

SUDAN EMERGENCY

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE

September 2023 - Progress report



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CREDITS

UNHCR wishes to acknowledge the contributions of all relevant partners at regional and country level, in the preparation of this document.

MAP & STATISTICS NOTE

The maps in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of UNHCR concerning the legal status of any country or territory or area, of its authorities, or the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries. All statistics are provisional and subject to change. Regularly updated population figures can be found on the data.unhcr.org Sudan portal.

COVER PHOTO CONTENT

Metche camp is one of the new camps set up by UNHCR and its partners in Chad. In this camp, UNHCR and IRC ensure the distribution of drinking water through tanks. @UNHCR/
Aristophane Ngargoune

AT A GLANCE

Sudan Situation Regional Overview

Arrival figures as of 30 September 2023



818 K

Newly arrived Sudanese Refugees and Refugees of other nationalities



383 K

Returnees*



27.5 K

Newly arrived Third Country Nationals



39%

Funded



64**

Partners

Region	Funding received*** in million USD	Partners
Central African Republic	16.4	9
Chad	161.6	21
Egypt	48.9	27
Ethiopia	14.9	17
South Sudan	145.4	29

* The returnee figure includes refugees and migrants who were hosted in Sudan and are now returning to their countries of origin.

** 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, as opposed to the cumulative total across countries that was used for previous versions of the Sudan RRP.

*** Date retrieved from [Refugee Funding Tracker](#).

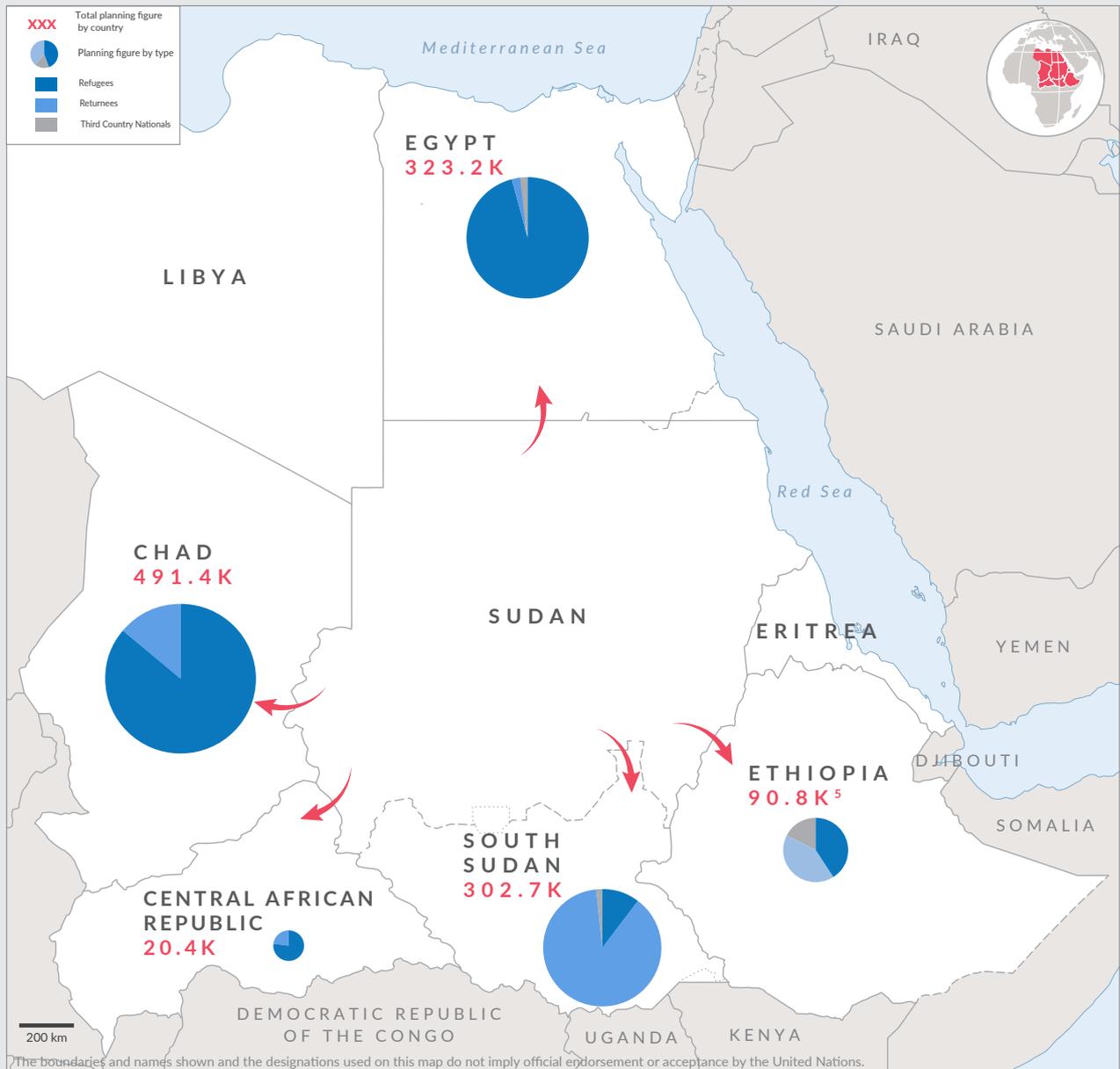
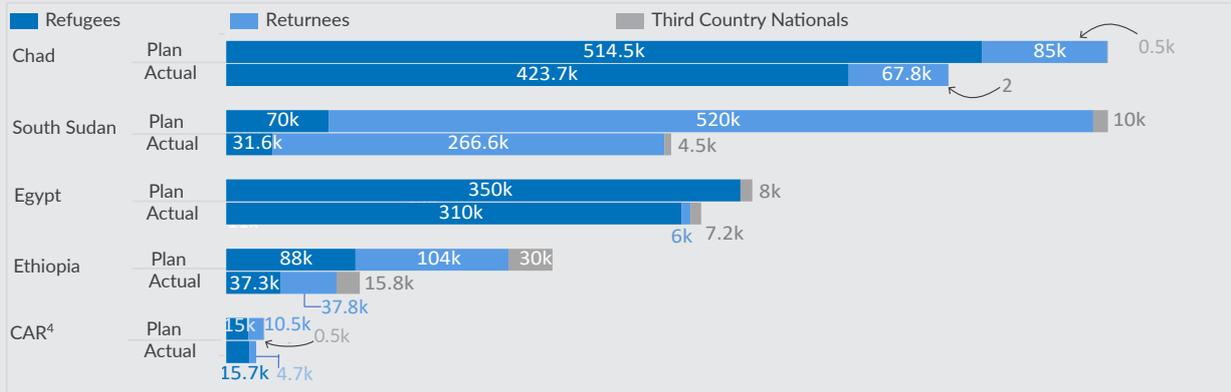
1,228,646
Total Arrivals figures

818,234
Total arrived Refugees¹

382,904
Total arrived Returnees²

27,508
Total arrived Third Country Nationals³

Total Arrival figures as of 30 September | in thousands



⁷The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

¹ This figure includes Sudanese refugees and others who were themselves refugees in Sudan now fleeing into neighbouring countries.

² The returnee figure includes refugees and migrants who were hosted in Sudan and are now returning to their countries of origin.

