

SUDAN SITUATION

10 April 2024



*UNHCR Deputy High Commissioner Kelly Clements exchanges with Sudanese refugee woman in Ourang refugee site, Chad.
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Highlights

- Ongoing clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have continued since the outbreak of conflict in April 2023.
- A year on, Sudan and its neighbours are [experiencing](#) one of the largest and most challenging humanitarian and displacement crises in the world. The number of Sudanese forced to flee has now surpassed 8.6 million people, with 1.8 million of them having crossed borders.
- The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) managed to bring much needed food and nutrition supplies into Darfur, the first WFP assistance to reach the region in months. Two convoys [crossed the border](#) from Chad into Darfur in late March, carrying food and nutrition assistance for around 250,000 people facing acute hunger in North, West and Central Darfur. These are the first cross-border convoys of WFP assistance to reach Darfur following lengthy negotiations to reopen these routes after the authorities in Port Sudan revoked permissions for humanitarian corridors from Chad in February.
- The UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, [briefed](#) ambassadors at the UN Security Council on 3 April, citing grave concerns about children being denied aid in several conflicts around the world. In Sudan, the world's worst child displacement crisis, the violence and blatant disregard for permission to allow the delivery of humanitarian

assistance essential to protect children from the impact of conflict in Darfur, Kordofan, Khartoum and beyond has greatly intensified their suffering.

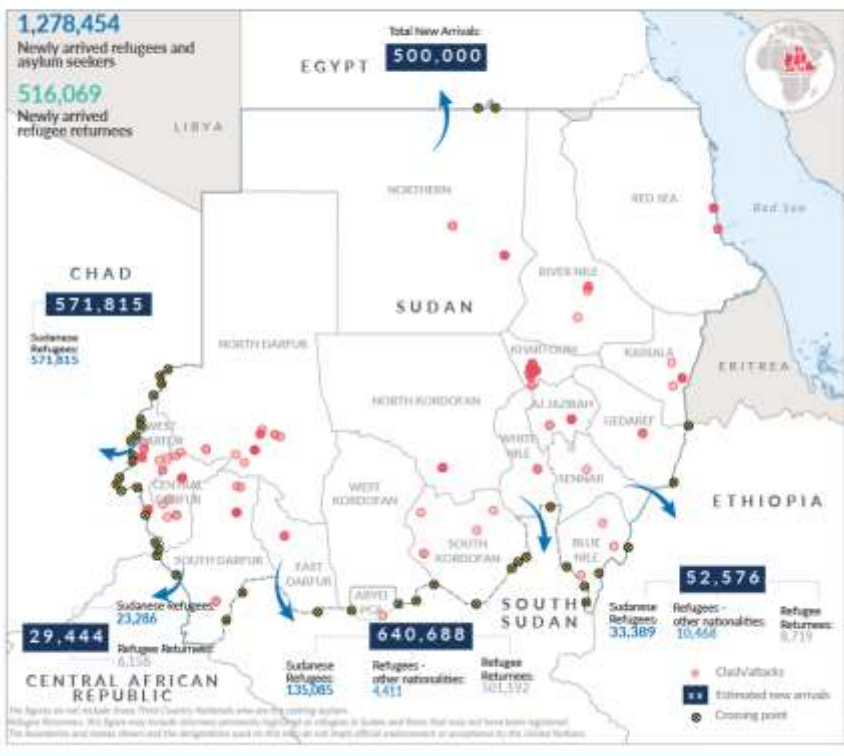
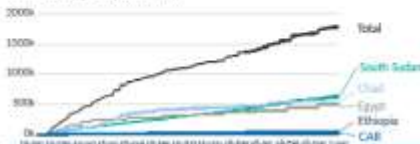
OVERVIEW: There are now 8.6 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 6.6 million internally and 1.8 million in neighbouring countries. Sudan and neighbouring countries were already hosting large refugee populations before this new emergency and require 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.



