

SUDAN SITUATION

26 – 31 May 2023



UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi at the Egyptian border with families who have just arrived in Qustol as they are seeking safety and stability from the conflict in Sudan.

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Highlights

On 30 May, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi concluded a three-day visit to Egypt with an [urgent call for support](#) for people fleeing Sudan - and the countries hosting refugees - and for the borders to remain open to those escaping the conflict. High Commissioner Grandi also redoubled his call for urgent diplomacy to secure meaningful peace between the two warring factions in Sudan, safe passage for civilians in the country, as well as humanitarian aid entering.

On 26 May, High Commissioner Grandi and Egypt's Minister of Foreign Affairs Sameh Shoukry [discussed](#) the necessity of UNHCR mobilizing the required resources to support national efforts at the Egyptian-Sudanese border. In a meeting in Geneva, Grandi and Shoukry discussed the need to back Egyptian efforts to extend humanitarian and medical aid at the border for those who have fled the conflict in Sudan.

I told President El-Sisi about my visit to the Sudanese border. We discussed Egypt's efforts to reconcile security concerns and its generous refugee policies. Egypt is committed to a humane approach towards refugees but needs donors and partners to help. – [@FilippoGrandi](#) during his visit to Egypt.

For the first time since fighting broke out in Sudan on 15 April, humanitarians have been able to reach desperate families trapped in the conflict's epicentre, Khartoum, with food assistance. On 29 May, World Food Programme's Country Director in Sudan, Eddie Rowe, [told reporters](#) in Geneva that in a major breakthrough, the agency distributed food assistance to 15,000 people in both SAF and RSF controlled areas of Omdurman, part of the Khartoum metropolitan area.

Speaking from Port Sudan, Mr. Rowe highlighted other recent food distributions, in Wadi Halfa in Northern State to reach 8,000 people fleeing Khartoum and on their way to Egypt, as well as to 4,000 newly displaced people in Port Sudan.

Resources

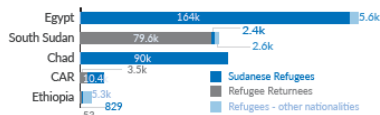
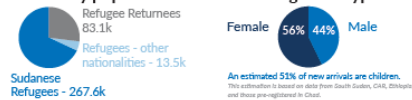
- The UNHCR *Operational Data Portal* (ODP) for the Sudan Situation is an information and data sharing platform, which provides daily updates on the refugee and returnee arrivals in Sudan's neighbouring countries: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation>
- The UNHCR *HELP site for refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan* provides information to individuals seeking information or support inside Sudan (in [English](#) and [Arabic](#)).
- UNHCR *Global Focus Sudan Operation page*
- UNHCR *Sudan Emergency website*

OVERVIEW: There are now close to 1.4 million displaced overall due to the recent outbreak of conflict in Sudan, including 1,042,114 internally and over 330,000 in neighbouring countries. Sudan, impacted by this new emergency is already hosting large refugee populations. Assistance to the majority remains severely underfunded. Hosting countries will need additional support to provide protection and critical life-saving assistance. Initial assessments show that the new asylum-seekers, refugees, refugee returnees and other arrivals' most urgent needs identified to date are water, food, shelter, health, and core relief items. In terms of protection, the current priority activities are the registration of new arrivals and ensuring that mechanisms are in place to try and prevent and respond to gender-based violence and ensure alternative care services for refugee children.