³ Third country nationals (TCNs) are foreign nationals who are not refugees but were in Sudan and fled from Sudan to neighbouring countries due to the conflict.

⁴ CAR population figures are as of 5th October.

⁵ The needs for 100K Ethiopian migrant returnees and 30K third country nationals in Ethiopia are not budgeted in this plan, they are reflected in the IOM Response Overview to the Sudan Crisis and Neighbouring Countries.

Sources: UNHCR, IOM, Government

Regional Overview

This is the second regional progress update on the [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan 2023](#) (RRP). It follows the [Sudan RRP 2023 - June Progress Report](#). The report summarizes the work achieved across the five partner countries by 64 International and National NGOs, UN Agencies outlined in the Regional RRP, governments, and other humanitarian partners.

Situation Overview

Since 15 April 2023, Sudan has been engulfed in conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), resulting in a severe humanitarian and security crisis. The conflict has particularly impacted Khartoum, Darfur, and Kordofan states, resulting in the breakdown of essential government services and the destruction of critical national infrastructure, including hospitals and schools. The situation in Sudan remains marked by extreme physical insecurity, loss of life, arbitrary arrests, extortion, robberies, forced recruitment (including children), sexual violence and human trafficking. Human rights violations persist, especially in Khartoum and have escalated in the Darfur region. In areas less affected by direct conflict, services are overstretched and unable to meet the essential needs on the ground. The healthcare system is struggling to cope with a growing health crisis exacerbated by disease outbreaks, including malaria, dengue, measles, and cholera. These outbreaks are driven by food insecurity, rising malnutrition, and deficiencies in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities.

As of 30 September, over 1 million refugees, asylum seekers, third-country nationals, and returnees, have fled Sudan, seeking refuge in neighbouring countries of Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. Smaller numbers are fleeing into Libya, Tunisia and Uganda. The majority of the outflows consist of Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers, as well as refugees from other nationalities. Chad has received 423,000, Egypt 310,000, CAR 15,000, Ethiopia 37,000 and South Sudan 32,000 Sudanese refugees and refugees from other nationalities. Notably, while neighbouring asylum countries have maintained open borders, Egypt's stringent entry requirements, including the mandatory need for a valid passport and visa for all Sudanese nationals, impedes entry to the country. Some 287,000 returns have been recorded, primarily to South Sudan. Ethiopia and CAR have reported 1,691 and 4,701 returns, respectively.

The new arrivals are highly vulnerable, many of them traumatized by violence. A significant proportion of this population includes children and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers who are malnourished. The massive influx into neighbouring countries, primarily through remote, underserved entry points, has caused congestion at border crossing points and Transit Centres (TC), particularly in South Sudan and Chad. It has also implied significantly higher costs to relocate new arrivals to safer, more hospitable areas.

Amidst the challenging backdrop of inadequate infrastructure, the relentless rain during the wet season, rendering the roads impassable, has compelled a temporary suspension of the relocation efforts for new arrivals from border regions, particularly in Chad and South Sudan. Nevertheless, some self-organized relocations continue to occur but are increasingly fewer as movement costs are prohibitive.

The conflict has disrupted cross-border trade between Sudan and its neighbours, leading to shortages of food and fuel in hosting communities, an increase in the prices of commodities and inadvertently affecting the humanitarian response. If the conflict in Sudan continues to be violent, the outflow of refugees is likely to continue, although possibly at a slower pace due to insecurity and prohibitive transport costs.

Populations in Need per Country and Sector

Sector	CAR	Chad	Egypt	Ethiopia	South Sudan	Total
Protection	15,819	442,250	210,763	55,546	130,000	854,378
Child Protection	9,966	150,000	4,200	30,330	30,060	224,556
Gender-Based Violence	15,819	10,000	15,855	26,672	43,100	111,446
Education	6,194	306,354	61,121	26,811	16,800	417,280
Food security	15,819	442,250	166,000	55,546	80,000	759,615
Health & Nutrition	2,075	200,000	210,763	55,546	70,725	539,109
Livelihoods, Resilience & Socio-Economic Inclusion	15,819	125,000	7,700	2,357	0	150,876
Shelter & Non-Food Items	10,000	422,250	166,000	55,546	90,000	743,796
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	10,000	135,493	166,000	55,546	90,000	457,039

Populations in Need provided by the countries per sector is based on the capacity of the operation and the identified individuals which operations intend or target to provide response if the budget is available. For the PiN mentioned 0, the operation doesn't have any plan or capacity to carry out those activities.

Highlights and Achievements between June 2023 and 30 September 2023

In **CAR**, 9,310 new arrivals have undergone biometric registration, and 1,971, primarily women and children, have relocated to the Korsi camp. Furthermore, 711 assistance cards have been issued, granting access to essential aid, and 246 family certificates have been provided. There was the critical provision of 200,000 litres of potable water per day. Moreover, various kits, including school-in-a-box, recreational and early childhood development kits, have been distributed.

In **Chad**, 44 per cent of the 176,861 refugees have been successfully relocated to existing camps and four newly established camps, namely at Arkoum, Ourang, Météché (Ouaddaï), and Zabout (Sila). In addition, 6,325 individuals have been relocated away from the border. Substantial efforts are also underway to assist returnees, with 43,878 individuals receiving humanitarian support, including 12,874 people benefiting from multipurpose cash assistance, 26,340 individuals provided with non-food items (NFI), and 21,643 people receiving support with WASH facilities. In addition, 52,786 returnees and 135 third-country nationals were assisted to return home.

In **Egypt**, 50 new reception and registration staff were recruited in August and September, significantly expanding the capacity to handle the influx of new arrivals. A total of 93,762 appointments were made for new arrivals for registration and other services, and 65 per cent (61,159 individuals) were fully registered. 18,162 individuals who arrived before mid-April have also been registered since the onset of the Sudan crisis based on their vulnerability. In September 2023, a high-level workshop to plan for the 2024 Egypt Strategic Refugee Response convened representatives from the Egyptian ministries of Education, Health, Social Solidarity and Interior and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. The workshop was also attended by the UN, World Bank, Non-governmental organizations (INGOs), and donors.

In **Ethiopia**, 9,094 individuals were relocated from the Metema TC to the Kumer settlement in the Amhara region. Another 1,319 individuals were relocated from the Kurmuk TC in Benishangul Gumuz to the Sherkole camp with a

new settlement to accommodate over 16,000 new arrivals. Land for a second settlement, Awlala, has been provided by the government.

Following a cholera outbreak in the Kumer settlement, the local administration established a Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC). 452 patients were admitted since the outbreak began in mid-August and 438 have recovered and been discharged but the outbreak claimed 9 lives. The Woreda Health Office has vaccinated 5,904 refugees at the Metema and Kumer sites against cholera.

In **South Sudan**, a total of 278,000 individuals have received hot meals, dry rations, cash-based transfers, and high-energy biscuits at reception, transit, and final destinations. 54,000 were transported to their final destinations by boat, 21,000 by road, and 37,000 by air. Over 24,600 returnees and asylum-seekers have been transported from the border to TCs and onwards to refugee settlements or camps. Further, 9,300 new arrivals are hosted in Wedwill Refugee Settlement in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. Over 40,000 children have been vaccinated against poliovirus, measles, and other vaccine-preventable diseases.



