



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency



# SUDAN EMERGENCY

## UNHCR SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL 2024

JUNE 2024 REVISION



A Sudanese refugee looks through a curtain from her shelter in Kurmuk transit center in Benishangul-Gumuz region, Ethiopia. © UNHCR/Tiksa Nageri

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# Overview

UNHCR's revised total financial requirements through the end of 2024 for the Sudan situation emergency response – in Sudan and neighbouring countries – amount to \$1.03 billion, an increase of \$40 million from the previous version of the appeal issued in February 2024.

## Planning figures in Sudan and neighbouring countries



**6,145,100**

Total planning figure



**3,561,300**

Total projected Refugees (Sudanese and other nationalities)



**917,300**

Total projected Returnees



**1,100,000**

Total projected IDPs

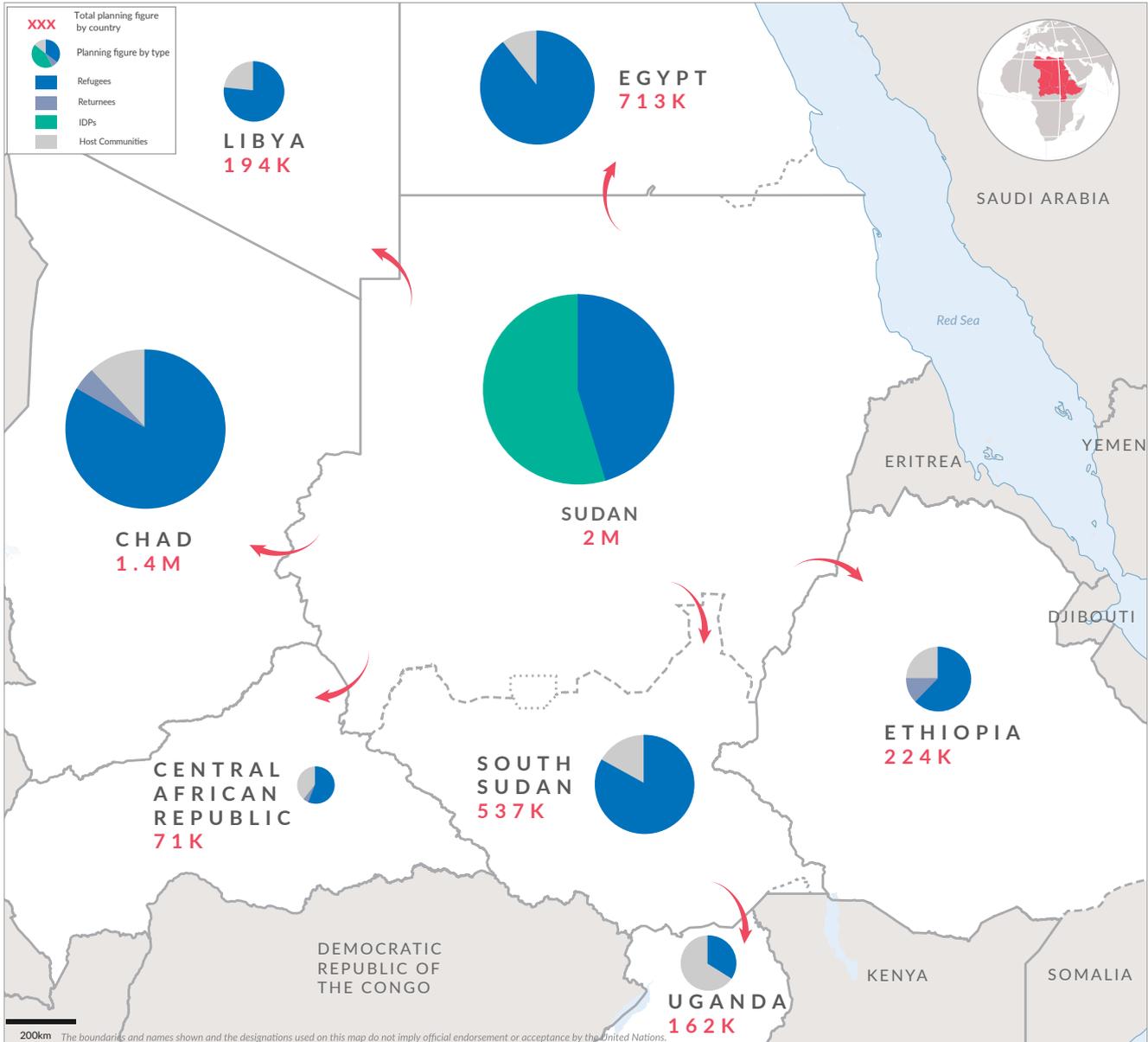
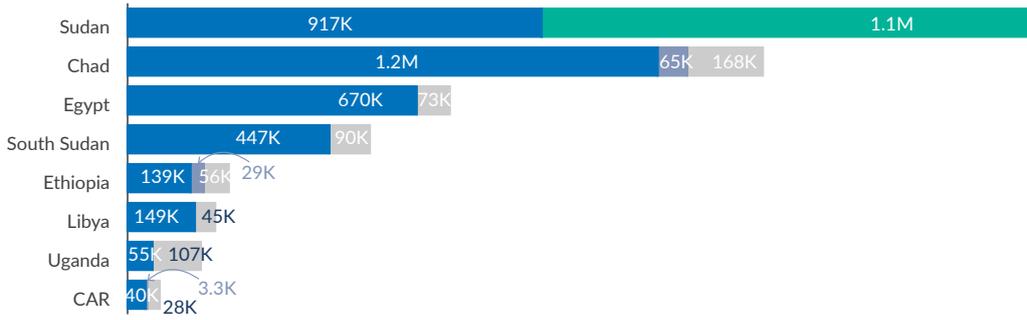


