

SUDAN SITUATION

24-31 January 2024



High Commissioner Filippo Grandi and Teyiba Hassen, centre, Director General of Ethiopia's Refugees and Returnees Service, speak with Sudanese refugee Hawa, 40, left, at the Kurmuk transit centre in the Benishangul-Gumuz region of northwestern Ethiopia ©UNHCR Ethiopia

Highlights

- Ongoing clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have continued since the outbreak of conflict in April 2023.
- Localised displacement and civilian casualties from airstrikes continue in Darfur and Al Jazirah states.
- The African Union appointed a team to pursue a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Sudan. Together with international and civil society actors, the team will engage Sudan's feuding military factions in an effort to identify ways to end the conflict.
- The conflict in Sudan has pushed the country's to the brink of collapse health care sector with 70 percent of hospitals out of service as documented in a recent Al Jazeera video report.
- The UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi has visited Ethiopia and Sudan from January 29 – February 4 to draw attention to the ongoing conflict and its repercussions for the more than seven million displaced individuals.

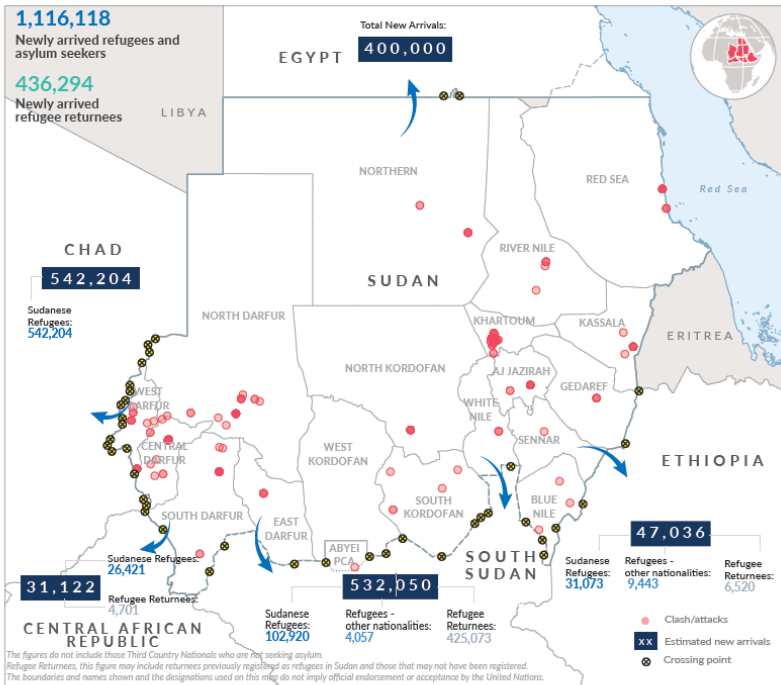
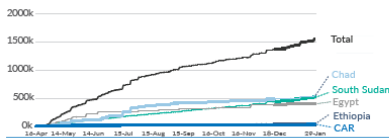
OVERVIEW: There are now 7.8 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 6 million internally and 1.5 million in neighbouring countries. Sudan and neighbouring countries were already hosting large refugee populations before this new emergency and require additional support to provide protection and critical life-saving assistance, including for those who have been secondarily displaced within Sudan. Urgent needs include water, food, shelter, health, and core relief items. The current priority activities are the registration of new arrivals, relocation away from border areas, identification of especially vulnerable families and persons with specific needs, and putting mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and ensure alternative care services for unaccompanied refugee children.

7,817,116 Forcibly Displaced
6,069,193 New IDPs in Sudan
1,552,412 Newly arrived refugees, asylum seekers and returnees
195,511 Self-relocated Refugees in Sudan

Arrivals by population and estimated gender type



New arrivals from Sudan



Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- Security measures in eastern Sudan have been tightened and civilians are reportedly mobilizing. A rise in intrusive searches at security checkpoints and residential areas has been reported in Gedaref and Kassala States, including of humanitarian personnel and vehicles.

Population Movement and Registration

The states of Gedaref and Kassala are still receiving displaced people fleeing Khartoum, Al Jazirah and other conflict areas.

Population movements and access to territory are impacted by the cyclical closure and reopening of the Gallabat border crossing point (Sudan-Ethiopia border) and insecurity at the Al Lafa border crossing point (Sudan-Eritrea border).