Arrivals by population and estimated gender type



New arrivals from Sudan



Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- During the reporting week, clashes continued in multiple areas with airstrikes resulting in civilian casualties, including children. The overall security situation in Darfur and the Kordofans continues to deteriorate and there are reports of escalating conflict in Al Jazirah State with potential spill over into Gedaref.
- Recent drone attacks in Gedaref and River Nile state underscore the escalating security situation in Sudan, which may further restrict humanitarian movements and ability to reach those in need. As a precautionary measure, UNHCR will temporarily reduce the presence of international staff at the UNHCR Sub-Office in Gedaref.
- Prior to the conflict, there were about 1.14 million registered refugees and asylum seekers in Sudan. By March 2024, this number has decreased to an estimated 960,000. Despite the conflict and multiple displacements, about 84% of the registered refugees and asylum seekers remain in the country. This demonstrates Sudan's continued status as one of the highest refugee-hosting countries in Africa.

Population movements and Registration

Community networks in West and Central Darfur states have reported continued movements of civilians from Chad to Darfur citing insecurity, lack of basic services and inter-communal conflict as reasons for flight.

Community leaders in Habila, West Darfur, have also reported that 20 Sudanese households have returned from refugee camps in Chad due to the absence of basic services. The Commissioner of the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has confirmed the return and will register the new arrivals in the coming weeks.

During the reporting period, a total of 68 individuals arrived in Kassala and Gedaref. In Kassala, the figures include 65 Eritreans and two Ethiopians who arrived through the Galsa and Gergef border crossing points, respectively. In Gedaref, an individual of Tigrayan ethnicity from Ethiopia entered Sudan and was subsequently relocated to the Um Rakuba refugee camp.

A total of 241 individuals were registered in Kassala and Gedaref states. In Kassala, 56 individuals were registered at the Shagarab reception center. In Gedaref, the 185 individuals include 80 Ethiopians (all of Tigrayan ethnicity) and 105 Eritreans. Of these, one was a new arrival from outside the country, 165 self-relocated to the refugee camps following displacement from conflict-affected areas elsewhere in Sudan, and 19 were part of an organized internal relocation convoy.

Protection

In Wadi Halfa, Northern State, UNHCR protection teams counselled 30 internally displaced people. The teams identified 14 people with specific protection needs referring them to food and medical services providers.

In Kassala State, UNHCR provided individual counseling sessions to 29 refugees, including 23 in the Shagarab camps through protection help desks, and 6 others to those approaching the office and via phone. Concerns raised by refugees included shortages of medicine, growing economic hardship, insufficient food assistance, queries about and requests for resettlement, requests for startup capital for micro-livelihood projects, and other protection issues. The protection team provided appropriate counseling and made referrals to concerned units for further follow-up and feedback.

In Gedaref, 59 refugees were assisted through the litigation desk by Sudanese Commission of Refugees (COR) and UNHCR. COR and UNHCR conducted protection assessments and issued documentation to secondary displaced refugees and asylum seekers from Khartoum, Al Jazirah, and Sennar states.

UNHCR's partner Mutawinat organized a legal seminar for refugees and the host community in East and South Darfur covering Sudanese Criminal Law, Refugee Law, and the preservation of civilian character of the camps.

In addition, nearly 100 refugees were provided legal consultations and legal aid services in East and South Darfur and Kordofan.

Prevention and Response against gender-based violence (GBV)

In Kassala State, UNHCR partner Plan International reported three cases of gender-based violence (GBV). The survivors received appropriate counseling, psychosocial support, briefings on available services, and access to legal mechanisms and remedies. Additionally, Plan International provided legal support for one GBV case and administered psychological first aid to four female cases in the Shagarab camps.

Four awareness-raising sessions were conducted on female genital mutilation (FGM) and sexually transmitted diseases for 60 refugees (47 female and 13 male) at Kilo 26 Hospital in Kassala State. These sessions aimed to sensitize participants about the adverse psychological consequences of FGM

practices in the long term. Additionally, they provided education on the irreversible harms of certain sexually transmitted diseases and protective mechanisms to prevent contracting these viruses.