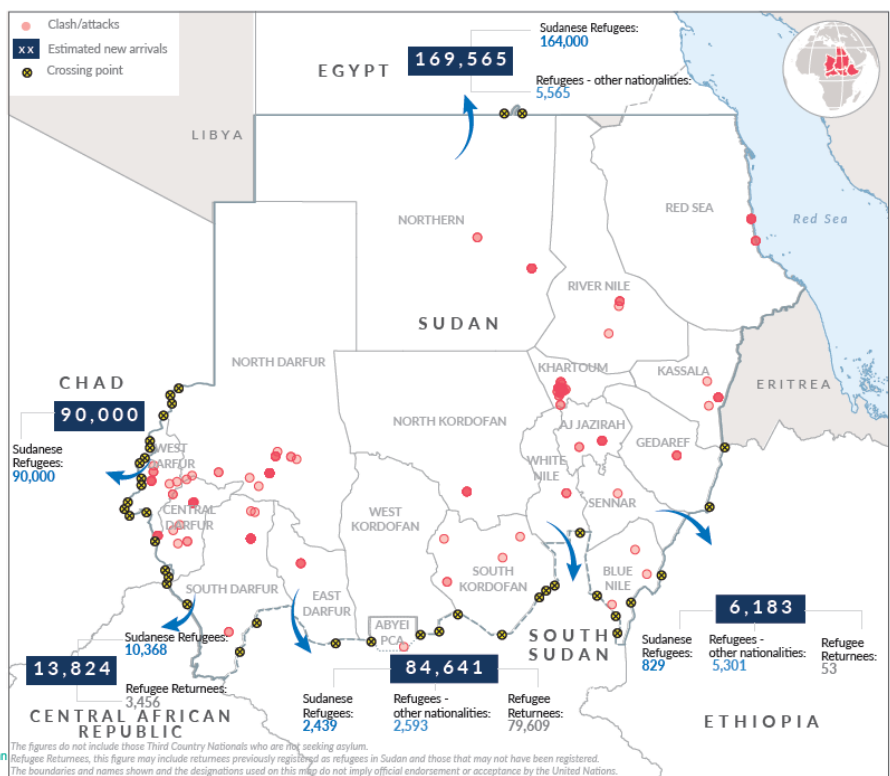
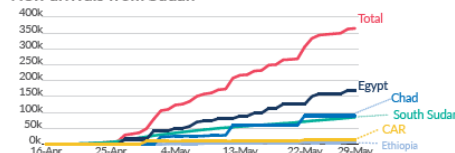
 **364,213**
Estimated newly arrived individuals

 **281,095**
Total newly arrived refugees/asylum-seekers

Arrivals by population and estimated gender type



New arrivals from Sudan



Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- The number of displaced continues to grow with over 1.5 million people already displaced due to the fighting, including over 360,000 who have fled the country. IOM DTM reports that as of 31 May, over 1.2 million are internally displaced in Sudan.
- Humanitarian access and assistance into Khartoum continues to be a challenge.
- In Darfur, the situation continues to deteriorate. As a result of disrupted supply lines amid ongoing insecurity, the lack of medical and food supplies has led to dire conditions for the displaced population.
- Rains started in the eastern states of Gedaref, Kassala, and Blue Nile, which caused destruction of shelters and infrastructure in the refugee camps in Gedaref due to the lack of resources for rainy season preparedness measures.
- UNHCR is establishing a field unit in Dongola (Northern State) to respond to the humanitarian needs in Wadi Halfa; a hub in Wad Madani (Jazirah State) to respond to the outflows from Khartoum and act as a staging point for access to Khartoum when the conditions allow; and a presence in the proposed common UN hub in Abeche, Chad to respond to the situation in Darfur.

Updates by location

Khartoum

Deadly clashes between SAF and RSF have continued into the seventh week despite the latest ceasefire that was extended for another five days on 29 May.

UNHCR is working with OCHA and WFP to see whether safe passage could be negotiated for access to UNHCR's main warehouse in Khartoum to be able to conduct a possible joint distribution with WFP, who successfully started food distribution on 27 May.

A video posted on social media showed the UNHCR Representation Office in Khartoum on fire. Due to lack of capacity to monitor the situation on the ground, UNHCR is not able to verify the source of the fire.

Darfur

In Darfur, the situation continues to deteriorate. As a result of disrupted supply lines amid ongoing insecurity, the lack of medical and food supplies has led to dire conditions for the displaced population. UNHCR's Principal Situation Coordinator for Darfur has arrived in Abeche, Chad to lead the proposed UN common hub to provide a cross-border humanitarian response to the situation in Darfur.