In Gedaref, 65 new arrivals were registered in Um Gargour and in Tunaydbah refugee camps, while 12 refugees from Al Jazirah State self-relocated to Gedaref and Kassala.

Relocation

UNHCR and Commission of Refugees (COR) relocated 445 people mostly women and children from Um Gulja in Gedaref to the refugee camps following their registration and verification. Further assessments will be conducted in Um Rakuba camp to determine the number of available shelters and plan for the relocation of individuals who are still in Um Gulja and intend to go to the camp.

Protection

The Wad Madani protection hotline has resumed operations receiving 21 calls from refugees, IDPs, and the host community in the reporting week. Enquires received are about documentation, medical or financial assistance and information on resettlement.

In Kassala, UNHCR continues to provide counselling for refugees and IDPs on asylum procedures, resettlement options, legal and financial assistance and medical referrals. Additionally, focus group discussions and community consultations took place in the Shagarab camps on the risks of smuggling and irregular onward movement.

Education

In Kassala State, the Ministry of Education conducted a one-day training session on alternative education modalities for teachers from all refugee camps in Kassala. The training aimed to discuss and implement extracurricular activities for students, enabling them to continue their education in certain subjects until schools can be reopened. As of 4 February, students will attend Arabic, English, and mathematics classes in all refugee camp schools.

Health and Nutrition

In Kassala, medicines were received at the distribution point in Girba Hospital. UNHCR and its partner, the Jasmar Organization, will ensure that the medicines are dispatched to the relevant hospitals and clinics in all camps.

In Zalengei town, Central Darfur, UNHCR's partner HOPE provided beds, mattresses, and furniture and supported the opening of a surgery for women at Zalengei Hospital.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

UNHCR's partner, the Sudanese Organisation for Relief and Recovery (SORR), will set up emergency shelters for at least 22 people with specific needs in Tunaydbah and Um Gargour camps in Gedaref.

In Tunaydbah refugee camp in Gedaref, UNHCR and SORR distributed 31 emergency shelter kits to 105 people relocated from Um Gulja settlement.

World Relief completed the distribution of non-food item kits to 391 people with specific needs in Um Shalaya refugee camp, comprising mosquito nets, plastic, sheets, sleeping mats, blankets, and clothing.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

A major water shortage was reported in most of the zones in Shagarab camps in Kassala due to the unavailability of fuel to operate the generators supplying electricity to the water pumps. As a result, refugees have had to walk long distances to fetch water from the river. UNHCR is following up to resolve the matter.

CHAD

Highlights

- The EU delegation headed by the European Commissioner for Crisis Management arrived at the Adré refugee spontaneous site in Eastern Chad for a three-day assessment mission. The mission delegates will meet with refugees, partners, and local authorities in addition to attending UNHCR and partner activities. The mission delegates will also visit the Farchana Refugee Camp.
- Nearly 100,000 people arrived in Chad in the past four months. New arrivals continue to be reported in the four states of Ouddai, Sila, Wadi-Fira and Enndi, with an increase in arrivals in Wadi Fira and Silafor, for a total of 542,204 new arrivals (152,707 households) counted by the Government of Chad since the start of the conflict in Sudan.

Population movements and Registration

1,450 individuals (383 households) crossed into Chad through the Adré/Adikong and Koufroum border entry points in the Ouadaï Province during the reporting period. Additionally, 576 new arrivals (138 households) crossed into Chad through the Tine border entry point. Most of them are children and women from the Sudanese states of Khartoum, Nyala, Elfasher, and Zalingué.

Biometric registration in Arkoum, Ouaddai Province ended in January, with 46,125 refugees (12,795 households) registered. Meanwhile, registration at the Metché Refugee Camp began on January 29. 35 registration clerks underwent a training session on protection, anti-fraud measures, and the UNHCR code of conduct.

The biometric registration of refugees at the Zabout Refugee Camp continued during the reporting period, with 4,915 individuals (817 households) registered.

A total of 345,493 individuals (94,379 households) have been biometrically pre-registered since the start of the emergency.

Relocation

4,251 individuals (530 households) were relocated from the Adré refugee spontaneous site to the Alacha new refugee camp during the reporting period. Alacha has surpassed its capacity with 44,300 individuals (12,418 households). Between December 14 and January 17, authorities relocated 2,533 individuals (729 households) from Adré to the Metché Refugee Camp.