Plan International also organized a sensitization session focusing on gender-based violence (GBV) for 15 women in Shagarab camp, Kassala State. Participants were educated about patterns of GBV, preventive and coping mechanisms, community protection support, as well as available services and legal remedies for GBV survivors.

Child Protection

In Kassala State, UNHCR conducted regular visits to monitor the situation of 23 unaccompanied children (UAC) who transitioned out of the UAC center in January 2024 and are now under alternative living arrangements in Shagarab refugee camp. Additionally, three separate group sessions were held for 35 boys and 6 girls, focusing on hygiene and sanitation, risks of illegal onward movement, welfare and well-being, and self-care mechanisms. Participants were sensitized on these topics as they transition towards adulthood.

In Kassala State, caregiver families organized a recreation and amusement session for 17 children living under foster care arrangements in Shagarab refugee camp. The session was also attended by community residents. Additionally, a charity body named Istuso Initiative provided food items for the 19 UAC children.

Health and Nutrition

In health facilities managed by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and supported by UNHCR in East Darfur, 1,439 South Sudanese refugees and members of the host community received medical for upper and lower respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea, and malaria. Additionally, over 100 South Sudanese refugee and host community women received reproductive health services like antenatal care at these health facilities.

In Gedaref State, during the reporting period, UNHCR's partner Medical Teams International (MTI) supported six emergency referral cases from refugee locations: 2 from Um Rakuba camp, 2 from Tunaydbah camp, 1 from Babikri camp, and 1 from Village 8 reception.

In Kassala, camp health facilities remain functional, and services provided by both partners, MoH and JASMAR, continue without interruption. Additionally, in Kassala, JASMAR conducted an orientation session for community health workers at Girba primary health center to deliver messages on nutrition and social behavior change.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

UNHCR and its partner Sudanese Red Cross Society (SRCS) distributed core relief item kits which contained blankets, mosquito nets, and solar lamps to over 170 IDP households residing in host communities in Karima locality, Northern State.

UNHCR partners HOPE and World Vision have identified 566 forcibly displaced and host community members with specific needs North and East Darfur who will receive cash assistance and non-food item (NFI) support in the coming weeks. Cash assistance enables individuals with specific needs, such as persons with disabilities, and the elderly, to address their most immediate needs and reduce their vulnerabilities.

In Gedaref State, UNHCR and its partner, the Sudanese Organization for Relief and Recovery (SORR), provided core relief items to 116 households, totaling 455 refugees and asylum seekers who were displaced from Khartoum, Al Jazirah, and Sennar states.

In Kassala State, the relocation process of 50 refugee families from the Shagarab reception center to new durable shelters (tukuls) built by Welthungerhilfe in Shagarab 3 refugee camp is ongoing, with 20 families successfully relocated during the reporting period. This relocation process aims to decongest the reception center and make room for newly arrived asylum-seekers awaiting Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The average water consumption was 22 liters per day in Kassala State and 26 liters per day in Gedaref State during the reporting week, exceeding the UNHCR indicator for post-emergency of 20 liters per day based on the WASH Manual. In Gedaref, UNHCR's partner CARE International successfully procured a new submersible pump to be installed in the borehole servicing Babikri refugee camp to increase the amount of water for refugees and members of the surrounding host community. Babikri camp is reporting the lowest water production out of all refugee locations in Gedaref at 21 liters per day. In Kassala, UNHCR's partner Welthungerhilfe (WHH) similarly repaired the borehole to address water issues in Abouda camp.

In Gedaref State, the latrine desludging process started with 355 latrines emptied in Tunaydbah (299) and Um Rakuba (56) refugee camps. In addition, the coverage of latrines per person in all camps improved following the ongoing desludging process. There are a total of 7,248 usable latrines across all refugee locations, reflecting a ratio of 15 persons per latrine.