Sudanese refugees escaping the civil war register with the UNHCR in Cairo, Egypt. © UNHCR/Jaime Gimenez

Sectoral Responses



Protection

In **CAR**, on 19 August, the government granted refugee status to Sudanese displaced due to the Sudan crisis. Biometric registration and document distribution are ongoing in Birao while pre-registration procedures have started in Sam Ouandja in Haut-Kotto prefecture, Ndele in Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture, and Bambari in Ouaka prefecture. Protection monitoring visits have been conducted in areas with a high presence of new arrivals in Vakaga prefecture, and the host communities in Birao (Nguérendomo, Rounga, Laména, Abodja, Ardo, Djamal districts). A community protection network, comprising 30 male and female community representatives (including 5 refugees), and 227 protection committee members (including 10 refugees), has been established to support community-based protection work.

In **Chad**, protection services have been extended to 176,861 individuals, including biometric registration and documentation, identification of individuals with specific needs, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response, child protection activities, and relocation of refugees from TCs to refugee camps. On-site protection desks, along with community-based protection mechanisms, are being established in Sila. 52,786 migrant returnees have been registered with 67 per cent being under 18 years of age, and 55 per cent are female, including 3,001 who are breastfeeding.



Fatime and her three children have found refuge on the Borota site (in the Assoungba department) in Chad. @UNHCR/ Aristophane Ngargoune

In **South Sudan**, regular border monitoring is carried out at 27 official border crossings between Sudan and South Sudan. The data is available on the [Joint IOM UNHCR Dashboard on Population Movements from Sudan to South Sudan](#). Around 66 per cent of the 32,000 refugees and asylum-seekers have been biometrically registered since April 15, 2023. At least 27 per cent of the households include vulnerable individuals. The new arrivals are being hosted in Wedwil Refugee Settlement in Northern Bahr El Ghazal State, Gorom Refugee Settlement in Central Equatoria State and the Maban camps in Upper Nile State. With the continued high rate of arrivals, Renk TC is congested, and shelters are overcrowded. New arrivals are now settling in makeshift shelters outside the TC, which escalates protection risks. Using the vulnerability profiling tool, protection teams are improving targeted assistance and referrals at TCs and reception areas. At Renk TC, protection help desks support the identification and referral of vulnerable individuals. Among them, identification is ongoing for new arrivals who were refugees registered in Sudan and were already in the resettlement pipeline to facilitate their cases.

In **Egypt**, refugees and asylum seekers registered with UNHCR are entitled to a six-month residency. However, the centralized approach for issuing and renewing residencies solely from the Cairo governorate requires refugees living in other governorates to incur costs of transport and accommodation. Although the number of immigration officers have increased and service hours have been extended, there is a growing backlog in visa processing, estimated to be in the thousands. Furthermore, the waiting period for residence appointments was as long as an 83-day wait in September. These delays potentially increase the risk of irregular stays in the country and, consequently, risks of detention and deportation. In September, the flow of people heading to Libya decreased slightly from previous months but still surpassed the numbers in 2022. This decline could potentially be linked to recent flooding in eastern Libya. The number of foreign individuals apprehended while attempting irregular crossings into Libya dropped to 152 in September, from 172 in August.

The new arrivals are 55 per cent females, and more than half of these are female heads of households. 22 per cent of the arrivals present one or more specific needs, such as lacking legal documentation, children-at-risk, single parents, UASC, persons with disabilities, persons with severe medical conditions, and others with legal and physical protection needs. Of the registered new arrivals, 46 per cent report having entered irregularly. Almost two in three registered refugees reside in Giza, and one in three in Cairo.

There is a significant increase, in the number of Sudanese households (previously rejected, abandoned their claims, or withdrew their requests) asking to reopen of their files. Cases have been reopened based on the prioritization of vulnerabilities.

Protection capacity building included international protection training for 20 Egyptian naval officers in Alexandria, including those engaged in rescue-at-sea operations. On September 4 and 5, 2023, the protection sector working group conducted a workshop to review sub-sectorial assessments and plan a joint response for 2024.



Sub-Sector: Child Protection

In **CAR**, 390 children (204 girls and 186 boys) participated in activities in the child-friendly space established in Korsi site during the period under review. This space also serves as an entry point for accessing information, identifying children at risk, and providing psychosocial support. 148 children at risk including UASC (61 girls and 87 boys), were identified and referred for services. 12 Transitional Host Families are being supported to take in some of the UASC.

In **Chad**, at the end of September, a total of 1,946 children at risk, were identified in Ouaddai, Sila, and Wadi Fira. Among them, 159 were referred to health services, and the others received referrals for psychosocial counselling and psychiatric care. Further, 647 children were referred to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for

Metche camp is one of the new camps set up by UNHCR and its partners. In this camp, UNHCR and IRC ensure the distribution of drinking water through tanks in Chad. © UNHCR/ Aristophane Ngaroune



family tracing. Community-based child protection initiatives reached 26,138 individuals in Ouaddai, 6,681 in Wadi Fira, and 8,083 in Sila Provinces. Through discussions and awareness-raising sessions, psychosocial support and recreational activities targeted 48,540 children (22,916 girls) in Sila and Ouaddai. Additionally, 1,300 birth kits were provided in Abéché, Ouaddai province. As of 30 September, 1,309 births (699 girls) in the east, Zabout, Djabal, Goz-amir, and Farchana refugee camps, were registered. This program was jointly supported by Child Protection partners and contributed to the construction of 5 child-friendly spaces in Zabout camp.

In **Egypt**, the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG) coordinates the response. As of the end of September 2023, close to 5,000 children at risk including UASC were registered, with 682 being Sudanese new arrivals. The Children on the Move Taskforce interventions on behalf of children involved in onward movements and for those accused of irregular entry to Egypt, detention, and deportation. These children face various challenges, including exploitation, detention, inadequate housing, healthcare, legal status issues, and psychological trauma. Moreover, the absence of renewed government decrees in Egypt hinders Sudanese children's access to public schools. Assistance to children includes comprehensive case management, registration aid, education grants, and housing support. In September, a total of 2,747 children at risk benefited from case management services.

In **Ethiopia**, more than 800 children at risk in Kurmuk and Metema and Kumer and Gambella have been identified and are undergoing best interest assessments, family tracing and foster care, healthcare, supplementary feeding, and Psychological Support First Aid (PFA) as may be necessary. 158 caregivers of children at risk in Kurmuk will be included in the upcoming Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance. In Metema, social workers and members of the Child Welfare Committee underwent training in the Inter-Agency Referral System, while social workers benefited from mentorship sessions focused on enhancing their skills in identifying cases and facilitating referrals. In addition, 120 host community children with specific needs were identified for in-kind assistance.

In **South Sudan**, children at risk, including UASC are identified at border entry points using the protection

vulnerability profiling tool and provided with immediate assistance and referrals to child protection partners for services. Over 37,500 children received psychosocial support and engaged in recreational activities at the Renk TC (19,703 boys and 17,830 girls). Further, over 7,000 vulnerable individuals, including 3,085 boys, 2,624 girls, 577 men, and 1,095 women at entry points, transit sites, and reception centres, were assisted with services like MHPSS, family tracing and reunification, and awareness-raising activities in sites and child-friendly spaces. In the Wedwil Refugee Settlement, a child protection community-based mechanism was established with 40 trained community volunteers. Additionally, 46 child protection staff, received training on delivering quality services.