1,629 refugees (401 households) were relocated from Birak, Grena, and Senette to the Mile Refugee Camp. A total of 3,046 refugees (715 households) have been relocated to Milé camp during January.

A cumulative figure of 240,888 (65,594 households) new arrivals have been relocated from border areas to consolidated refugee camps.

Protection

UNHCR facilitated the coordination meeting of the sub-working group, Accountability to Affected People (AAP), in Abéché. UNHCR and its partners concentrated on the Eastern Chad refugee camps' complaint procedures and the implementation of last year's recommendations. The exercise will improve the way that the different communities handle concerns.

MSF organised a knowledge-sharing session on critical messages for the prevention and psychosocial support of sexual violence for its staff members in Adré.

Health and Nutrition

Since the start of the emergency, healthcare professionals have conducted 290,150 medical consultations, with an additional 16,639 consultations taking place over the reporting week. Malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI), watery diarrhoea, and malnutrition are the most common diseases.

A total of 237,028 children underwent screening. The healthcare team treated 25,998 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 13,760 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in children aged 6 to 59 months. During the reporting week, health workers screened a total of 20,127 children, identifying 1,138 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 587 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

A total of 18,779 pregnant and breastfeeding women underwent screening. 2,639 cases were treated of moderate acute malnutrition. 403 pregnant women were screened, including 52 MAM during the reporting week.

12,937 mental health cases were received for consultation and treatment, with 142 new cases during the reporting week.

IRC has launched the first vaccination activities in Alacha. The activity targeted children aged 0 to 23 months who were not yet vaccinated or completely unvaccinated, as well as pregnant women during prenatal consultations.

MSF-Spain has opened an emergency department in its hospital in Metché, welcoming all types of patients from all age groups.

3,168 children aged 6 to 23 months and 1,537 pregnant and lactating women benefited from a supplementary ration of WFP to prevent acute malnutrition.

WFP has distributed food to a cumulative total of 760,092 individuals, distributed as follows: (new arrivals 484,744; returnees 87,568; host population 50,116; and 137,664 extremely vulnerable cases).

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

A total of 55,262 shelters have been constructed since the start of the emergency.

UNHCR partners constructed a total of 1,027 shelters in Alacha during the reporting week.

1,107 shelters were allocated to 1,057 new households, accommodating a total of 3,093 individuals in Touloum Refugee Camp.

ADES finalised the construction of 238 shelters allocated to 238,238 households of 1,235 new refugees in the Mile Refugee Camp.

UNHCR still requires more than 40,000 shelters to relocate families living in Adré and other spontaneous sites at the border.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In total, 10,486 latrines have been constructed since the start of the emergency. During the reporting week, LMI Läkarmissionen International (LMI) built 140 latrines in Alacha, while the 40 latrines built by OXFAM in the same site were handed over to UNHCR and partners.

One of the biggest challenges remains the provision of potable water in all new settlements and extensions of existing ones. UNHCR continued to advocate for increased resources and partner engagement to address critical gaps in water and sanitation services, posing grave risks of diseases epidemic.

Cash Assistance

The Chad Red Cross (CRT) had distributed WFP cash for food to 62,206 individuals (15,931 households) in the Bredjing, Treguine, Farchana, and Gaga refugee camps. This assistance targeted 14,781 new refugees settled in the Gaga and Farchana camps. Each beneficiary received 140,000 Central African Franc (XAF) for two months (XAF 7,000 per person per month).

Central African Republic (CAR)

Highlights

- Korsi hosts 7,056 Sudanese refugees (3,473 households), the majority of whom are women and children. Most of the Sudanese arriving in CAR are from Nyala and surrounding areas and were among those registered in 2023 in Amdafock. Many individuals were hesitant to travel far from the border during that time and stayed in the Amdafock area during the rainy season instead of moving to Korsi. As conflict continued in South Darfur throughout the end of 2023, many have now decided to relocate to Korsi to seek protection.

Population Movements and Registration

Population movement continued from the border region of Am Dafock to Birao in Korsi. Since January 1, a total of 4,190 refugees have independently arrived in Korsi. The daily average number of arrivals has decreased to 155 from 176 the previous week and 186 the week prior. There are multiple factors that have contributed to the decline in arrivals at Korsi this week. These include the unavailability of public transport trucks and the inability of some refugees to afford transportation costs. Refugees also continue to move back and forth between Korsi and the border.

