partners were significantly disrupted due to the network outages, which hindered communication with community networks, and registration of refugees and asylum-seekers.
- Djibouti, as the chair of IGAD, sent a Special Envoy to Port Sudan to [persuade the Sudanese leadership to reverse their decision to suspend IGAD membership](#)
- In a [UN press conference](#), the Secretary-General, António Guterres, urged the international community to come together and do everything necessary to end the conflict in Sudan. Similarly, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, has urged the international community to mobilize and do everything possible to stop the war in Sudan when he spoke from Sudan to the [BBCWorld](#)
- According to UNICEF, around 700,000 children in Sudan face [life-threatening malnutrition](#) a situation that requires international support.

OVERVIEW: There are now 8 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 6 million internally and 1.6 million in neighbouring countries. Sudan and neighbouring countries were already hosting large refugee populations before this new emergency and require additional support to provide protection and critical life-saving assistance, including for those who have been secondarily displaced within Sudan. Urgent needs include water, food, shelter, health, and core relief items. The current priority activities are the registration of new arrivals, relocation away from border areas, identification of especially vulnerable families and persons with specific needs, and putting mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and ensure alternative care services for unaccompanied refugee children.



Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- In the White Nile State, fuel shortages continue to impact the humanitarian response, such as the transport of essential supplies and core relief items to camps, and the functioning of hospitals, and water supply systems. UNHCR has distributed its remaining fuel stock to health and WASH partners to ensure the continuity of life-saving services. UNHCR and partners are exploring a long-term solution to address the issue.

Population movements and Registration

Some 389 refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Kassala and Gedaref states. This figure includes 49 Eritreans and 124 Ethiopians who self-relocated to refugee camps in Gedaref State from Wad Madani and other conflict areas within Sudan, while the remaining 216 are new arrivals from Eritrea to Kassala State.

Sudan's Commissioner for Refugees issued travel permits to 15 Ethiopian refugees and asylum-seekers to return to their country of origin at their request.

Protection

UNHCR held discussions with 63 youth from Kilo 26 refugee/IDP camp as part of the **Telling the Real Story** project, to advise them on the risks and dangers of engaging with smugglers or and provide information on services available to avoid them resorting to negative coping mechanisms. The group reported that many refugees have left the camp for other countries because they could not find livelihood opportunities, while others who had small-scale businesses in the camp were forced to close owing to huge operating costs.

To strengthen community engagement, the youth committee in North Darfur organized three awareness sessions on drug abuse and the risks associated with unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the Abu Shouk IDP camp. 250 individuals, including youth, women, and men of various ages, attended and benefited from these sessions. These sessions are organized to ensure communities are protected from harm associated with the presence of UXOs and drug abuse.

Education

In White Nile State, 17 schools in ten refugee camps reopened on 6 February after being closed since the beginning of the conflict in Sudan. Six additional schools are currently accommodating secondary-displaced refugees and thus cannot be opened yet. UNHCR and its partners are actively working on relocating them and providing them with family tents. In addition, latrines and WASH facilities in the schools are being renovated to ensure they open during the upcoming school year in September. However, attendance is currently low, which has prompted the launch of back-to-school campaigns in the camps to encourage children to return to school.

Health and Nutrition

All 1,853 refugee households in the two refugee camps in Gedaref received a three-month food ration (January–March) from WFP, during the reporting period. This is the first distribution with the reduced rations announced, equivalent to 1,050 kcal per person per day from the original 2,100 kcal per day. UNHCR, WFP, and camp management partners have been disseminating information on these reduced rations and are closely monitoring any complaints that may come from the communities in the future.