In Kassala State, WHH completed the distribution of soaps and personal hygiene kits to refugees in Abouda camp. A total of 922 households comprising 3,400 individuals received 20,400 bars of soap, with six bars of soap per person counting towards three-month rations. Additionally, a total of 1,080 individual females under reproductive age received a six-month ration of personal hygiene kits.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Highlights

- The security situation remains volatile in the Vakaga prefecture. This Prefecture, which hosts most Sudanese refugees in CAR, continues to face considerable security challenges due to the activities of non-state armed groups, who continue to disrupt the lives of civilians and humanitarian efforts in the region.
- MINUSCA's presence in Am Dafock has helped to secure the border area with Sudan. This past week, MINUSCA, in collaboration with local authorities of the Vakaga Prefecture, briefed Government forces (FACA) and sensitized them before their deployment to the border area. They were sensitized on the protection of civilians, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and addressing misconduct. MINUSCA also provided equipment, logistics, and food supplies support to the 32 FACA soldiers deployed to Am Dafock area.
- UNHCR and the Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CNR) continued coordinating border monitoring, reception, screening, and registration of new arrivals. Along with CNR and all humanitarian partners, UNHCR provided lifesaving assistance, including protection services, food, CRIs, emergency shelter, health care and education at Korsi settlement.

Population Movements and Registration

Sudanese refugees continue to arrive in CAR, through several border entry points. The majority are crossing through Am Dafock (situated 65 km from Birao town) in the Vakaga prefecture. As of 6 April, the population in Korsi has reached 11,137 refugees (4,852 households). Since January, 7,866 Sudanese refugees (3,490 families) have arrived in Korsi (Birao town), mainly from Darfur.

This week, UNHCR biometrically registered 254 new arrivals (98 households). The number of arrivals slightly increased (+39 people) compared to the number last week. 100% of the population living in Korsi is registered.

The population living in Korsi has more than tripled (up 289%) compared to the population living there on 31 December (2,866 individuals, 1,484 households). This overcrowding has deteriorated hygiene and sanitation conditions, with 174 people per latrine. The quantity of water distributed has also fallen to 12 liters per person per day.

Protection

Protection monitoring

INTERSOS conducted 14 monitoring visits this week, including nine to Korsi, where Sudanese refugees live, and five to other areas of Birao, where host communities live. These visits enabled the identification of 36 protection incidents, including 19 cases of violation of property rights, three cases of violation of the right to physical integrity and 14 cases of sexual and gender-based violence. Additionally, protection monitors conducted 20 perception surveys among newly arrived refugee households in Korsi, who expressed an urgent need for food, essential relief items (CRIs) and shelter.

Prevention and Response against gender-based violence (GBV)

During the week, INTERSOS documented and managed 14 GBV cases at the safe space in Korsi. These cases included denial of resources and opportunity, cases of physical violence, cases of psychological violence and rape. As a response, survivors received psychosocial support and needs assessment to tailor the response better. Three survivors were referred to the Birao Hospital and received the necessary treatment. A group therapy session was held in Birao, focusing on types of GBV and their consequences, reaching 30 people. In addition, two group discussions were organized in Korsi to exchange views with refugees on the causes of the cases of denial of resources recorded each week within households. A total of 123 people (94 women and 29 girls) took part.

Health and Nutrition

NOURRIR and International Medical Corps (IMC) completed 665 medical consultations, benefiting 41 host community members and 524 refugees, including 41 new arrivals to Korsi. Since the beginning of the year, 10,210 curative consultations have been carried out in Korsi to respond to the Sudan crisis, including 930 host community members.

During the week, 15 patients were referred from the Korsi neighbourhood hosting area to Birao District Hospital. The top three causes of morbidity were malaria (48%), respiratory infections (28%) and intestinal parasitosis (23%). All patients were managed on an outpatient basis. There was a slight increase in malaria and respiratory infections cases compared with last week.