By constructing one hangar, UNHCR enhanced the capacity of the Transit and Registration Centre. This will improve reception conditions and increase the registration process's efficiency.

Relocation

Despite being passable, the road remains in extremely poor condition, and the 65-kilometer journey takes approximately six hours. The security situation around Amdafock remains volatile, where the population is living in difficult conditions due to a lack of basic services (e.g., potable water).

Protection

Anti-fraud measures were put in place during the reporting period, such as the installation of a biometric verification table at the beginning of the registration process, awareness-raising at the registration centre and over the radio.

The identification of new returnees was conducted by Projet d'Appui au Retour et à la Reintegration (PARET), together with raising awareness for the new arrivals.

UNHCR identified 369 persons with special needs during the reporting period (a total of 1091 since 1 January).

GBV prevention and response programmes continue with awareness-raising sessions and case management, including the provision of psychosocial support.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

200 shelters were constructed and allocated to families. (591 since 1 January)

UNHCR's partner, NOURRIR constructed ten emergency latrines (70 since 1 January) and ten emergency showers (70 since 1 January) throughout the reporting period. With 134 emergency showers and 135 emergency latrines in total, Korsi has a ratio of 53 pp/emergency shower to 52 pp/emergency latrine.

The NGO Triangle Generation Humanitaire (TGH) is continuing the construction of 24 durable latrines at health centres and Child Friendly Spaces at Korsi.

Health and Nutrition

The NOURRIR and IMC medical teams working at the health centres in Korsi provided 864 medical consultations (2,637 since 1 January), of which 88% were for refugees and 12% for the host community. Children aged under 5 years accounted for 31%, or 266 children, for medical consultations (971 since 1 January).

The nutrition team enrolled 13 new people (49 since 1 January) in the malnutrition treatment programme, including 69% with moderate acute malnutrition and 31% with severe acute malnutrition.

NOURRIR, distributed 2,504 more heated meals than the previous week. A total of 28,962 hot meals were served throughout the reporting week

WFP distributed dried food to 4,164 individuals (2,068 households, or 59% of the site's residents and 75% of those biometrically registered).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

A second borehole was equipped with a solar pump (capacity of 7 m³/hour) and keeps supplying water continuously, further improving water availability and reducing crowds around the main borehole (the quantity of water pumped per day from this second forage is not yet measured and therefore not calculated in the overall ratio). Next week, a technical mission will establish a more precise method for calculating the ratio of liters per person at the site.

NOURRIR conducted awareness-raising activities on hygiene and sanitation promotion in Korsi, benefiting 638 refugees. Since January 1, (2,056) refugees have been reached through hygiene promotion and sanitation awareness campaigns.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- The security situation in Metema in Amhara region continues to be calm, and movement from Gondar to Metema has been smooth. The temporary closure of the Galabat border point on the Sudanese side was lifted on January 27, and normalcy has returned to the area.

Population Movement and Registration

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, 36 individuals (60 families) crossed through Kurmuk and other entry points. All families underwent L1 registration. Females head 37% of the families, while 46% of them are children under the age of 18.

The new arrivals to Kurmuk reported that they used public buses and travelled by foot to cross the border, and some reported that their money and properties were confiscated by militias on the route. For those fleeing from Khartoum, their flight route was mostly from Khartoum to Wad Madani to Sinjah or Sennar to Ad-damazin and finally to Kurmuk.

In Metema, L1 registration was conducted at the entry point for 110 families that consist of Sudanese, South Sudanese, and Eritrean asylum seekers. L3 registration was conducted for 1,767 individuals at the Kumer refugee site. WFP provides High Energy Biscuits (HEB) at entry points and at the transit center.

Trends of movement of Sudanese new arrivals to Addis continue to be observed with some seeking services from UNHCR in person and sometimes via phone calls. According to the community, new incidents of movement to Addis have lessened in the last two weeks compared to the previous months. However, there have been a few cases of Sudanese nationals who came from Port Sudan to Addis Ababa directly through Bole International Airport.

There is no access to asylum or other services in Addis Ababa. In this regard, many are staying in Addis Ababa after their visa is expired, carrying the risk of arrest, detention, and deportation. Very few individuals travelled to locations where registration for asylum seekers is conducted (mainly Sherkole). A significant majority prefer to stay in Addis despite the risk of having irregular status and difficulty accessing services. Sudanese refugees in Addis who arrived before the conflict assist the new arrivals with information, accommodation, and access to the limited services available.