North Darfur

A total of 357 children from seven refugee settlements in Al Lait were affected by a measles outbreak, out of which 30 children died due to a lack of vaccination across the state. Additionally, there has been a reported increase in newborn deaths in Al Lait, where 18 babies passed away between April and May. Children are also reportedly being born with malnutrition due to lack of food and nutrition support for pregnant women. The State Ministry of Health with support from WHO and a national NGO will send a technical team to conduct an epidemiological assessment on the health situation in Al Lait locality.

South Darfur

The ongoing clashes have had a direct impact on refugee and IDPs. According to reports, many unexploded ordnances (UXOs) have detonated in the Otash IDP Camp, killing approximately 15 people. The UXO disposal team is already engaged in the camps and civilian residential areas. Additionally, three South Sudanese refugee youth were reportedly killed by heavy shelling in Beliel refugee settlement.

West Darfur

Following the destruction of all 86 IDP gathering sites in El Geneina town, reportedly 23 new gathering sites had been established prior to the intense violence that took place over 12-14 May.

White Nile

The state has seen the largest influx of refugees and asylum-seekers secondarily displaced from Khartoum, for which UNHCR is working to scale up the emergency response. Verification led by UNHCR and the Commission for Refugees (COR) is ongoing to verify the numbers of refugees secondarily displaced from Khartoum. As of 25 May, a total of 7,108 households comprising 39,861 individuals had been verified in Um Sangour and Alagaya camps, out of which only 24 per cent were found to be previously registered as refugees.

Northern State

A UNHCR mission to Wadi Halfa on the Sudanese side of the border with Egypt concluded that the situation requires an urgent humanitarian response as local authorities and humanitarian actors estimate that 10,000-12,000 displaced families reside in 29 gathering sites in and at outlying villages of Wadi Halfa. Support is currently mostly provided by the local community, a few humanitarian actors, and the local authorities but resources are strained and cannot sustain a longer presence of the displaced. All regular services are stretched due to the increasing arrivals.

In response to the situation in Wadi Halfa, 800 Non-Food Item (NFI) kits are being transported to help alleviate the conditions of those displaced and seeking to cross the border into Egypt.

Jazirah State

1,500 NFI kits are being transported to Jazirah state, which has been a transiting site for people traveling to the east or south.

Kassala and Gadaref

Rains started in the eastern states of Gedaref, Kassala, and Blue Nile, which caused destruction in the Gedaref refugee camps due to the lack of resources for rainy season preparedness measures.

In Um Gargour, the tents pitched by NRC for the relocated individuals, latrines, and showers were destroyed. As tents were unable to withstand the rainfall, 'rakubas' (emergency shelters) are urgently needed for reinforcement, as well as gravel to elevate grounds to mitigate the effects of flooding.

In Um Rakuba, the rains also led to destruction of the registration center and impacted the storage location containing some foodstuff and NFI. An assessment is being conducted to evaluate the extent of damage wrought by the rains.

Blue Nile

WFP successfully commenced food distribution in Camp 6 on 23 May. Refugees had earlier declared that they would not allow the implementation of other activities until food distribution is conducted.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- The ongoing transportation of returnees from Renk to Malakal by boat is raising protection concerns such as family separation cases have been observed.
- A security incident occurred in Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site on 28 May between the tribes of Shilluk and Nuer (not part of new arrivals), in which one person was killed. The incident has raised serious concerns about protection risks to the returnees staying in the Malakal reception site in case of escalation. The situation has calmed down after deployment of UNPOL and UNMISS military inside the PoC, as well as the deployment of government police outside the UNMISS perimeter fence, and after a visit of the Governor. The situation nonetheless remains tense.
- On 26 May, in a clash between the Misseriya and Rizegat tribes in Majokinthiou at the border with Sudan in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, one person was shot and two were injured, causing fear among the newly arrived refugee community there.

The cumulative number of arrivals in South Sudan recorded as of 30 May was 16,937 households / 87,018 individuals (South Sudanese returnees (93% / 81,284 individuals); Sudanese (3% / 2,574 individuals); Eritrean (2% / 1,648 individuals); and others, including Somalis (2% / 1,512 individuals)).

Upper Nile

Cumulatively 68,317 individuals have arrived and been recorded at the Joda border point.