In Gedaref and White Nile States, UNHCR successfully advocated for the inclusion of refugee and asylum-seeker children in the national measles and rubella vaccination campaign. During the reporting period, over 13,000 children under 15 were vaccinated in Village 8 and the refugee camps of Um Gargour, Um Rakuba, Tunaydbah, and Babikri in Gedaref State, and close to 140,000 children in ten camps in White Nile State.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Gedaref State, UNHCR and its partner Sudanese Organisation for Relief and Recovery distributed relief items to 248 refugee households including mosquito nets, solar lamps, kitchen sets, blankets, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, and jerry cans. Another 80 households received emergency shelter kits.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Sanitation activities such as solid waste management, garbage collection and desludging, and maintenance of latrines, showers, and handwashing facilities continued across the refugee camps in Gedaref State. More than 12 tons of waste were collected from Um Rakuba, Tunaydbah, and Babikri refugee camps. In addition, 825 refugees were reached through hygiene promotion activities such as home visits, focus group discussions, and cleaning campaigns.

CHAD

Highlights

- The local authorities and UNHCR hosted an EU mission in Adré, led by the EU Special Representative for the Sahel. The Director of German Foreign Affairs for Africa accompanied the mission. The objective was to assess the humanitarian and security situation. The delegates met with the refugees to gain an understanding of the difficulties they encounter and consulted the authorities regarding their assessment of the situation and its potential repercussions.
- The local authorities and UNHCR visited Amal Koura, a proposed refugee site 20 km from Souar Ouaga. The mission evaluated the viability of adding a refugee camp, as all five new

camps are full. The authorities approved the establishment of a sixth refugee camp, but until a few issues are addressed, the priority will be to construct extension III of the Farchana site.

Population movements and Registration

Since the onset of the Sudan conflict, the Chad government has recorded 553,150 new arrivals (155,756 households) who have entered their territory.

Biometric registration continued in Metché and Zabout Refugee Camps during the reporting period, with 24,902 individuals (5,716 households) registered. In total, 373 924 new arrivals (101,656 households) have been pre-registered since the start of the conflict in Sudan.

Relocation

UNHCR and partners relocated 4,509 individuals (1,375 households) from the Tine border entry point to the Touloum Refugee Camp. The relocated refugees are mainly women and children from Nyala, Elfasher, Zalingué, and Khartoum Sudanese localities.

The relocation of new Sudanese refugees from the Dornong spontaneous site to the Kerfi site was completed during the reporting week. A total of 2,162 individuals (636 households) have been relocated from the villages of Ademour and Dornong to Kerfi. Relocation will continue from other border villages, including Mundo, Mudeina, and Hille-Bechir, to the Kerfi site. In total, 250,093 individuals (68,243 households) have been relocated from border areas to consolidated camps since the start of the emergency.

Protection

Prevention & Response against gender-based violence (GBV)

GBV prevention and response is ongoing in each of the four provinces of Enndi Est, Ouada, Sila, Wadi-Fira, and Ouadaï. Furthermore, information was provided to 393 refugees (women and men) regarding available services and the newly established partners that can assist present in the various camps and sites.

Health and Nutrition

Since the start of the emergency, healthcare professionals have carried out 322,998 medical consultations, including 17,788 over the reporting week. Malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI), watery diarrhoea, and malnutrition are the most common diseases.

A total of 269,401 children underwent screening, with 28,667 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 14,606 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treated among children aged 6 to 59 months. During the reporting week, health workers screened a total of 17,593 children, identifying 1,353 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 399 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

Since the start of the emergency, 19,978 pregnant and breastfeeding women were screened, and 2,812 cases of MAM were treated. During the reporting week, health workers screened 599 pregnant women, identifying 85 cases of MAM.

13,232 mental health cases were received for consultation and treatment, including 207 new cases last week.

Qualified health personnel have attended to 4,544 deliveries since the start of the emergency, including 225 deliveries during the reporting week.

MSF-Spain opened a health centre in Alacha, focusing on primary health care and managing severe acute malnutrition.

At the Alacha site, 42,050 individuals (12,219 households) received food rations for February, including 721 pregnant and lactating women, and some 3,831 children aged 6 to 23 months benefited from nutritional assistance to prevent acute malnutrition. This assistance included Super Cereal Plus for women and PlumpyDoz for children.