Relocation

RSS and UNHCR convened a coordination meeting with all partners in Metema to reach a consensus on the urgent actions required to activate the Awulala site and devise a plan for relocating the refugees who are currently in the Transit Centre.

Protection

Community-based Protection

The importance of active engagement of both the Refugee Central Committee (RCC) and the Peace Committee in community dispute resolution mechanisms, such as water distribution points, neighbourhood disputes, and GBV prevention, was underscored by the RCC.

Child Protection

Social workers and community-based structures have identified and registered a total of 45 newly separated and Other Vulnerable Children (OVC) in Kurmuk. The total population of vulnerable children so far has totaled 1,141 (505 girls). Of whom, 111 were OVC, 995 were Separated (SC), and 35 were Unaccompanied Minors (UAM). While in Kumer seven separated and unaccompanied minors were registered.

Best interests' assessments (BIA) have been initiated for four separated children in Kurmuk. Thus far, a total of 951 (385 girls) children have been addressed through BIA. In Kumer, BIA was conducted for seven separated children.

Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (HIS) social workers conducted home visits for 121 children in Kumer to identify children who require support.

At the transit site in Metema, RCC and Plan International identified and referred 15 unaccompanied and separated children (UCSC) and 16 other vulnerable children for cash support. In addition, UNHCR provided close support to 169 highly vulnerable children at Kumer. In Kurmuk, UNICEF distributed multipurpose cash to 1,289 families; each household received approximately (USD 112)

2,740 children visited the child-friendly space in Kumer, where basic literacy and recreational activities were conducted. In Kurmuk, 481 children have been reached with basic literacy and numeracy activities. High-energy biscuits are distributed to children visiting the child-friendly space.

Gender-based violence

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

251 women and girls visited and attended the Women and Girls Friendly Space (WGFS) for discussions on awareness-raising, and the exchange of personal experiences.

Health and Nutrition

World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) and Medical Teams International (MTI) are providing assistance in Kumer via Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs). Furthermore, at the transit site, UNICEF's Mobile Health and Nutrition Team (MHNT) is assisting MTI and WVE in the provision of primary health and nutrition services.

Outpatient department (OPD) consultations were provided in Kumer to 445 adults, of whom 338 are refugees, 71 from the host communities, and 105 children under the age of 5 years. The health centre referred 20 cases to Genda Wuha Hospital for further health services.

The prevalent diseases in children under 5 years include acute upper respiratory infections (AURI), diarrhoea, pneumonia, malaria, and intestinal worms. For adults, OPDs, acute upper respiratory infections (AURI), malaria, dyspepsia, intestinal worms, diarrhoea, and intestinal parasites (IP).

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) education and Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) sessions were conducted in both Kumer and Kurmuk. Family planning consultations, contraceptives, and male condoms were distributed.

In Kumer, malnutrition screening was conducted for 39 pregnant and lactating women (PLW), where three cases were identified with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), 92 children under five were screened, and no cases were identified. All identified cases were enrolled in the targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP).

In Kurmuk, IRC provided material support to 200 pregnant and lactating women. Each pregnant and lactating mother received 11 types of materials, including sanitary pads, baby wash, laundry soap, blanket, body soap, bedsheet, underwear, bucket (20-litre), pajama, sleeping mat (big size), and baby towel.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) provided 690 m³ of chlorinated water in the transit centre and Kumer sites during the reporting week.

With an average of 12.9 L/P/D (litres per person per day) in Kumer and 7 L/P/D in Kurmuk, the quantity of supplied water is well below UNHCR emergency standards (15 L/P/D).

House-to-house interactive sessions on cleaning were conducted in Kumer and Kurmuk.

All latrines in Kumer are cleaned daily by incentive refugee workers.

EGYPT

Highlights

- 400,000 Sudanese and 9,000 individuals of other nationalities, totaling some 409,000 people, have crossed into Egypt since the start of the Sudan crisis, according to the latest figures shared by the Government of Egypt.
- UNHCR Egypt has so far fully registered 154,000 new arrivals from Sudan since mid-April, 91 per cent of whom are Sudanese.
- In 2023, medical services supported more than 31,900 Sudanese at the border crossings with Egypt.