A total of 801 households / 1,302 refugees and asylum-seekers among the arrivals have expressed their will to go to the refugee camps in Maban.

Renk

UNHCR South Sudan's Deputy Representative conducted a one-day mission to Renk to hold various bilateral meetings with key government counterparts. She also visited the transit center in Paloich for meetings with South Sudan's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) national team, which is facilitating transportation of the returnees at the Paloich airport and managing the transit center there.

- Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM): There are serious challenges with the increasing numbers of people at the transit centre. Without onward movement, the transit centre will be overcrowded. ACTED distributed plastic sheets for the preparation of the rainy season as a temporary solution waiting for more communal shelters to be set up.
- Health: There are four partners implementing health care services in Renk both in the emergency and host community. Challenges include lack of medication for chronic illnesses like diabetes and increasing trends of malnutrition and illnesses among children under 5 years of age.

UNHCR have held discussions with the Renk County Commissioner of the Health Department as the Renk hospital has recently received referrals for cases of measles. In the event this escalates into an outbreak, the authorities will set up an isolation centre and continue with referrals from humanitarian agencies to Renk hospital. Challenges include inadequate capacity of the isolation centre and lack of staff and medical stock.

- Nutrition: WFP continues to support treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) for children under 5 years of age, and pregnant and breastfeeding women through partner GOAL. Most children admitted are having some morbidities.
- WASH: Partners continued to supply water to the transit and reception centres, including the host community through water trucking. More latrines have been constructed both at the transit and reception centres, and all WASH partners are doing hygiene promotion messaging.
- Protection: Protection partners continued to provide counselling to individual cases, manage cases of GBV, persons with specific protection needs (PSN), and Children issues at various desks at both the reception center and plot site.

The protection team conducted focus group discussions with refugees and returnees who have been living in the transit centre for the last five-six weeks. One of the issues reported was their opinion that the quality of food is not good, not cooked properly, and without variety.

- Transportation: IOM continued providing border registration and medical services.

Paloich

Following the continued counselling and sensitization of the asylum-seekers by the UNHCR team in Paloich, the number of Eritreans interested to go to Maban is increasing; the team registered 57 households / 97 individuals in Paloich who have expressed their will to be relocated to Maban.

According to the RRC team, 295 South Sudanese returnees were transported to Juba on two planes on 30 May. Those who were assisted were all from a group of returnees, the remainder of whom are still staying at the airport. The plan is to empty and clear the airport first then consideration will be given to those at the transit center.

UNHCR partner African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) has completed the construction of two communal shelters, renovation of two temporary latrines, and two bathrooms for returnees at the transit center.

Maban

In Maban, on 29 May, UNHCR received 66 households / 256 individuals of new Sudanese refugee arrivals from Blue Nile at the Doro Refugee Camp. Cumulatively, 568 households / 1,618 individuals new refugee arrivals have been recorded in Maban.

Refugees across the camps continue to raise serious concerns of lack of monthly soap distribution, which is compromising the hygiene/sanitation and raising health concerns in the camps. With the start of rainy season, the refugee communities have started requesting for plastic sheets for shelter and seeds for agriculture. Water shortage at the extension site requires improvement and additional boreholes are needed to meet the water standards for both drinking and other domestic use.

Malakal

The cumulative number of arrivals to Malakal is now 3,656 households / 17,027 individuals since the beginning of the influx from Sudan.

- **Food:** WFP plans to start distribution of high-energy biscuits to returnees upon boarding the boat in Renk and upon arrival in Malakal, prioritizing the most vulnerable.
- **Shelter:** To provide designated accommodation for vulnerable/persons with special needs (PSN) families, UNHCR in coordination with the government committee, identified five buildings with a capacity for 380 individuals in the transit site. UNHCR has completed the renovation and cleaned three buildings for accommodation.
- **Protection:**
 - As of 30 May, a total of 285 families with PSN/vulnerability were identified and referred for services. Referrals, including serious medical cases, family reunification, cash, and unaccompanied and separated children were made to concerned partners.
 - As of 30 May, 148 housing, land and property rights (HLP) cases were identified by the Government committee, UNHCR and Humanitarian and Development Consortium (HDC).
 - Due to increasing GBV risks for the forcibly displaced, UNHCR and partners conducted a briefing session on GBV at the Bulukat reception site and had a meeting with the committee in Malakal reception site to mobilize them and community members for Focus Group Discussion and Key Informant Interviews as part of a planned GBV Safety Audit.
- **Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) / Cash Plus:** Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has identified vulnerable families to provide with cash assistance, as part of case management support.