WFP started distributing cash, around USD 23 per person, to refugees in Amjarass in Enndi Province. 7,925 individuals (3,347 households) received the cash for a period of two months. In the Touloum camp, 12,452 individuals (6,020 households) received cash support from WFP as well.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

Construction work in the Farchana III Extension to accommodate additional new arrivals began with the construction of 1,000 emergency shelters. Currently, 800 shelters have already been roofed and 250 latrines are being built.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) built 137 shelters in the new Alacha camp, bringing the total number of emergency shelters constructed to 10,011. So far, NRC and its partners have constructed 59,026 shelters in all the new locations where new arrivals have been relocated.

2,100 emergency shelters were allocated to 1,890 newly arrived households in the Touloum Refugee Extension site, during the reporting week, with priority given to vulnerable households and larger family sizes.

924 individuals (344 households) benefited from core relief items (blankets, mats, kitchen kits, soap, buckets, and jerry cans) during the reporting week, and 17,816 households since the start of the emergency.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Twenty latrines were constructed in Alacha, bringing the total number to 940. A total of 11,591 latrines were constructed since the start of the emergency.

Central African Republic (CAR)

Highlights

- The situation in Darfur caused a bad harvest, leaving most people without food. Sudanese, especially in Nyala, are already struggling due to a shortage of health services. These conditions, coupled with the insecurity, continue to force Sudanese to flee into CAR.
- Population movements through the border area of Am Dafock to Birao in Korsi continue, with an average of 113 arrivals per day. Since 1 January, 4,626 refugees (2,189 households) have arrived in Korsi spontaneously, making the total population of Korsi 7,492 refugees (3,673 households). The total number of refugees and asylum seekers in CAR since the beginning of the crisis is 65,798, representing an increase of 82 percent compared to 2022.

Population Movements and Registration

The daily average number of arrivals has decreased to 113 from 133 the previous week and 155 the week prior. Should the current rate of 113 daily arrivals persist, the population of Korsi is projected to reach 10,000 inhabitants by the start of March, and 15,000 by mid-April.

Protection

Community-based Protection

The women's group in Korsi has started harvesting and selling tomatoes, the profit will be reinvested by the group to increase their agricultural activities. This project is part of the Ma Mbi Si listening centre concept, which offers such activities as part of psychosocial support and resilience.

Prevention & Response against gender-based violence (GBV)

Prevention and response programme on GBV continues where 321 refugees benefited from GBV awareness sessions, during the reporting week.

Education

More than 100 new refugees have enrolled in the Nguerendomo school since the beginning of February.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

NOURRIR distributed an average of 1,598 meals per day (breakfast and dinner) to newly arrived refugees. The total number of hot meals served during the reporting week is 11,188.

A distribution of dry food by WFP to prepare hot meals (5,528) took place. The number of meals served decreased as more refugee families moved into their own shelters, and so they will receive a full WFP ration.

A joint distribution of CRIs, targeting 1,000 newly arrived households, has started. The distribution reached 932 households and will continue next week. The total number of refugee households that have received CRI kits since 1 January amounts to 1,508 households (3,253 individuals).

Multipurpose cash was distributed to 274 households of 927 returnees from Birao and surrounding areas to facilitate their reintegration into the country.

Health and Nutrition

The NOURRIR and IMC medical teams in Korsi provided 727 medical consultations (a total of 4,267 since 1 January), of which 83% were for refugees and 17% for the host community. 277 children aged under five (total of 1,550 since 1 January) received medical consultations.

The obstetrics and gynaecology team provided 61 consultations (a total of 223 since 1 January)

Projet d'Appui au Retour et à la reintegration (PARET) shared with WFP a list of 1,457 returnees (360 households) for their inclusion in the next distribution of dry food.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Korsi has a total of 160 emergency latrines and 160 emergency showers, which makes a ratio of 46 pp/emergency latrine and 46 pp/emergency shower. Triangle Generation Humanitaire (TGH), is continuing the construction of 24 durable latrines at health centres and Child Friendly Spaces.

UNHCR and its partner NOURRIR, in collaboration with UNICEF and its partner TGH, have launched a water expansion plan to increase the availability of water across the site with the installation of a network of pipes and fountains. UNHCR is in the process of bringing two 20-m³ bladders to Birao to increase the water storage capacity on the site.