**566,500**

Total projected Host Communities

### Planning figures

■ Refugees
 ■ Returnees
 ■ IDPs
 ■ Host Communities



## Main developments in the emergency

The conflict that began on 15 April 2023 in Sudan continues unabated. The displacement situation within Sudan and into neighbouring countries has increased with two new countries Libya and Uganda now also part of the Sudan Emergency Supplementary Appeal and the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan. Some 10 million people have been forced to flee their homes since the conflict began over a year ago, constituting the largest humanitarian crisis in the region and one of the largest worldwide. There are 7.7 million people who have been internally displaced in Sudan, adding to the more than 3 million who were internally displaced before the conflict. Some 2 million refugees and returnees have fled to neighbouring countries of the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan and Uganda by end of June 2024 in search of safety.

Prior to the eruption of the current conflict, there were over 4.8 million people already living in displacement in Sudan (3.7 million IDPs mainly in Darfur and over 1 million refugees, the second highest refugee population in Africa, mainly from South Sudan, Eritrea, the Syrian Arab Republic and Ethiopia, but also from the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad and Yemen.

The escalation of the conflict and the situation in the Darfur and Kordofan regions, which has deteriorated significantly with fighting in the northern and eastern parts of El Fasher and renewed fighting in El Fula in West Kordofan in June, has pushed civilians to flee for safety and shelter in extremely overcrowded gathering sites that lack basic humanitarian services and assistance, due to access constraints, some of which have themselves been directly impacted by the fighting.

Multiple locations in Sudan including in Darfur, Kordofan and even Khartoum are now experiencing shocking famine-like conditions, compounding severe human rights violations. UN leaders have repeatedly called for immediate and decisive

action to prevent a hunger crisis likely to affect almost 5 million people, the most vulnerable being the hardest hit. Sexual violence, kidnapping, and ethnic targeting are rampant and deeply alarming. Hostilities and fighting across Sudan and increased insecurity and crime continue to hamper the ability of humanitarian partners to respond to an already dire humanitarian situation.

Displacement, both within and outside the country, is expected to continue, due to the ongoing conflict, insecurity, economic collapse, impending famine, and the deterioration or complete breakdown in some areas of key public services such as healthcare and education.

Within Sudan, UNHCR continues to observe complex movements of people. The majority of the newly displaced from Khartoum and elsewhere have taken refuge in the states of River Nile, East Darfur, Northern, Southern Darfur, Sennar and White Nile. Most new arrivals from Sudan to neighbouring countries arrive in a poor nutritional state. But it is not only food that refugees need – they need shelter, health care, water and sanitation facilities, basic protection, psychosocial support and education for their children. As the rainy season starts again, especially in CAR, Chad and South Sudan, with some of the worst flooding in years anticipated in the latter, the logistics and cost of reaching people in border locations and even existing refugee settlements becomes extremely difficult.