Unity

The general security situation remained calm across Unity. With the rainy season commencing, road inaccessibility will interrupt onward movement of the returnees arriving through the Panakuach border point.

- **New Arrivals:** A boat facilitated by IOM arrived on 30 May with 99 households / 558 individuals through Manga port/Guit County. The returnees were transported to Rubkona County where they were handed to RRC which has set up the County Commissioner's office premises as a temporary transit center. Most of the children seemed weak, most likely because of hunger and the long transit, while some returnees arrived sick and were taken to the CARE clinic in Rubkona.
- **Reception/Transit Centre:** Land has been issued by the government but construction has not yet commenced.
- **Coordination:** Protection, Shelter/NFIs and WASH clusters are planning a joint response to 300 households at Rotriak with different items including blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, dignity kits and WASH items.
- **Protection:** The Protection cluster dedicated two mobile teams (protection desk and women and girl friendly space – run by DRC and IRC respectively). The facilities will cater to major protection and GBV cases at the site.

- **Health / Nutrition:** Both clusters set up a mobile clinic that offers inclusive services where returnees settled.
- **Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL):** WFP/WHH continue with verification at Rotriak and have started food distribution.

CHAD

Highlights

- Over 100,000 Sudanese refugees are estimated to have arrived in Chad in search of safety and protection.
- The relocation of refugees from the border to safer areas that started on 15 May continues. As of 29 May, 9,517 refugees have been relocated to existing camps where extensions and construction of basic amenities are ongoing to ensure they can accommodate new arrivals.
- The relocation exercise is expected to be completed by 25 June except from the two most recent arrival sites of Borota in the Ouaddai province, and Ademou in the Sila province, for which relocation is planned to start in mid-June to the new camps that are being set up, notably Arkoum and Zabout.
- Preparations are underway for the first round of the national polio vaccination campaign, also including newly arrived refugee children, organized by the Ministry of Health.

Response Overview

UNHCR is working closely with the Chadian authorities and partners to meet the needs of about 100,000 Sudanese refugees who have sought safety and protection in Chad since the crisis began. UNHCR is conducting counting and pre-registration exercises to ensure all arrivals are accounted for, including in the most recent arrival areas of Borota, Ouaddai province, and in Ademou, Sila province. As of 29 May, 82,294 individuals have been counted, and out of those almost 23,000 were pre-registered. The majority of those pre-registered are women and children.

To ensure safety of the refugees, relocation from the arrival sites in the Ouaddai, Wadi Fira and Sila provinces to safer areas, begun on 15 May. As of 29 May, a total of 9,517 persons have been relocated to already existing camps, where expansion work and construction of basic amenities are underway to accommodate new arrivals. Additional relocation sites were identified in Arkoum and Zabout, where new camps will be set up to accommodate arrivals from Borota and Ademou.

CRI and food distribution are ongoing. UNHCR, IRC, LMI, WHO, UNICEF, WFP and other organisations are actively involved in providing health, nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. Medical consultations have been conducted, children have been screened for malnutrition, and preparations for a national polio vaccination campaign are underway.

Registration

Since the beginning of the crisis, 82,294 persons have been counted, and out of them 22,967 were pre-registered. Among those pre-registered over 90 per cent are women and children and 15 per cent have been identified as persons with specific needs, including women at risk, elderly people, single parents, children at risk, unaccompanied or separated children, persons living with disabilities. Half of the pre-registered population is composed by school-aged children (53% girls), thus the importance of supporting the government in meeting the educational needs of refugee children by building classrooms and other educational facilities, recruiting and training teachers.