NOURRIR conducted awareness-raising activities on hygiene and sanitation promotion in Korsi, benefiting 418 refugees. Since 1 January, 2,804 refugees have been reached through hygiene promotion and sanitation awareness campaigns.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- Since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan, 21,624 families consisting of 48,373 individuals have crossed the border to Ethiopia. 21,218 individuals crossed through the Metema entry point in Gondar, 20,435 individuals through the Kurmuk entry point in Benishangul Gumuz, 700 individuals at different entry points in Gambella (Pagak, Burbiey), and 6,020 Ethiopian returnees.

Population Movement and Registration

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, L1 registration was conducted for 196 Sudanese individuals (77 families) who crossed through Kurmuk and other entry points. Women and children make 71% of the new arrivals.

In Metema, L1 registration was conducted at the entry point for 215 individuals that consist of Sudanese, South Sudanese, and Eritrean asylum seekers. L3 registration was conducted for 3,724 families and 7,661 individuals at the Kumer refugee site. WFP provides High Energy Biscuits (HEB) on entry and at the transit center.

Relocation

UNHCR, RRS, partners, and local authorities are coordinating to relocate refugees from the Kumer transit site to the Awulala settlement. The relocation is scheduled for the week of 12 February. IOM will

facilitate transportation from the Metema entry point to the transit site and then to the Awulala settlement only until the end of March.

Planning for the relocation of Sudanese refugees to Ura Woreda in Kurmuk is in progress. Discussions are underway with RRS and UNHCR at the Benishangul Gumuz and Addis Ababa levels.

Protection

Community-based Protection

UNHCR met with refugees at the Metema entry point and the Kumer transit site. The primary obstacles that refugees face are inadequate access to healthcare and essential medications, insufficient assistance for individuals with disabilities, scarcity of core relief items, food, and employment opportunities to sustain their basic necessities.

Child Protection

Eight separated children were identified and registered by social workers and community-based structures in Kurmuk. The cumulative number of unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and Other Vulnerable Children (OVC) since the beginning of the influx stand at 1,168.

Best Interests Assessment (BIA) has addressed 959 cases of UASC and OVC children, since the onset of the crisis.

Social workers and community-based structures in Kurmuk have reached a total of 1,144 UASC and OVC children through home-to-home visits.

Child-friendly space continued to provide basic literacy and numeracy activities in Kumer and Kurmuk transit sites. High-energy biscuits are distributed to children visiting the child-friendly space.

Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) conducted a positive parenting skills training for foster caregivers in Kumer.

Prevention and response against gender-based violence (GBV)

GBV prevention and response programme, including providing psychosocial support continues in Kumer and Kurmuk. A community outreach and educational awareness creation activities were conducted in Kumer with over 160 individuals on available services for survivors of GBV and the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) reporting system. Similarly, in Kurmuk, three awareness-creation activities were conducted for 103 individuals on the prevention of physical violence and early marriages.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on GBV and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) were distributed in Arabic, English and Tigrigna to new arrivals at the Metema entry point.

1,068 individuals were registered for multi-purpose cash assistance at Kumer. These individuals represented various vulnerable groups, including individuals with disabilities, mental illness, separated children, malnourished children, and female-headed households for women and girls.

Health and Nutrition

Medical Teams International (MTI) and World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) are supporting Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) in Kumer.

WVE-provided outpatient department (OPD) consultations in Kumer to 110 adults and 15 children under five.

MTI and IRC provided OPD consultations to a total of 416 patients in the Kurmuk health post, of whom 135 were under five. Upper respiratory tract infection, malaria, lower respiratory tract infection, and diarrhoea were the prevalent diseases recorded. In addition, a total of 29 pregnant women received antenatal care follow-up services at the transit centre health post.

The prevalent diseases in children under five include acute upper respiratory infections (AURI), diarrhoea, pneumonia, malaria, and intestinal worms. For adults, OPDs, acute upper respiratory infections (AURI), fungal infections, and intestinal parasites (IP).

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) education sessions and Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) were conducted in both Kumer and Kurmek. Contraceptives and male condoms were distributed.