Population Movements and Registration

UNHCR Egypt had provided pre-registration appointments to 300,563 people forced to flee Sudan since the onset of the conflict in April 2023. Out of these, 154,271 individuals have already completed the full registration process, accounting for 51% of the total. Most of the registered population are Sudanese nationals (91%), while the other main nationalities registered are South Sudanese (4%), and Eritrean (3%). The great majority of new arrivals registered still originate from Khartoum (89%), and 22% of those registered have one or more specific needs. Of the new arrivals registered, concerns remain due to the continued rise of those who report crossing irregularly into Egypt.

Protection

In January, there has been a noticeable increase in Sudanese irregular entry and stay across Egypt, in particular in the south. UNHCR continues its collaboration with the Government of Egypt, as well as advocacy, to ensure that those fleeing Sudan in need of international protection have access to asylum.

Community-based protection

Refugee outreach workers provided support to close to 4,120 newly arrived people from Sudan at UNHCR's 6 October Reception Centre in Cairo on services, assistance, and procedures for reporting fraud and complaints during the reporting week. Furthermore, UNHCR partner Terre des Homme (TdH) provided basic counselling to 2,095 refugees and asylum-seekers.

Infoline

UNHCR Egypt's Infoline handled 13,129 calls and provided registration appointments to 23,694 people who have fled Sudan during the reporting week. This brings the overall number of people who received registration appointments through the system to 190,839. Following the merger of the Cairo and Alexandria lines and the hiring of additional agents, the average number of calls per day has increased by 164% compared to pre-crisis levels (before April 2023).

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- The security situation in Abyei Administrative Area has deteriorated significantly following a wave of attacks across the Abyei region, including an attack on the UNISFA base in Agok. As a result, all humanitarian movements have been suspended until further notice. This has subsequently hindered any plans to resume the relocation of new arrivals from Abyei to Aweil, as well as the delivery of core relief items and food and cash assistance to the Abyei transit centre. The transit centre is currently sheltering 95 Sudanese refugee new arrivals, all of whom are awaiting relocation.

- South Sudanese returnees accounted for 55 percent of arrivals during the reporting week, continuing the trend of a roughly even split between refugees and returnees that began in mid-December as refugee arrivals increased following an escalation in fighting in Sudan.

Population Movements and Registration

Some 123,268 households and 528,154 individuals have now arrived in South Sudan, with approximately 10,572 individuals arriving the reporting week. Of these, 97 percent arrived through the Renk/Joda border point.

For refugee arrivals, some 107,802 refugees and asylum-seekers have arrived in South Sudan since the beginning of the response. To date, 94 percent (101,097) have been biometrically registered.

A 97 percent increase in persons crossing back into Sudan from Renk was observed during the reporting week, with 484 households (2,974 individuals) recorded, compared to 319 households (1,511 individuals) recorded last week. Approximately 61 percent were Sudanese refugees. Motivations for return included concerns about the distance between Maban refugee camps and the border, family reunification, health treatment, and perceived insufficient food and basic assistance in South Sudan.

Relocation

Relocation efforts are ongoing across the response, with the exception of movement between Abyei and Aweil, following a series of attacks across the Abyei Administrative Area. UNHCR is also working to assuage fears of new arrivals reluctant to relocate from Renk to Maban due to concerns about distance, security, and access to services in Maban camps.

In Malakal, 1,412 individuals arrived from Renk by boat, while 3,026 departed, including 1,971 individuals by air to Wau, Juba. In addition, 1,056 individuals transported by boat to Nasir, Bentiu, and Ayot. However, movement figures are expected to drop in the coming weeks due to funding shortfalls confirmation that This will extend waiting times at Bulukat Transit Centre, where approximately 28 percent of the population reports having stayed at the site for over two weeks.

In Renk, two convoys comprised of 342 individuals were relocated to Maban, bringing the total number of refugees relocated to Maban from Renk since the start of the year to 1,808.

Protection

Overcrowding across transit and reception centres continues to exacerbate protection risks with increased reports of GBV incidents, theft, and physical violence. In Renk, the demand for GBV case management far exceeds the capacity of protection actors, particularly as IMC is phasing out their health response.

In Malakal, an increase in the number of arrivals sheltered at Bulukat Transit Centre has exacerbated protection risks, with increased reports of GBV incidents and theft of tokens used for relocation.