Sub-Sector: GBV

In **CAR**, a dedicated centre in Korsi offering psychosocial support, counselling, leisure activities, life skills training, and functional literacy is open to women and girls at risk, including survivors. In September, a GBV safety audit was conducted in Korsi, and advocacy was done to engage security actors in reducing GBV risks. A broader group of community men and boys are also engaged in reducing GBV through focus group discussions.

In **Chad**, GBV programming is being scaled up in eastern Chad as part of its protection programming. So far, a mass communication campaign targeting the prevention of exploitation, sexual abuse, and fraud reached around 644 individuals in Borota, Koufroun, Madjiguita, and Goungour. At Gaga camp, over 3,000 were targeted during food and NFI distributions. Partners continue to collaborate on the distribution of dignity kits to women and girls.

In **Egypt**, the GBV sub-working group holds monthly community engagement meetings and in September, the meeting focused on child marriage, and it was attended by 48 Sudanese refugees. Training was done for GBV caseworkers and in addition 45 members of the Protection Working Group were trained on 'Trauma-informed Stress Reduction' to promote self-care. More than 2,000 have received MHPSS services through group therapy and counselling. Awareness-raising sessions on GBV and RH have reached over 1,430 women and girls, and 20,000 received Dignity Kits. Coordination efforts are underway to integrate the GBV referral pathway and safe spaces with health facilities in Aswan and steps are also being taken to strengthen the connections between child-friendly spaces and the Women and Girls Safe Spaces.

In **Ethiopia**, awareness raising with the support of refugee community volunteers reached over 3,395 individuals in the Kumer site, Kurmuk TC and Gambella. Partners are also training their newly hired staff members and mentoring social workers and case workers. Dignity kits were distributed to close to 5,200 women and girls of reproductive age in Kurmuk, Kumer, Metema and Gambella. Despite the provision of emergency services and prevention activities, gaps exist with inadequate supplies of Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits, dignity kits, menstrual hygiene materials, legal services, lack of safe houses and limited MHPSS services.

In **South Sudan**, new arrivals in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State continue to report violations experienced or witnessed during flight, including theft, ethnic-targeted extortion, forced detention, child abduction, physical violence, and sexual violence. A total of 166 GBV cases received psychosocial, medical, and material support, with 28 cases requiring legal assistance. The GBV sub-sector Working Group in Renk, Upper Nile State, conducted 4 GBV safety audits in key locations of the emergency response, identifying specific risks and access gaps for survivors. A referral pathway was developed and disseminated among partners to facilitate access for the community.

Women and Girls Safe Spaces were established at Renk TC, Majokinthiu, and Aweil TC to provide safe environments for interaction and trauma reduction. A room in the Renk Maternity Hospital was allocated for the

Clinical Management of Rape (CMR). An awareness campaign reached 18,707 individuals, educating them on emotional violence, its root causes, available GBV survivor services, and the importance of timely reporting. Challenges include limited national capacity for CMR, insufficient safe houses, underreporting of GBV cases due to stigma, fear of retaliation, and low awareness of reporting mechanisms.



Education

Prolonged absence from school and education for children who have been on the move for weeks significantly impacts their well-being, as such education is a priority. However, across the countries resources for education are in short supply and the influx is exerting pressure on national systems.

In **CAR**, the Education Sector Group (GSE) has been formalized. It is chaired by the Academic Inspectorate of Vakaga, with the participation of the Regional Pedagogical Centre, and multiple other partners. The Academic Inspectorate of Vakaga, and the education partners launched a 10-day program on the French language, targeting 26 local educators. The training is part of the first phase of a project funded by Education Cannot Wait, which will target 2,421 children and youth from the refugee and host communities. Courses on French as a foreign language and literacy classes have commenced for over 300 students in two schools in Birao to facilitate their inclusion into the national system.

In **Chad**, 55 per cent of new arrivals are school-age children, with over half being girls. The enrollment of school-age children and teachers continued, with more than 6,000 children and 1,068 teachers enrolled in all camps. 331 teachers sat for the recruitment tests. The urgent education needs include classroom construction, teacher recruitment and training, provision of school kits and psychosocial support. The construction of 182 Temporary Learning Spaces was launched in Zabout, and the identification of spaces is ongoing in Mietche, Ourang, and Arkoum refugee camps. Catch-up courses were initiated on 30 September in Farchana and Gaga refugee camps and will gradually be extended to other camps. Needs assessments conducted by partners in 9 sites in the Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, and Sila provinces reveal that refugees prefer integrating their children into the Chadian education system. Nine schools affected by the emergency are being rehabilitated to allow the 2023-2024 school year to reopen.

In **Egypt**, Greater Cairo, Alexandria, and Aswan areas, there is a significant population of over 16,000 recently arrived school-age children from Sudan. Assessment visits have been conducted to determine the support needed by both public and community-based education systems to accommodate this influx of students. Attention will be paid to improving the overall quality of learning and providing Education Cash Grants to them. Currently, a total of 3,082 girls and 3,030 boys across primary, lower, and higher secondary education levels have undergone assessment and are set to receive education grants, enabling them to enroll in schools. Moreover, in September, 410 newcomers were successfully enrolled in community schools located in Greater Cairo and Giza. To create conducive learning environments, safe spaces, community-based learning areas, and playgrounds are also being established. To strengthen the overall response, the sector is using a Management Information System platform which includes data on Refugee Community Schools, refugee-hosting public schools, Youth Centers, and Public Health Units in neighborhoods where refugees reside

In **Ethiopia**, at least 8,221 Sudanese refugee children need access to education. Joint education assessments in Kumer and Kurmuk have identified critical needs for both refugee and host community children, including expanding schools, creating temporary learning spaces, recruiting and supporting teachers, and scholastic materials, and strengthening local education authorities. Plans are in progress to provide psychosocial first aid training for children, adolescents, parents, and teachers to deal with the trauma experienced by the refugees.



Sudanese refugees escaping the civil war register with the UNHCR in Cairo, Egypt. ©UNHCR/ Jaime Gimenez

In **South Sudan**, almost 30 per cent of returnees and refugees are school-aged (6-17 years), so ensuring continuous learning by integrating them into existing school facilities upon reaching their final destination is crucial. Education coordination platforms are being strengthened in affected hotspots. The education sub-cluster was activated in Renk County, collaborating with the Ministry of Education. Key interventions include rapid needs assessments in 21 schools in Renk, providing scholastic materials for students and teachers, and rehabilitating Temporary Learning Spaces and WASH facilities. Education facilities in refugee camps in Maban, Gorom, and Jamjang are being expanded to accommodate new arrivals, ensuring every child has access to learning opportunities.



Food Security

In **CAR**, dry food rations are being provided in Korsi. Initially, it was based on basic registration lists, now it is being carried out using biometric registration. Additionally, hot meals are provided to individuals on arrival in the sites where they have been relocated. Supplementary fortified food is also provided to children aged 6-59 months diagnosed with severe acute and moderate acute malnutrition.

In **Chad**, as of 30 September, RRP partners have provided over 176,861 refugees with hot meals during their relocation from sites to refugee camps in Eastern Chad. Further, 395,279 refugees, Chadian migrant returnees, and vulnerable people from host communities in the provinces of Ouaddaï, Sila, and Wadi Fira have also received food.