International Medical Corps (IMC) is carrying out the second round of cash distribution in the framework of a twelve-month nutrition and food security assistance project. This week, the distribution reached 1,962 beneficiary households in Birao, including 1,534 refugee households settled at Korsi and 428 host community members households in Birao.

WFP has continued distributing food rations to the Sudanese refugees living in Korsi. This week, 2,903 people (1,106 households) were served out of a planned total of 9,712 people (4,394 households).

NOURRIR distributed 5,897 hot meals with food donated by WFP and prepared and served 6,571 breakfasts supported by UNHCR to refugees in Korsi.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The total number of usable latrines and showers in Korsi remains 74, with 150 people per latrine. However, as the population is still increasing and exceeding capacity, the ratio of water dispensed per person per day has dropped to 11.6 liters. The number of people per latrine and the quantity of water supplied are increasingly below humanitarian standards. It is, therefore, urgent that WASH actors build more infrastructures to raise standards.

Hygiene promotion activities continue in Korsi to ensure that refugees live in a healthy environment. This is done by promoting the cleaning of community spaces (latrines and showers, health centres and water distribution points).

CHAD

Highlights

- The Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Chad and the Assistant Executive Director of WFP visited the Adré refugee spontaneous site on 5 April. The mission met the Secretary

General of the Department of Assoungaha (Adré), visited the border entry point, the UNHCR verification center and toured the Adré site. The RC/HC also participated in the general coordination meeting with all humanitarian actors and had a meeting with the host communities. In Farchana, the RC/HC held a meeting with UN staff at the UNHCR Office on 4 April where the needs of the Sudan situation were discussed at length including the huge gaps that need to be covered. The mission also visited Farchana extension and the Gaga refugee sites where they met and discussed with refugees and visited an agricultural site.

- As part of visibility efforts around the one-year mark of the conflict, UNHCR facilitated the mission of a journalist for RFI/TV5 Monde in Farchana and Adré, including interviews with UNHCR protection staff at the border and interviews with new Sudanese refugees.
- In consultation with the Asounga Prefecture authorities in the Ouaddaï Province, UNHCR and refugee leaders, proposals have been made to find a temporal solution for out-of-school children at the Adré spontaneous site as they wait for relocation to refugee sites in various locations. Seventy-two per cent of the new arrival children are estimated to be out-of-school. If consensus is met, they will be accommodated in the temporal learning centers across the already overcrowded local school structures.

Population movements and Registration

From 31 March to 6 April, 1,129 individuals (285 households) crossed into Chad from Sudan mainly through the Adré border crossing point (Ouaddaï province). The majority of the new arrivals are women and children. Insecurity, human rights abuses, lack of food, conflict-generated hunger and the search for family reunifications, were reported as the main reasons for their flight. As of 7 April, the Government of Chad has counted a total of 571,815 individuals (162,584 households) to have sought refuge in Chad since the start of the emergency, of which 82,239 crossed into Chad since the beginning of the year.

The registration of Sudanese refugees at the Metché refugee site (Ouaddaï Province) was concluded on 3 April with a total of 41,178 individuals (10,589 households) registered. As of 7 April, 498,055 individuals (137,705 households) have been pre-registered (with fingerprints already captured)/registered (full individual registration in ProGres database and documents issued) since the start of the Sudan emergency.

Relocation

Following negotiations with the Governor of Ouaddaï Province, a joint mission made up of *La Commission Nationale d'Accueil de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR), local authorities and UNHCR went to the potential new refugee site at Dougui on 2 April 2024. A joint assessment mission will be organized with partners to further assess the needs, including protection concerns for peaceful cohabitation with the Arab community, with the view of putting mitigating measures in place if the Governor eventually retains the site for the relocation of new arrivals from border areas before the rains set in.

Two additional sites are required to accommodate in safety and dignity the remaining 150,000 refugees living in temporary shelters with limited assistance in Adré. The operation continues its efforts to mobilize resources for the establishment of these new sites.