Health and Nutrition

Across most transit centres, the leading cause of morbidity remains acute respiratory tract infections, malaria, acute watery diarrhoea, and non-communicable diseases. Health actors also stress the additional need for stand-by ambulances at the Renk extension site and Panakuach to handle emergency cases requiring transport and transfer to medical facilities.

In Panakuach, access to medical services continues to contribute to a pendular movement of Sudanese nationals from Heglig seeking medical attention in Panakuach. This movement follows a lack of personnel and a shortage of medical supplies at Heglig Hospital. This week, 101 such cases were medically consulted and treated at the outreach clinic at the Panakuach border. UNHCR is exploring alternative health provision with the Ruweng Health Administration to alleviate the pressure of this additional caseload.

Further, in Jamjang, the discontinuation of outreach services by CARE has created a gap in health and nutrition screening, emergency health services, and vaccination services at the Yida Reception Centre for new arrivals.

In Renk, a total of 3,114 children received vaccinations at the transit centre, bringing the cumulative number of vaccinated children to 21,996 since the beginning of the response. Vaccinations included measles, polio, BCG, and pentavalent for children aged six months to 15 years old, and routine vaccines for children under one year.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Renk, construction of nine pit latrines by partners is ongoing, bringing the total number of latrines at the transit centre to 31. These additional latrines are expected to slightly improve the current latrine ratio of 1 latrine to 200 individuals, far exceeding the emergency standard of 1:50. There is also a need to improve the drainage system for the communal showers.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Renk, construction of one communal shelter was completed during the reporting week, bringing the total number of completed shelters to 45 of the planned 87 shelters for the extension site. According to UNHCR minimum standards, the Renk transit and extension site can now accommodate the number of residents currently living in and around the transit centre and extension site.

In Malakal, a UNHCR-led interagency vulnerability assessment in Tonga identified 100 households and 500 individuals as severely vulnerable and eligible for core relief items to be dispatched over the coming days. Those identified comprise roughly 17 percent of the newly arrived population (3,000 returnees) in Tonga.

In Bentiu, UNHCR led an inter-agency mission to monitor new arrivals in Rotriak and provide CRIs to four female-headed households affected by a recent fire. According to IOM, there is now an estimated 2,471 new returnee caseload in Rotriak that arrived after November 2023.

Uganda

Highlights

- The number of Sudanese refugees entering Uganda has increased since the onset of the conflict. 14,960 Sudanese have arrived in the country, most of whom have chosen to stay in the city of Kampala (12,697) while a smaller number (2,263) have been registered in the settlements in the Northern Region. The government is providing prima facie refugee recognition to asylum seekers from Sudan who arrived from April 2023 onward.

Response Plans and Funding Situation

Revised Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) – May-December 2023

- On 4 September, UNHCR and 64 partner organisations published a revised inter-agency [Sudan Emergency Regional Refugee Response Plan – May to December 2023](#), which is appealing for **USD 1,004,761,770** to provide essential aid and protection to over 1.8 million people expected to arrive in five neighbouring countries by the end of 2023, fleeing ongoing conflict in Sudan. As of 31 January, total funding of USD 378 million has been recorded or **38%** of the funding requirements ([Refugee Funding Tracker](#)).
- RRP Summary: Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (May-December 2023) – At a Glance.
- The 2024 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan and the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) will be launched from Geneva by the High Commissioner and the Emergency Relief Coordinator Martin Griffiths on 7 February 10.30-12.00 (CET). [Sudan Regional Refugee Response 2024](#) requires **USD 1.4 Billion** to help 2.7 million refugees, returnees, third country nationals and host communities.

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) – May-December 2023

- The revised inter-agency [Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\) for Sudan \(May-December 2023\)](#) requires **USD 2.57 billion** to help 18 million people. As of 31 January, the total funding for the HRP reached some USD 1.11 billion or **43.1%** of the requirements ([OCHA FTS](#)).

Revised UNHCR Supplementary Appeal – May-December 2023

- On 4 September, UNHCR issued a revised [Sudan Emergency Supplementary Appeal \(May-December 2023\)](#) to reflect increased needs of **USD 506,528,613**. As of 24 January, the total available funding for the appeal was USD 182.5 million or **36%** of the funding requirements ([Sudan Situation Funding Update](#)).

Resources

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

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