In **Egypt**, as of 30 September, around 190,000 individuals received food, and over 70,000 received cash assistance, totalling 260,000 people assisted in Alexandria, Aswan, Cairo, and Giza. Mobile cash distributions

helps vulnerable Sudanese to access distribution sites. The cash platform has been made available to other UN agencies to facilitate the broader humanitarian response. The monthly cash assistance for food, a maximum of USD 15, is distributed through pre-paid cards. To minimize potential tensions among assisted communities, both Sudanese people and refugees previously supported by food aid receive equivalent transfer values. In September 2023, with new agreements between partners, women and girls will receive emergency cash assistance as part of the GBV program.

In **Ethiopia**, an average of 11,862 refugees and asylum seekers at the Metema TC and Kumer site received three hot meals per day. In Kurmuk, hot meals were served to over 1,200 new arrivals daily. However, due to funding constraints, hot meals have gradually been discontinued across the sites. Following a country-wide pause on general food distribution, partners have been financed to purchase protection rations for selected households based on vulnerability. 1.8 metric tons of high-energy biscuits were distributed at the transit centre for new arrivals. In the Kurmuk Transit Center, the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission and the Regional Disaster Risk Management Office (DRMO), with support from Refugee and Returnee Services (RRS) and local administration, distributed dry food rations, kitchen sets, and clothes to new arrivals staying in the host communities.

In **South Sudan**, more than 278,000 individuals have received food assistance in the form of hot meals, dry rations, cash-based transfers, and high-energy biscuits. The provision of hot meals in June 2023 was replaced with cash assistance to cover the transit period. High-energy biscuits are provided to new arrivals and assisted onward movers. Returnees receive a three-month food assistance ration, either in-kind or as cash-based transfers, depending on the location.



Health and Nutrition

In **CAR**, the health care in Korsi is supported by the Ministry of Health, the District Sanitaire, and several health partners. A total of 5,719 medical consultations, 149 prenatal, gynaecological, and postnatal consultations were undertaken. 358 children, were vaccinated and received vitamin A supplements. Community members were also vaccinated against COVID-19. The construction of the infirmary and the maternity ward was finalized in September, but any patients needing secondary care are referred to the Health District in Birao.

In **Chad**, temporary health centres have been established in new refugee camps, and existing camps have been strengthened with additional staff and equipment. In Adre, two additional nutrition stabilization centres were established, and the pediatric ward capacity increased by 116 beds. 169 community health workers were recruited and are conducting awareness, mortality, and notifiable disease surveillance activities in the community. 14 mobile clinics were also deployed in different provinces and provided 81,856 individual consultations. A total of 169,748 refugee children aged 6 to 15 years were vaccinated against measles, 97,926 were vaccinated against polio, 120,687 were treated against parasitic worm infections, and 38,288 children received vitamin A supplements. 5,710 severe acute malnutrition cases and 10,310 moderate acute malnutrition cases were treated. Assistance was provided for 707 birth deliveries. 5,088 mental health cases were treated.

In **Egypt**, new arrivals are receiving healthcare at par with Egyptian citizens. In Aswan, more than 400 cases received secondary and tertiary healthcare services and MHPSS, stress management, and group therapy was provided for new arrivals in Aswan, Cairo, and Alexandria. Efforts to reinforce the national system are underway and include training on Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses and Midwifery is for governmental healthcare facilities, and medical supplies donated to Aswan hospitals. There is a need to expand services in other

governorates, such as Greater Cairo and Alexandria. Sudanese children among the new arrivals are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition, requiring increased government capacity for early detection, screening, and response. To address this, the Ministry of Health and Population received financial support for training 60 healthcare workers in 20 Primary Health Care units in Greater Cairo, Cairo, and Giza. Additionally, Sudanese children and mothers benefitting from Nutrition services are registered by the Ministry of Health with an improved District Health Information System platform. A nutrition referral clinic for malnourished children in Aswan screened over 700 children in September.

In **Ethiopia**, partners conducted health screenings for over 4,000 refugees upon arrival at Metema, Kurmuk, and Gambella borders. This included 2,787 children under five and over 830 Pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Key nutrition activities such as Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) continued. High-energy biscuits were distributed to more than 840 children and over 130 PLW. Between August and September there was a cholera outbreak at the Kumer refugee site in Metema, involving 452 cases and 9 deaths and led to the establishment of a Cholera Treatment Centre. By the end of September, close to 6,000 individuals had received the oral Cholera vaccination. In Metema, 110,450 pieces of laundry soap, 84 cartons of essential medicines, and 27 cartons of medical supplies were supplied to bolster the health response. Psychological First Aid (PFA) is available for new arrivals, with clinical mental health care at Kumer Site and referrals to Metema General Hospital in Gende Wuha. However, due to staff shortages and limited community-based MHPSS, support remains insufficient for survivors of torture, GBV, and children at risk.

In **South Sudan**, a primary healthcare centre was set up at Renk Transit Center, and a nutrition outreach site is operating outside the centre. Medical outreach is also provided to returnees living outside the TCs in urban areas. During the reporting period, close to 63,700 people received screenings and medical care at Renk TC. Malnutrition affects 25 per cent of children and 14 per cent of pregnant and nursing mothers above the emergency standard of 15 per cent set by WHO. Over 8,270 individuals, including 5,700 children under five and 2,600 PLW, received malnutrition prevention interventions, including Vitamin A supplementation and deworming for children at the border entry points. At Joda and Renk TC, vaccination efforts covered over 40,000 children under 15 for polio, measles, and other diseases. Despite vaccination, measles cases persist. Since the start of the rainy season, malaria has become the most common cause of morbidity across all transit and reception centres.



Livelihoods & Resilience (and Socio-economic Inclusion)

In **CAR**, sessions on daily life skills activities, including mat-making, knitting, and baking are targeting women and girls help them provide each other with psychosocial support. Assessments for additional activities like gardening and markets have been conducted.

In **Chad**, by the end of September, 3,180 refugee households and host communities from the three provinces of Ouaddai, Sila, and Wadi Fira benefited from climate-smart varieties of seeds for cereals and vegetables. About 500 hectares were utilized for an estimated production of 50 tons of cereals. 1,500 small farmers were trained in climate-smart management practices for different crop systems. Additionally, the refugees received agricultural materials such as watering cans, grinding machines, and motor pumps.

In **Egypt**, economic challenges, including inflation, currency shortages, and devaluations, have made life harder for Sudanese refugees, especially the newly arrived and host community. While humanitarian efforts support their self-reliance and right to work, the main challenge remains limited access to livelihood opportunities. Orientation sessions, outreach activities, and small business cash grants with vocational training are provided. In August and September, a mapping of livelihood services was completed to coordinate interventions and socio-economic

assessments of Sudanese refugees was conducted to enhance self-reliance programming in 2024. By the end of September, 140 newly arrived Sudanese received vocational training, job placement assistance, and entrepreneurship support.

In **South Sudan**, as arriving populations are still in transit to their areas of return and priorities are on life-saving assistance, no significant programming has been done on livelihoods or resilience. Only a few returnees who have independently reached urban areas or their final destinations may have the means to secure basic livelihood opportunities. Resilience will become a much stronger component as more and more people arrive at their communities of choice.



Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support

In **CAR**, in September, UNHCR established an office in Birao with communication facilities, and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) installed internet providing additional capacity for the humanitarian response. Efforts are ongoing to expand connectivity, providing access to other RRP partners. Relocation of refugees from Am Dafock to Birao was temporarily halted in June due to the rainy season and poor road conditions, with plans to resume in November 2023.

In **Chad**, transport capacity has increased significantly, with the addition of 190 rented cargo trucks, 18 water tankers, 75 light hard-top vehicles as of 30 September 2023. The French Army is also providing support with 20 trucks for refugee relocation. Challenges persist, including access issues due to rains and flooding, as well as high fuel costs.

In **South Sudan**, by the end of September, nearly 169,000 individuals received onward movement assistance to their final destinations to Upper Nile, Unity, Northern and Western Bahr-el Gahzla and Central Equatorial states. While some new arrivals initially travelled independently to their destinations, the numbers are decreasing due to increased cost linked to rising fuel prices. Between April and September, 54,000 individuals were transported by boat within Upper Nile State and to Unity, while 21,000 individuals used road transportation, and 37,000 travelled by air to reach their final destinations. As of 30 September, the response had transported over 24,600 refugees and asylum-seekers. The movement of people and goods faces delays due to frequent security incidents and multiple checkpoints along the routes.

The Refugee Emergency Telecommunications Sector (RETS) provides internet connectivity and security communication services to partners, connecting key locations like Renk TC, Renk Field Unit, Wedwil Refugee Settlement, and Gorom Refugee Settlement. This has enabled internet access for over 500 humanitarian workers and enhanced the provision of vital protection and aid. There is need for a greater scale-up of telecommunications in border regions and remote areas.



Shelter / NFIs and Settlements

In **CAR**, in Korsi, 456 shelters were constructed, and 114 doors were installed on already established and inhabited shelters. The construction of an infirmary and a maternity ward were completed, and work on 23 emergency shelters and a distribution hangar is nearing completion. Maintenance work to replace tarpaulins on transit and meeting sheds is in progress. However, household perception surveys targeting new arrivals in Korsi still highlighted concerns about access to shelter and core relief items.



An Eritrean refugee, together with her husband and children, is relocated to an emergency shelter in the Amhara region of Ethiopia after fleeing conflict in Sudan. © UNHCR Photo by Lucrezia Vittori

In **Chad**, in areas where refugee camps have been extended, over 34,600 family and community shelters have been constructed. NFIs have been distributed to over 16,000 households, including tarpaulins, essential for shelter, provided to more than 7,000 households. Additionally, close to 1,000 transitional shelters and 4,500 emergency tarpaulins have been given to returnees.

In **Egypt**, ensuring access to water at the border is crucial for newly arrived refugees, asylum-seekers, and truck drivers waiting in “no man’s land” to deliver essential supplies to Sudanese refugees. Since the start of the crisis, a total of 634,000 bottles of water have been distributed to mitigate the risks of dehydration and prolonged sun exposure.

In **Ethiopia**, over 1,600 family tents, 20 communal shelters, child-friendly structures, 2 rub halls for warehouse space, and a temporary CTC near the health post were established. Transit centres are fully operational at the two border entry points of Kurmuk and Gizan to support the incoming refugees. Zonal authorities also offered additional land at Awlala village, just 6 km from the Kumer site, for the establishment of a second refugee settlement. Since 15 April, 2023, various relief items, including 34,148 blankets, 11,150 buckets, 2,180 family tents, 9,100 jerrycans, 3,846 kitchen sets, 14,100 mosquito nets, 8,013 plastic sheets, 5,000 sanitary napkins, 1,000 women’s underwear, 18,825 sleeping mats, 1,852 solar lamps, and 2 prefabricated Rubb Halls were sent to Metema and Kurmuk.

In **South Sudan**, Renk TC has hosted most arrivals from Wunthow/Joda border crossing points with over 53,000 households comprised of around 240,000 individuals passing through. Reception and transit facilities have also been established in Aweil (Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State), Bentiu (Unity State), Malakal (Upper Nile State) and Abyei (Abyei Administrative Area). In these areas, new arrivals at reception and transit centres receive food, basic NFIs like mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, WASH supplies, and plastic sheets for shelter. The transit centre in Northern Bhar el Ghazal State has been transformed into Wedwil Refugee Settlement, currently hosting some 9,300 new arrivals. Between May and August 2023, an average of 400 new arrivals per week, declining to 150 arrivals per day in September. Managing logistics during the rainy season is challenging due to rising transport costs and scarcity of materials in the local market and the construction of shelters is unable to keep pace with the needs.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In **CAR**, WASH partners are providing 200,000 liters of potable water per day through a photovoltaic water pumping system and enabling 20 litres per person per day. The latrine ratio is slowly improving with new locations identified for construction the ration standing at 27 people per drop hole. Hygiene promotion is ongoing and has reached at least 650 households during the reporting period.

In **Chad**, nearly 5,500 latrines and showers have been constructed, along with 25 drilled boreholes, at transit centres, new camps, and extension areas. Over 70 storage reservoirs/bladders (ranging from 5 to 10 cubic meters) have been connected to tap stands and installed in the new camps and extension areas. Despite these efforts, refugees are only receiving 7 litres of water per person per day, falling well below the emergency standard. Sectoral coordination meetings occur every two weeks in N'Djamena and weekly in the field. In Ouaddai, support to returnee populations involved the construction of 30 emergency latrines, four 5,000-liter water tanks, and one borehole in Tongori, with the capacity to provide water for over 6,000 individuals.

In **Egypt**, existing data from the Ministry of Health and Population is being complemented with joint WASH assessments to identify gaps in border areas. Six out of twelve toilets at Aswan train station have been rehabilitated, and similar support is planned for Karkar bus station. Collaboration will continue with Aswan Water Company to improve WASH facilities in five primary healthcare units and four hospitals in Aswan. Water quality assessment kits have been distributed, and 20,000 hygiene items have been provided through the family clubs of Sudanese refugees.

In **Ethiopia**, the cholera outbreak in Kumer settlement in August was contained through several measures, including targeted jerrican distribution, soap distribution (450g per person), chlorination of trucked water, and the recruitment of 35 incentive latrine cleaners and hygiene promoters. In Kumer, refugees receive an average of 12 litres of water per person per day, while in Kumurk, they receive 8 litres, and in Gambella, 16 litres. Two 10,000L bladder tanks have been installed at the Metema TC. Although 20 blocks of latrines and showers have been completed in Kumer and Kumurk transit sites, the person-to-latrine ratio remains inadequate at 1:158 and 1:100, respectively. Household water treatment supplies, including 2,400 sachets of water purification packets and 20,000 Aqua tabs, were distributed.

In **South Sudan**, ongoing efforts include water trucking, emergency water treatment systems, and borehole rehabilitation, along with repairing the Renk town water systems. The emergency sanitation facilities are being transitioned to semi-permanent latrines and bathing facilities. However, there are gaps in scaling up facilities and ensuring a consistent supply of WASH, NFIs and menstrual hygiene management kits in transit centres.