GOAL provided screening of children under-five for acute malnutrition at the Kurmuk transit site. A total of 26 children under five were screened for acute malnutrition, whereby one severe acute malnutrition and four moderate acute malnutrition children were identified and admitted to an outpatient therapeutic programme and a targeted supplementary feeding programme, respectively.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) provided 763 m³ of chlorinated water in the transit centre and Kumer sites, during the reporting week.

With an average of 11.4 L/P/D (litres per person per day) in Kumer, the quantity of supplied water is below UNHCR emergency standards (15 L/P/D).

In Kurmuk, 70 m³ of chlorinated water was provided, with an average of 6 L/P/D of water supplied to refugees. The extremely limited quantity of water can be attributed to the reduction in runoff water collected during the rainy season, which is facilitated by ground infiltration, water extraction, and a high evaporation rate caused by the hot climate of the Benishangul Gumuz Region.

Save the Children has installed two water tanks with a capacity of 10,000 litres each at Awulala, and one tank with the same capacity at Kumer Primary School.

EGYPT

Highlights

- As of mid-April 2023, UNHCR has completed the registration process for 168,000 individuals, representing 48 percent of the total of 349,000 individuals who have sought UNHCR's assistance. Efforts are being made by UNHCR to assist those in need of international protection and clear the backlog.

Population Movements and Registration

UNHCR provided pre-registration appointments to 349,100 individuals forced to flee Sudan since the start of the conflict. Currently, 168,250 individuals, accounting for 48%, are fully registered. Most of the registered population are Sudanese nationals (92%), while the other main nationalities registered are South Sudanese (4%), and Eritrean (3%). Female new arrivals and female heads of household are represented at 53% and 52%, respectively. The great majority of new arrivals registered still originate from Khartoum (89%), while 22% of those registered have one or more specific needs.

Protection

Community-based Protection

Refugee outreach workers provided support to 3,404 people forced to flee Sudan at UNHCR's reception centre in Greater Cairo with services, assistance, and procedures for reporting fraud and complaints. In addition, UNHCR partner Terre des Homme (TdH) provided basic counselling to 1,900 refugees and asylum-seekers.

UNHCR and its partners, CARE and Caritas, organised an information session in Aswan. Sudanese participants shared the difficulties they encountered in accessing UNHCR due to the long wait for registration appointments. UNHCR is still not authorized to register refugees and asylum seekers in the south; therefore, new arrivals are required to travel to Cairo or Alexandria or to request appointments via UNHCR's Infoline.

Infoline

UNHCR handled 13,247 calls and provided registration appointments to 18,925 people who fled Sudan, bringing the overall number of people who received registration appointments through the system to 228,237 since the start of the Sudan conflict. Following the merging of the Cairo and Alexandria lines

and the hiring of additional call agents, the average number of calls per day has increased by 165% compared to pre-crisis levels (before April 2023).

Education

UNHCR has agreed with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to construct an additional 28 classrooms in areas with a high density of refugee school-age children, particularly Sudanese newly arrived children. The proposed joint project between MoE and UNHCR also includes the establishment of 22 digital instant network school classrooms in 22 lower secondary schools to benefit all refugee children and their Egyptian peers in the 10th of Ramadan City of Sharkeyya (Greater Cairo). Additionally, to encourage sports activities and build better relations between refugee and host community children, UNHCR will establish four playgrounds in schools in Cairo and areas hosting large numbers of refugee families with school-age children. These activities are part of UNHCR's efforts to broaden refugee children's access to Egyptian public schools.

Approximately 100 refugee children attended four Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) camps organized by UNHCR and the Al Alfi Foundation in Cairo. Participants in 'STEM for Refugees' included some 40 Sudanese and 60 South Sudanese aged between 10 and 13 years old. These camps allowed refugee children to spark their interest and curiosity in science and technology, boost their morals, and enhance their skills, in addition to providing them with a recreational space during the mid-year break.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- Some 555,028 individuals have now arrived in South Sudan since April 2023, with approximately 9,107 arriving within the reporting week. Approximately 90 percent of arrivals entered via the Renk/Joda border. The trend of increased refugee arrivals continued, with 51% of those who arrived via Renk/Joda being refugees.