Protection

Prevention and Response against gender-based violence (GBV)

30 new gender-based violence (GBV) incidents were recorded in the three Provinces (Ouaddaï, Wadi-Fira and Sila) during the reporting period. All survivors benefited from psychosocial support, and some benefited from medical and legal services. To date, 949 GBV incidents have been recorded among the new Sudanese caseload.

Mass awareness raising was carried out in Treguine camp (near Adre) to inform communities about the services available and referral systems in place. This awareness campaign reached 76 people.

To address protection risks for girls and women related to sexual exploitation and other dangers in new refugee sites, the GBV Working Group established resettlement as a protection mechanism for cases

that might fulfil the criteria. A workshop was organized to explain the procedures, challenges, and deadlines for submitting such cases.

364 women and girls of childbearing age received dignity kits provided by UNFPA. The distribution will continue at the Iridimi refugee site for a planned 1,000 beneficiaries.

Education

Health and Nutrition

443,350 medical consultations have been carried out since the start of the emergency, including 12,193 over the past week, a sharp increase compared to the previous week (6,028). Malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI), watery diarrhea and malnutrition remain the main pathologies.

Since the start of the crisis, 391,825 children have been screened for malnutrition; 36,012 cases of MAM and 17,244 cases of SAM were treated for children aged 6 to 59 months. Over the past week, 13,496 children were screened, including 779 MAM and 339 SAM.

35,928 pregnant and breastfeeding women were screened, and 4,412 cases of MAM were treated. In the past week, 2,334 pregnant women were screened, including 152 cases of MAM.

5,934 deliveries attended by qualified health personnel have been recorded since the start of the emergency, including 167 deliveries last week.

14,549 mental health cases were received for consultation and treatment, including 68 new cases last week.

In collaboration with the Adré district health team, UNHCR is participating in the preparation of the national campaign against polio.

In agreement with UNHCR, WFP and IRC, Nutributter will be distributed in the Aboutengue refugee site to prevent malnutrition.

A total of 1,463 hepatitis E cases were recorded in four refugee sites (Adré, Aboutengue, Metché and Alacha). All partners continue to reinforce the preventive measures (distribution of soap, water containers, sensitizations, etc.).

General food distribution continues in the Aboutengue refugee site, with 43,320 individuals (11,308 households) having received assistance.

The cash distribution for food in the Farchana and Gaga refugee sites was completed; 7,000 XAF (the local currency equivalent to about USD 11.50) was distributed per person per month. In total 37,707 individuals received cash in the two locations.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

59,811 shelters have been built since the start of the emergency.

98 shelters were allocated to 1,222 relocated refugees in the Alacha refugee site.

As part of the response to the emergency in Ouaddaï Province, where the majority of new arrivals are hosted, UNHCR and all humanitarian actors still need 46,500 emergency family shelters to meet the needs of families living along the borders, those living in refugee sites and who dwell in makeshift shelters.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

1 688 latrines have been built since April 15.

Water trucking continues at an expensive cost in 5 out of the 7 new refugee sites in the Farchana area (Ouaddaï Province), including the spontaneous site of Adré, while limited water networks are under construction. Current financial constraints could reduce water trucking before the networks are finalized and limit the quantity of water for many refugees. Expanding water networks is urgent due to the constant arrival of refugees from Sudan and the challenges to drilling wells, preventing the operation from meeting the minimum Sphere standards of 15 liters of water per person daily in emergencies.

The ICRC plans to rehabilitate and expand the water network in Adré by integrating new boreholes to meet the growing demand for water.