Protection

The interagency protection monitoring systems (*Project 21*) continues and as of 25 May, a total of 1,830 households were interviewed across several villages in Wadi Fira and Ouaddai provinces. The majority of those interviewed did not face any difficulties in accessing Chad. Many reported the need to enhance information sharing on available services and assistance. Over 600 persons were reached through awareness raising sessions conducted by UNHCR's partners HIAS, IRC and CRT, as well as by ACAFDI, on preventions of fraud, and of sexual exploitation and abuse across the sites in the Ouaddai province.

Relocation

A total of 2,107 persons were relocated from Djatak and Hideba to Milé and Kounoungou camps, in Wadi Fira province. The construction of shelters in the two camps continues. In addition, 5,774 persons were relocated from Goungour, Wandalou, and Adre to Gaga camp, in Ouaddai province. In total, 1,636 persons from Hile Hissein and Goz Achiye have been relocated to Goz Amir camp, in Sila province. Some 50,000 persons are due to be relocated to the two news camps of Arkoum and Zabout that are currently being set up.

Core Relief Items (CRI)

As of 28 May, 15,000 refugee households have received CRI kits including blankets, mats, buckets, jerrycans, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, solar lamps and soap.

Food distributions

As of 28 May, 62,394 refugees have received food assistance from WFP: 56,232 in the Ouaddai province and 6,162 in the Sila province.

Health and nutrition

In the east of Chad, UNHCR, IRC, ADES, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, MSF France and MSF Holland, Première Urgence International (PUI), ALIMA, and UNFPA are active in the health and nutrition sectors. As of 28 May, 13,639 medical consultations have been conducted. Malaria, acute respiratory infections, and watery diarrhoea remain prevalent conditions. A total of 6,623 children were screened for malnutrition, 20,139 children have been vaccinated against measles, and 14,639 received deworming treatment.

Tents are being installed to enhance health care services in the Ouaddai province. Cholera prevention activities are being conducted in the Ouaddai province. Preparation for the first round of the national polio vaccination campaign, including newly arrived refugee children, organized by the Ministry of Health, is underway.

WASH

In the east of Chad UNHCR, IRC, LMI, SECADEV, UNICEF, CARE, FLM, World Vision, ACF, ADRA, OXFAM and HELP TCHAD are working to improve WASH services. In the Wadi Fira province, eight latrines have been constructed at the Kounoungou camp. In the Ouaddai province, 96 latrines and 96 showers have been constructed in the Gaga camp extension zone; 12 standpipes with four water taps were installed. In the Sila province, two boreholes and a bladder with a distribution ramp are being installed. In addition, 80 latrines are ready in Goz Amir camp and nine in Djabal.

Shelter and infrastructures

In the east of Chad, UNHCR, ADES, CRT, CARE and ACTED are working to enhance the capacity of the relocation camps. In Wadi Fira province, 50 emergency shelters were set up in the Kounoungou camp and 55 tents are in place. A total of 35 shelters were completed in Mile camp and two sheds have been completed.

In the Ouaddai province, 1,355 family shelters have now been completed in the Gaga camp extension, and 22 solar-powered streetlamps have been set up.

In the Sila province, as of May 29, 300 shelters in Goz Amir have been constructed and 154 shelters in Djabal have been completed.

ETHIOPIA

In Gambella, public transportation and general traffic have resumed following the recent insecurity. Shops, public offices, and banks are also back in operation. However, restriction of movement of UNHCR and partner staff to the refugee camps is still in place. As of 30 May, only UNHCR critical staff were allowed to visit the camps.

Population movements

Since the beginning of hostilities in Sudan, as of 29 May, some 35,000 people (from 66 nationalities) had crossed into Ethiopia, according to IOM data. This includes 3,578 households / 6,483 individuals (73% Eritreans, 15% Sudanese, and 11% South Sudanese) who have been screened by UNHCR and verified as new asylum-seekers/refugees and already recognized refugees in Sudan, including 54 Ethiopian refugee returnees. Of these, 83 per cent crossed through Metema, 13 per cent entered via the Kurmuk border point in the Benishangul-Gumuz region, and 4 per cent through Pagak/Burbiye in the Gambella region. Out of the overall screened population, 44 per cent had previously registered as refugees in Sudan before their departure to Ethiopia, while 56 per cent are new asylum-seekers. As of 30 May, a total of 849 Sudanese nationals had been identified as needing international protection.