Population Movements and Registration

Since the start of the response, South Sudan has recorded 118,405 refugees and asylum seekers. Maban camps host 21,769, comprising 18 percent of all new refugee arrivals to South Sudan.

In Renk, border monitors observed a continued drop in outflows, with only 1,552 individuals departing back mainly to Sudan compared with 1,998 departures last week and some 3,000 departures the week prior. Moreover, Maban recorded 114 individuals believed to have left due to inadequate food assistance in the camps.

According to the latest headcount, there are now 20,080 individuals residing in Renk Transit Centre, the extension site, and its outskirts. Returnees comprise 65 percent of this population, while refugees comprise 35 percent. This marks a 21 percent drop in the number of total individuals and re-composition from last week.

Relocation

674 individuals were relocated from transit centres or border locations to refugee camps, while 4,859 individuals were relocated to other locations as follows: 441 individuals were relocated from [Renk to Maban](#). This brings the total number of refugees relocated to Maban 2,548 individuals since the start of the year. In Malakal, 2,024 individuals arrived in six boats from [Renk to Malakal Transit Centre](#), while 2,835 individuals departed by air to [Wau, Juba, and Rubkona](#). In Jamjang, 233 individuals were transported from [Panakuach and Yida to the reception centre](#) in Pamir Refugee Camp.

Protection

Returnees and refugees in mixed marriages in Renk struggle to prove their nationality because they lack valid documentation required for prima facie recognition. The protection sector in Renk, with the support of the Protection Cluster and UNHCR, has developed a guidance note for humanitarian partners on mixed marriages.

In Malakal, approximately one fifth (1,054 people) of the transit centre population received training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Abyei, United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNIFSA) has still been unable to truck water to the transit centre in light of the worsening security situation. Refugees at the site instead have to walk to the nearby school to fetch water.

In Renk, WASH actors succeeded in providing 15 litres of water per person per day across all sites. The current latrine ratio stands at one latrine per 99 individuals; an additional nine latrines are under construction.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Renk, 12 communal shelters (accommodating 408 individuals) were constructed, bringing the total to 68 (accommodating 2,200 individuals) of the planned 87 shelters for the first phase of the extension site, with the capacity to accommodate 2,993 new arrivals.

In Renk, 578 individuals, including children, were supported with CRIs, during the reporting week.

Response Plans and Funding Situation

Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) – January – December 2024

- On 7 February, UNHCR and 81 organization launched the [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#), with an appeal for **USD 1.4 Billion** to provide essential aid and protection to **2.7 million people** expected to arrive in five neighbouring countries by the end of 2024, fleeing the ongoing conflict in Sudan.

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) – January – December 2024

- The [Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan](#) was launched on 7 February and requires **USD 2.7 Billion** to help 14.7 million people. As of 14 February, the total funding for the HRP reached some USD 94.5 million or **3.5%** of the requirements [OCHA FTS](#)

UNHCR Supplementary Appeal – January - December 2024

- UNHCR's total financial requirement for 2024 [Sudan Emergency Supplementary Appeal](#) – in Sudan and neighbouring countries – amount to **USD 988.1 million**. As of 14 February, the total available funding for the appeal is approximately **4%** of the funding requirements

People's Stories

- [Young couple's love endures war in Sudan and escape to Ethiopia | UNHCR](#)

Resources

- UNHCR's [Operational Data Portal \(ODP\) for the Sudan Situation](#) provides daily updates on the refugee and returnee arrivals in Sudan's neighbouring countries.
- [UNHCR and IOM Joint Dashboard](#) of arrivals to South Sudan, including data on returnee intentions, onward movements, and numbers and locations of returnees in and around Renk.
- [UNHCR Global Focus Sudan Operation page](#)
- [UNHCR Sudan Emergency website](#)
- UNHCR's HELP site for Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Sudan provides information to individuals seeking information and support inside Sudan (in [English](#) and [Arabic](#)).

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