Regional Cross-Cutting Response



Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

In **CAR**, awareness-raising is in progress during the relocation from Amdafock to Birao, guided by insights gathered from asylum seekers. Protection partners have conducted perception surveys on service accessibility and quality, revealing concerns about food security, shelter, NFIs, health, safety (especially solar lamps and latrine lighting), and access to education. In parallel, the Korsi community has selected their community structures and the members were introduced in a ceremony attended by local authorities and humanitarian actors. Additionally, an Information and Feedback Centre has been established.

In **Chad**, the feedback mechanisms in refugee camps are coordinated by the sectorial working groups on GBV, children protection, community-based protection, and the refugee welfare committees. These structures collaborate closely with partners to provide feedback to refugees, including making referrals to the police when necessary. The complaint mechanism includes a WhatsApp contact to make complaints, and there are plans to establish a one-stop centre in Abeche for partners and refugees to collect the necessary information.

In **Egypt**, the [UNHCR Egypt Help website](#) serves as a primary tool for providing valuable information to refugees in the country. It is currently available in the six major languages used by refugees in Egypt, including Arabic, English, Somali, Amharic, Oromo, and Tigrinya. Capacity building is also underway, with the Community-Based Protection sub-working group receiving training on the [AAP Framework](#) and the Policy of Age, Gender, and Diversity approach on 14 September 2023.

In **Ethiopia**, refugees and asylum seekers can participate inclusively and meaningfully to communicate and receive feedback through consultations during the planning and implementation of activities. The response ensures

representation from different ethnic, age, and gender groups, promoting their meaningful participation. To strengthen inclusion, social workers from the refugee community are recruited to facilitate engagement and dialogue through group sessions, announcements, door-to-door campaigns, and collaboration with community leaders.

In **South Sudan**, sixty social mobilizers have been stationed at transit sites to improve information dissemination to the community. A community-based complaints mechanism with a hotline has been established to support timely inquiries. Partners conducted a rapid assessment to understand the social dynamics, attitudes, behaviours, and collective perceptions among refugees and returnees to inform the communication plan. Sixty social mobilizers were deployed at transit sites to deliver promote services offered by partners, utilizing a variety of approaches and channels, including interpersonal communication, Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials, radio, megaphone announcements, and radio listening clubs.



Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

PSEA awareness is a priority with activities that include developing IEC materials in multiple languages for both the community and the staff of partners in the RRP countries. Mobilization is ongoing for local community PSEA networks, and they are being trained to support mass awareness-raising sessions. During the reporting period, awareness-raising efforts reached over 6,400 individuals in Chad and 5,000 individuals in Ethiopia. In Egypt, the GBV sub-working group provided training for child protection partners and also printed IEC materials for RRP partners. In South Sudan, a PSEA Task Force has been established in Renk, and over 100 partners in Renk, Wau, Rumbek, Malakal, and Juba have received training. Further, in South Sudan, PSEA assessments of organizational capacities and systems for new partners have been conducted to guide capacity building.



Use of Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

In **CAR**, cash has been distributed in Birao to returnees to cover their needs related to transportation, NFIs and dignity kits.

In **Chad**, between July and the end of September, 12,874 returnees and 3,700 households, including 14,000 refugees in Farchana and GAGA camps, received Multipurpose Cash Assistance allowing them to purchase food and essential items. Market assessments, feasibility mapping, and risk analyses were conducted in June and July 2023 across all camps and sites where new refugees are being relocated to identify areas where cash can be utilized.

In **Egypt**, an expedited vulnerability assessment is being used to help newly arrived registered Sudanese access the bimonthly Multipurpose Cash Assistance program. 57,000 Sudanese have received emergency cash assistance in Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, and Aswan since the beginning of the crisis. The Cash Working Group task force on Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) has established seven common indicators that partners will report on regarding the Sudan crisis. Guidelines for data sharing and protection have been developed and an orientation on the [Refugee Assistance Information System \(RAIS\)](#) will be provided to partners where they will upload their data and avoid duplication.

In **Ethiopia**, Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance was distributed to 450 refugee families in Kurmuk, 2,800 returnee families in Guba, and 1,600 families in Metema. Cash disbursements continue to be inadequate due to a lack of funding, forcing the operation to prioritize among very vulnerable groups.

In **South Sudan**, humanitarian actors provided unconditional vouchers to 54,000 returnees for boat transportation. Those arriving in Malakal via boat and chartered flights received direct cash assistance equivalent to USD 20 in the local currency to cover their last-mile transportation. The cash and voucher assistance is essential for facilitating the onward movement out of Renk TC to Malakal and beyond. Since June, cash has replaced hot meals in Renk TC.



Localization

The Regional Refugee Response Plan for Sudan has 13 national NGO partners out of the 64 partners. In addition, there are additional national partners and community structures engaged in the camps, settlements and transit centres. For example in South Sudan, there are up to 35 national NGOs, involved as first responders and also providing services in various sectors. They have been trained on needs assessments, vulnerable individual identification, and multi-sectoral assistance at border and transit centres. In CAR, Protection Committees include both refugees and host communities. Across all the countries, services are planned and implemented in coordination with government ministries and local authorities. Improvements are expansions to national systems are done to benefit locals, returnees and refugees, and to promote peaceful coexistence. The contributions of land to settle the refugees are a critical contribution from the governments, local authorities and communities.



Climate Action

Lighting is a priority in the Sudan response. In CAR, solar lamps have been distributed in Birao. In Ethiopia, 15 solar streetlights were installed at Kumer site and transit centre, and 852 solar lamps were included in the NFI package for newly arrived refugee families. In South Sudan, Renk transit centre has been solarized, providing electricity in the health facility and the transit centre. In Kurmuk, Ethiopia, 500 families received firewood for cooking, but more efforts are needed across the countries to support cooking energy needs. In Chad, a rapid assessment of the energy and environment situation was conducted from 24 to 26 September 2023, with support from partners and the Ministry of Environment, in the camps of Farchana, Ourang, Bredjing, and Treguine. Additionally, shelter designs in the camps use eco-friendly materials that are locally available to minimize the negative impact on the environment.

Partnership & Coordination

A list of the 64 partners of the regional refugee response by sector is provided in annex. Behind these organizations is an additional network of other partners also supporting the response, and their contributions are greatly appreciated, even if their names may not all be reflected. Government entities in all countries, while not listed separately, are part to this response across all the countries and in several instances are co-leading several sectors.

In **CAR**, in addition to the nine RRP partners, the response is closely coordinated with the government's National Commission for Refugees, the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and their program "Projet d'Appui au Retour et à la Réintégration," and the Ministry of Health, along with 19 other partners.

In **Chad**, the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Public Security and Immigration, along with the Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés (CNARR), support and coordinate the government's response. At the national level, coordination is led by UNHCR's Representative, the Resident Coordinator, and the Humanitarian Coordinator. At the provincial level, coordination for refugees is co-led by CNARR and UNHCR, with

IOM leading the identification, registration, and assistance of returnees.

In **Egypt**, the Sudan Situation Update Inter-Agency forum is chaired by UNHCR and includes partners and donors. It oversees the Inter-Sector Working Groups (ISWG) led by UNHCR, which provides strategic direction, fosters joint advocacy, manages appeals, and supports monitoring and evaluation. There are also sector working groups on protection, child protection, GBV, community-based protection, health, education, basic needs/cash, and livelihood and economic Inclusion. In 2023, in collaboration with the Government of Egypt, refugee response partners conducted joint multi-sectoral assessments to inform the 2024 planning.