Protection

UNHCR and the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) have identified refugees formerly registered in Sudan who are in the third country pathways procedure, including family reunification while conducting daily protection assessments at the transit centers.

Food and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

UNHCR is consulting with WFP, RRS and Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE) on the option to halt the distribution of hot meals and begin the distribution of WFP's dry food rations at the Metema transit site.

Shelter and WASH Update

On 29 and 30 May, 85 individuals were relocated from the Metema border area to the transit center, with the number of refugees and asylum-seekers there now totaling 1,405. With the advent of rains, concerns are growing around the Metema border area due to the risk of flooding and lack of appropriate shelters.

On 27 and 28 May, heavy rainfalls and strong winds demolished 11 emergency tents at the Kurmuk transit center. UNHCR jointly with the RRS deployed a team to rehabilitate the tents.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

As of 29 May, 13,824 persons have arrived in CAR from Sudan, including 10,368 Sudanese refugees and 3,456 Central African refugee returnees. They are being hosted by families or settled in spontaneous camps, as well as schools in Am-Dafock. Women and children constitute 98 per cent of the asylum-seekers and 87 per cent of the returnees. Numerous commuting movements have been observed on both sides of the border.

Biometric registration is ongoing, while new arrivals are still being observed crossing the border. Registration is made difficult by the extreme remoteness of the areas, the lack of communication and infrastructure, and the absence of a police presence despite a temporary MINUSCA (*United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic*) base.

In support of the Central African Government and in an extremely difficult operational and logistical context, UNHCR and partners are providing a protection response focused on the urgent needs of Sudanese refugees arriving in Am-Dafock and on the needs of Central African refugees returning home.

Needs have been identified through a multi-sectoral rapid assessment. In addition to immediate protection needs, newly arrived Sudanese asylum-seekers and returning Central Africans refugees have identified food assistance as their top priority, followed by access to Core Relief Items (CRI).

UNHCR undertakes regular travels to Am-Dafock. This is made possible with a MINUSCA escort, which is provided once or twice a week. The presence in Am-Dafock allows for proximity with refugee and returnee communities, and is crucial to facilitating and organizing distribution, registering past and new arrivals, and providing protection services. Of particular importance is the presence of staff managing community-based protection and gender-based violence who has been working with groups of women and girls and distributing hygiene kits.

Registration

As of 28 May, 1,636 households, comprising of 6,688 individuals, had been registered biometrically. UNHCR together with the National Refugee Commission (CNR) and INTERSOS will raise awareness of the relocation among the communities. The prefect may also communicate to the refugees that the CAR authorities will not support the option to establish a refugee site at the border.

Core Relief Items (CRIs)

More than 500 households (311 refugees / 187 returnees) have been assisted with CRI kits comprised of blankets, jerrycans, buckets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets and mosquito nets. With the imminent relocation exercise, CRI will be distributed upon the arrival of the refugees at the site to minimize volume of items to transport. A total of 619 dignity kits were distributed over the past few days with sessions on how to use the kits.

Relocation

On Monday 29 May, a first convoy of 11 trucks carrying 36 households / 77 individuals to Birao took place. The convoys will be organized on a daily basis to the transit site where 11 communal shelters and 16 latrines have been built, as well as a 20,000 liters water bladder installed, and two health centers managed by MSF/IMC.

WFP is providing food for distribution of hot meals at the transit center in Birao pending transfer to family shelters. The partner NOURRIR will prepare and distribute the food.

EGYPT

Highlights

- As of 30 May, over 170,000 people have entered Egypt from Sudan since 15 April, comprising 164,000 Sudanese individuals and 5,565 third-country nationals, as reported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- UNHCR started distributing a one-off emergency cash assistance to new arrivals from Sudan.