At the tragic one-year mark of the Sudan crisis on 15 April 2024, donors pledged 2 billion Euros at a conference in Paris, co-hosted by France, Germany and the European Union. However, despite the continued displacement crisis and looming famine, by end June, funding reported for UNHCR's initial Sudan Situation Supplementary Appeal Sudan stood at just 25 per cent of the requirements.

## Meeting urgent humanitarian needs

UNHCR and its partners are prioritizing the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection, in collaboration with national authorities and the humanitarian community while undertaking contingency and response planning to be able to protect and assist additional new arrivals. An L3 emergency declaration was extended until November 2024 in light of the continued dire situation.

In Sudan, UNHCR jointly leads the refugee response with the Commission for Refugees through the Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF). RCF partners are delivering multi-sector assistance to refugees in accessible areas, prioritizing the response for those living in camp settings.

Efforts to assist people in neighbouring countries who faced unimaginable trauma, violence and have lost everything are falling short. People, including many who have been on the move for weeks, are arriving to remote and insecure border areas, where poor access, a lack of services, and lagging infrastructure make the humanitarian

response extremely challenging. Some 10 new sites in the neighbouring countries have been set up since the outbreak of the conflict. UNHCR and partners continue to search for additional sites and appeal for funds for the creation of new refugee settlements as many remain in border areas.

Despite their own challenges, the generosity of these countries continues and needs to be supported. UNHCR and partners call on the international community to show solidarity and support for host countries by operationalizing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by addressing the chronic underfunding of humanitarian operations, increasing development investments, and supporting solutions from the start. UNHCR has engaged with development actors early in this crisis to urge their support to host communities with the inclusion of refugees in expanded national services, to foster resilience and self-reliance, and for the sustainable reintegration of returnees. Flexible funding is vital as the situation and the response continue to rapidly evolve and expand.

*Nyapuod Riak Dup, a South Sudanese refugee was displaced from Omdurman City in Khartoum State and now lives in Alagaya refugee camp in White Nile State, Sudan.*

© UNHCR/SAMUEL OTIENO



## Priorities in the response

In collaboration with national authorities and the humanitarian community, UNHCR and its partners are prioritizing the delivery of life-saving assistance and protection while responding with protection and assistance as more people continue to be displaced. UNHCR urgently needs support to continue providing critical assistance, including protection, shelters, clean water, healthcare, education, and site management for refugees and IDPs.

### The priorities within Sudan include:

- Provision of timely and life-saving support, protection services and basic self-reliance opportunities to internally displaced Sudanese.
- Ensure humanitarian access and the need to urgently get humanitarian assistance into Sudan including to those trapped behind conflict lines, especially in the face of a potential famine in Darfur and those at risk of being affected by the anticipated unusually severe rainy season.
- Provision of timely and life-saving support for refugees inside Sudan, including those considered as secondary movers, with health, WASH, shelter and protection services inside camps. Camps will be expanded and new settlements will be established as required in order to accommodate the additional refugee caseload moving from urban areas.
- Support to inter-agency cluster coordination by ensuring a comprehensive and coordinated approach to IDP assistance.
- Continued support of the international community so that commitments to both cross-border and crossline access are respected by all levels of government and operationalized quickly.

### In neighbouring countries, UNHCR and its partners will:

- Support host countries to ensure access to territory and asylum for all individuals in need of international protection and in compliance with the principle of non-refoulement and the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum.
- Support host countries to provide timely and life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance for all those fleeing Sudan, with a specific focus on identifying and supporting the most vulnerable and those most at risk in need of specialized protection interventions and other services.
- Support host countries to build capacity and resilience so that those fleeing Sudan are included in national systems, particularly in health and education, and able to live in integrated settlements, and or in rural areas or urban areas and undertake livelihoods.

### Cross-cutting priorities:

- Accountability to affected populations: programming decisions and actions will be responsive to the expressed priorities, needs, capacities and views of all refugees, returnees, and others.
- All interventions will be designed, implemented and monitored through rights-based, community-based, and age, gender and diversity approaches. A special focus will be on the needs of persons with disabilities and elderly persons, who make up considerable percentages of any affected population.
- Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse is an integral and cross-cutting component of activities and will be mainstreamed across the response for refugees, returnees and third country nationals.
- Localization, involving local participation and the voices of local actors in shaping efforts to find more predictable and inclusive solutions to the plight of refugees is essential.
- Strengthen efforts to make programming climate-smart and environmentally sound.