In **Ethiopia**, an Inter-Agency Task Force, co-chaired by UNHCR and RRS, has been established in three of the four regions: Amhara, Gambella, and Beneshangul-Gumuz. Similar Inter-Agency task forces have been set up in the existing refugee camps with sectoral working groups on protection, WASH, health, shelter, and education.

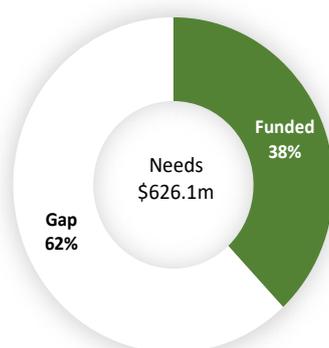
In **South Sudan**, the Inter-Agency emergency response is divided into three phases. The first phase covers reception at the border, TCs, and transportation. The second phase involves immediate intervention in areas of returns, and the third phase aims to support resilience and integration. IOM and UNHCR lead the first phase of the response through an Emergency Coordination Group, closely coordinating with the Humanitarian Country Team and OCHA. The emergency response primarily focuses on Renk, and sectoral coordination is established with a coordinator reporting directly to the Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator. The second phase of the response follows a cluster-based approach, addressing needs in the communities and among returnees. The third phase is a United Nations Country Team-wide response that aims to promote longer-term solutions through transition and development actors.

Funding update

RRP partners are grateful to government donors, private donors, charities, and various organizations for the invaluable contributions to RRP 2023, through earmarked as well as flexible funding at global, regional, or sub-regional levels. RRP partners acknowledge the immense generosity of host countries for continuously accommodating Sudanese refugees and calling for support to asylum countries in spirit with the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact for Migrants. However, it is essential to note that the Sudan Regional RRP is currently only 38 per cent funded.

Partners emphasize the urgent need for timely, flexible, and multi-year funding to prioritize the most critical needs and facilitate a prompt, predictable, and sustained response to the Sudan situation.

Additional information on funding levels can be found on the [Refugee Funding Tracker \(RFT\)](#). All partners and donors are requested to promote reporting in the RFT to enable a transparent and accountable response.



Annex: RRP Partners by sector

Camp Coordination & Camp Management	Emergency Support to Migrant Returnees and Third Country Nationals	Health & Nutrition
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	International Organization for Migration	ALIMA - Alerte Sante
Danish Refugee Council	United Nations Children's Fund	Caritas
International Organization for Migration	World Food Programme	Concern Worldwide
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	World Health Organization	GOAL
		HelpAge International
		Humanity and Inclusion
Child Protection	Energy & Environment	International Medical Corps
Africa Development Aid	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	International Organization for Migration
Caritas		International Rescue Committee
Innovative Humanitarian Solutions	Food Security	Medical Teams International
International Organization for Migration	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Mentor Initiative
International Rescue Committee	Catholic Relief Services	OXFAM International
INTERSOS	Egyptian Red Crescent	
Lutheran World Federation	For Afrika	
Plan International	GOAL	Plan International
Save the Children International	Innovative Humanitarian Solutions	Premiere Urgence Internationale
United Nations Children's Fund	Norwegian Refugee Council	Relief International
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Plan Ireland	Samaritan Purse
War Child Holland	Samaritan Purse	Save the Children International
World Vision International	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	United Nations Children's Fund
	United Nations Population Fund	United Nations Development Programme
Coordination & Common Services	World Food Programme	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Danish Refugee Council	World Vision International	United Nations Population Fund
International Organization for Migration		World Food Programme
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Gender-Based Violence	World Health Organization
World Food Programme	CARE International	World Vision International
	Danish Refugee Council	
Education	Humanitarian & Development Consortium	Livelihoods, Resilience & Socio-Economic Inclusion
Catholic Relief Services	International Medical Corps	Caritas
Egyptian Red Crescent	Innovative Humanitarian Solutions	Don Bosco - Egypt
International Organization for Migration	International Organization for Migration	Egyptian Red Crescent
Jesuit Refugee Service	International Rescue Committee	Food and Agriculture Organization
Norwegian Refugee Council	INTERSOS	Gezour Foundation
OXFAM International	Lutheran World Federation	International Labor Organization
Plan International	Plan International	International Organization for Migration
Save the Children International	Save the Children International	Life Makers Foundation
United Nations Children's Fund	United Nations Children's Fund	MAIS
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Plan International
	United Nations Population Fund	Refuge Egypt
	World Health Organization	Save the Children International
	World Vision International	Syria Al Gad

Livelihoods, Resilience & Socio-Economic Inclusion (contd.)	Protection (contd.)	Shelter & Non-Food Items (contd.)
UN Women	Psycho-social services and Training Institute in Cairo	Solidarites International
United Nations Children's Fund	United Lawyers	United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development Programme	Psycho-social services and Training Institute in Cairo	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees	United Lawyers	United Nations Population Fund
Youth and Development Consultancy institute Etijah	United Nations Children's Fund	World Vision International
	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	ZOA
Logistics, Telecoms & Operational Support	War Child Holland	
African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency	World Vision International	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development		ADRAH
Food and Agriculture Organization	Reception, Transit, Transportation	Africa Development Aid
For Afrika	Humanitarian & Development Consortium	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
International Organization for Migration	International Organization for Migration	CARE International
United Nations Children's Fund	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Catholic Relief Services
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		Centre for Emergency & Development Support
United Nations Population Fund	Shelter & Non-Food Items	Concern Worldwide
World Food Programme	Action for the Needy in Ethiopia	For Afrika
	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	GOAL
Multipurpose Cash Assistance	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	International Medical Corps
Caritas	CARE International	Innovative Humanitarian Solutions
Egyptian Red Crescent	Caritas	International Organization for Migration
Life Makers Foundation	Catholic Relief Services	International Rescue Committee
Norwegian Refugee Council	Concern Worldwide	Lutheran World Federation
United Nations Children's Fund	Danish Refugee Council	Medair
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	For Afrika	Mentor Initiative
Youth and Development Consultancy Institute Etijah	GOAL	Mouvement Croix Rouge
	HelpAge International	Norwegian Refugee Council
Protection	HIAS	OXFAM International
ADRAH	Humanitarian & Development Consortium	Plan International
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Innovative Humanitarian Solutions	Relief International
Caritas	International Organization for Migration	Samaritan Purse
Danish Refugee Council	INTERSOS	Save the Children International
Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights	Lutheran World Federation	Solidarites International
Fondation Terres des Hommes	Mouvement Croix Rouge	TRIANGLE
HelpAge International	Norwegian Refugee Council	United Nations Children's Fund
Humanitarian & Development Consortium	Premiere Urgence Internationale	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
International Organization for Migration	Samaritan Purse	World Health Organization
INTERSOS	Save the Children International	World Vision International
		ZOA

2023 REGIONAL SUDAN RRP DONORS

- Australia (Gov)
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- CERF
- Country Others-based Pooled Funds
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- Estonia (Gov)
- European Union
- France (Gov)
- Gabon
- Germany (Gov)
- Guernsey
- Ireland (Gov)
- Japan (Gov)
- Jersey
- Luxembourg (Gov)
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- Allocations from flexible funding