Protection

UNHCR continues to observe a significant increase in the number of vulnerable Sudanese individuals seeking refuge in Egypt. Most of these new arrivals are women, children, and elderly individuals who have depleted their resources while fleeing Sudan. UNHCR continues to place efforts in the improvement of the reception conditions at both border crossing points. In this regard, four rub halls are being currently installed in Qustol (2), Arqueen (1), and in the zone in between the Egyptian and Sudanese border (1). Meanwhile, installation of benches in Qustol and Arqueen are also being finalized. These improvements will enable new arrivals to rest and benefit from the services delivered by UNHCR through its partner the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC).

Registration

All 10,000 individuals who have approached UNHCR so far have been given registration appointments. While the previous two weeks recorded a daily average of 500 individuals applying for asylum, an increase on this average is being observed the last week, with more than 800 individuals approaching UNHCR for registration. In the next few weeks, the daily number of individuals seeking to apply for asylum is expected to steadily increase. Thus, UNHCR has scaled up registration capacity to respond to the demand.

UNHCR has stepped up its protection presence at the border to better understand the admission policies, help with the identification of vulnerable cases, and tailor interventions where applicable.

UNHCR and the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) are reviewing the existing gender-based violence (GBV) response at the borders and in coordination with the GBV sub-sector. The mapping of the existing relevant services and the development of referral pathways for GBV survivors are ongoing including sensitization among frontliners at the border as well deployment of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits.

Emergency Cash Assistance

On 30 May, UNHCR started distribution of a one-off emergency cash assistance to new arrivals from Sudan. So far, 337 of the most vulnerable newly arrived families, comprising 568 individuals, have received a one-off emergency cash payment equivalent to USD 46.6 per individual. A further 161 families (385 individuals) have been identified to receive emergency support through this cash assistance intervention. Meanwhile, UNHCR is also assessing unregistered Sudanese in Alexandria, Aswan, and Cairo for the provision of the one-off emergency cash assistance. Cash support has consistently been identified by refugees as one of the most effective ways to address their main current needs, such as immediate shelter and medical care.

Core Relief Items (CRI)

UNHCR, through ERC, is providing emergency assistance at the Sudanese border. This includes supporting ERC to scale up the range of services they can offer at the border, including the distribution of water and hygiene items. As of 31 May, UNHCR assistance through ERC includes a total of 140,800 bottles of water, 10,000 hygiene kits and 5,000 packs of sanitary napkins.

Main needs and gaps

The Egyptian authorities have taken necessary measures to expedite the entry process, although the large numbers of new arrivals remain a challenge in terms of processing capacity. UNHCR observations also indicate that conditions at the Sudanese side of the border continue to deteriorate due to lack of water, food, WASH facilities, and speculation on the higher costs of the buses from Sudan to Egypt, all resulting in people being held for long periods of time in dire conditions.

Coordination

UNHCR is strengthening its engagement and coordination leadership with partners both in Cairo as well as in the south and border areas, while continuing to engage local authorities and community-based organizations to assess the needs and scope of the response. Two technical inter-sector working groups (ISWG) (one in Aswan and one in Cairo) have now been established and meet on a weekly basis to report any issue that needs the attention of the inter-agency working group.

Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP)

The [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan \(RRP\)](#) covers a period of six months (May – October 2023) and requires **USD 470.4 million** to support **over 1 million people** refugees, returnees and host communities in the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan.

 **1.1M PEOPLE**
TOTAL PLANNING FIGURE

 **640K**
SUDANESE REFUGEES AND REFUGEES OF OTHER NATIONALITIES

 **51.5K**
THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS

 **204K**
REFUGEE RETURNÉES

 **\$470.4M**
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 **166.5K**
MIGRANT RETURNÉES

 **140**
OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)

The revised 2023 inter-agency [Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#) for Sudan (May – December 2023) requires **USD 2.56 billion** to help **18 million people**.

[see also the [Joint Summary of the Revised HRP and Regional RRP for the Sudan Crisis](#)].

UNHCR Supplementary Appeal for the Sudan Emergency

In line with the inter-agency plans, UNHCR has published a [Supplementary Appeal](#), which outlines the organization's increased financial needs for the Sudan Situation emergency response with a financial requirement of **USD 253.9 million** (May-October 2023).

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