## Coordination and partnerships

UNHCR leads 86 partners in the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP)<sup>1</sup>. In Sudan, UNHCR responds to this emergency in partnership with others and contributes to the system-wide scale-up of the humanitarian response. UNHCR is grateful for the collaboration with its partners in responding to the new displacement realities in Sudan.

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, UNHCR is facilitating coordination mechanisms in each country with the aim to support the host government, ensure a multistakeholder approach and lay the groundwork for solutions from the start, importantly through timely engagement of development actors.

*1 UN agencies and some INGOs are operational in more than one country and are therefore counted only once as a member of the Regional Refugee Response Plan although their interventions may vary by country*

The implementation of the Sudan Regional RRP will be in line with the Refugee Coordination Model in close collaboration with inter-agency partners and other stakeholders.

UNHCR leads the Protection cluster, CCCM and the Shelter/NFI cluster in Sudan and will continue coordination and advocacy with the authorities.

*Recently arrived South Sudanese returnees from Sudan gather to find out if their names have made it on the next day's flight manifest to South Sudan's capital, Juba.*

© UNHCR/SAMUEL OTIENO



## Revised supplementary appeal budget

UNHCR's new total requirements for the Sudan emergency amount to \$1.03 billion through the end of 2024.

The operational and coordination environment is complex, spanning now eight UNHCR country operations, and three of UNHCR's regional bureaux. Operations in Sudan and neighbouring countries have already been hosting large pre-existing refugee and IDP populations and continue to be severely underfunded, with this continued emergency creating significant additional needs.

Compared to the original version of the appeal published in January 2024, UNHCR's revised appeal includes an additional \$40 million in requirements for Uganda (\$30 million) and Libya (\$10 million).

### Summary of 2024 revised requirements for the Sudan Situation (USD)

Country	Revised EXCOM approved budget*	Revised supplementary budget **	Total revised requirements for 2024
CAR	7,764,331	14,235,669	22,000,000
Chad	125,300,000	89,500,000	214,800,000
Egypt***	57,746,792	-	57,746,792
Ethiopia	81,309,078	-	81,309,078
Libya	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
South Sudan	166,306,479	25,000,000	191,306,479
Sudan	408,964,038	15,000,000	423,964,038
Uganda	10,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>867,390,718</b>	<b>163,735,669</b>	<b>1,031,126,387</b>

\*This represents (re)allocations to the Sudan situation within the EXCOM approved budget. Libya and Uganda operations are now reflected in line with the revision of the RRP.

\*\* Reflects new requirements added in June 2024 specifically for previously unanticipated needs in Uganda in line with the revision of the RRP.

\*\*\* Egypt's budget requirements represent a slight increase of approximately \$3 million due to requirements for certain Protection activities that were omitted in error from the original appeal budget.

## The importance of flexible funding

Flexible funds help UNHCR to kick-start an emergency response, bolster forgotten or under-resourced crises, and implement programmes to their full extent. They also enable UNHCR to plan and manage resources efficiently and effectively, contributing to the collective success in every life that is transformed and saved.

The humanitarian response in Sudan, Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan and Uganda was already significantly underfunded at the start of the fighting in April 2023.

Flexible funding for emergency response will continue to allow for the delivery of much needed core relief items and health kits, essential shelter supplies and protection assistance to households. Field teams will continue to be immediately deployed to border crossing points to organize the reception and relocation of new arrivals where necessary. Flexible funding will allow us to adapt to shifting conflict lines and a situation that remains unpredictable.

**To all donors, especially those who provide funding that is flexible and not earmarked for a particular use, UNHCR extends its most sincere thanks.**

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*COVER PHOTO: Ethiopian refugee Tagadin stands with his son and daughter in front of their shelter in the Wad Sharife refugee camp in Kassala town, Sudan.*

© UNHCR/Samuel Otieno

## For more information

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Visit [Global Focus](#), UNHCR's main operational reporting portal for donors and other key partners. The site provides an overview of the protection risks that refugees and other populations of concern to UNHCR face across the world, as well as regularly updated information about programmes, operations, financial requirements, funding levels and donor contributions.

[UNHCR Global Focus Sudan Operation page](#)

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 Sudan Emergency website](#)