EGYPT

Highlights

- 500,000 Sudanese and 8,827 individuals of other nationalities – 508,827 people – have crossed into Egypt since the start of the Sudan crisis, according to latest figures from the Government of Egypt (GoE). UNHCR border monitoring and interactions with border officials show the average number of regular daily entries by all nationalities from Sudan to Egypt slightly increased in March compared to the previous month (365 on average, compared to 349).
- UNHCR in Egypt continued registration at decreased capacity due to the reduced working hours during Ramadan, with a total of 6,255 refugees and asylum-seekers registered. Of them, some 5,600 were new arrivals from Sudan. Additionally, 11,300 individuals received registration appointments last week, totaling 471,500 since April 2023. The no-show rate for all registration services during Ramadan continued to be much lower (17.5%) compared to previous years (45%), demonstrating the pivotal importance of UNHCR registration in the current context and the increased demand due to the Sudan crisis. Considering the extension of emergency registration staff beyond May, and to address the increase in appointments and to alleviate the lengthening waiting period, UNHCR Egypt will expand the number of daily registration slots starting in mid-April.

Population Movements and Registration

As of 4 April, UNHCR in Egypt had provided pre-registration appointments to 471,507 people forced to flee Sudan since the onset of the conflict in April 2023. Of those, 224,740 individuals have already been registered (48%). Most of the newly registered population arriving from Sudan are Sudanese nationals (93%), followed by South Sudanese (3%), and Eritrean (3%). In terms of new arrival registration trends, females remain at 54%. The great majority of new arrivals registered originate from Khartoum (88%), and 21% of those registered have one or more specific needs. Concerns remain due to the continued rise of reported irregular crossings into Egypt.

Protection

Community-based protection

Over the last week, refugee outreach workers provided information to some 2,870 refugees and asylum-seekers at UNHCR's Reception Centre in Greater Cairo on services, assistance, and procedures for reporting fraud and complaints. Furthermore, UNHCR's partner Terre des Homme (TdH) provided basic counselling to 1,400 new arrivals and referred 22 cases for in-depth psycho-social assessment.

Infoline

Last week, UNHCR Egypt's Infoline handled 9,000 calls and provided new registration appointments to 3,313 people who have fled Sudan. The proportion of callers from Greater Cairo, including Giza and 6th October City, this week was 87%, 4% for Alexandria, 3% for Aswan, and 6% for other cities. Since the start of the conflict to date, 318,450 new arrivals from Sudan, comprising 119,850 cases, have received appointments via Infoline since the commencement of the crisis.

81.79% of the total inquiries were related to registration, followed by 7.92% for assistance, 3.27% for protection, 3.19% for phone verification, 1.21% for RSD, 0.97% for durable solutions, and 0.72% for legal protection. Additionally, Infoline booked an average of 703 appointments per day for an average of 1,835 individuals.

Prevention of and Response to gender-based violence (GBV)

Over the past week, UNHCR assisted 36 individuals at UNHCR's Reception Centre in Greater Cairo.

Legal and physical protection

During the reporting week, 119 cases were referred to legal partners for legal assistance.

Education

As part of UNHCR's efforts to reduce the carbon footprint and support the Ministry of Education to provide clean energy, UNHCR has procured 22 solar panel batteries which will be installed in the UNHCR-supported Instant Network Schools (INS) schools across Egypt.

Health and Nutrition

In the Aswan region, UNHCR visited Daraw hospital to follow up on the delivery of a computed tomography (CT) scanner in late December 2023. The scanner was successfully installed and is expected to be completely functional next month after medical staff receive the required training. As the sole provider of CT scanner services along the Aswan-Cairo Road, the Daraw hospital is an important facility meeting the healthcare needs of Egyptians and Sudanese living nearby. The hospital offers a wide range of medical services, including outpatient clinics, emergency rooms, multiple operation theatres, Intensive Care Units (ICU), and a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). The UNHCR-donated CT scanner will therefore significantly improve the hospital's capacity to provide comprehensive medical care to both host communities and Sudanese.

Cash Assistance and Livelihoods

In the period 31 March-6 April, a further 72 newly arrived Sudanese families were assessed for vulnerability to determine their eligibility for bimonthly cash support. The total number of Sudanese families assessed by UNHCR since the beginning of the crisis is now 27,300. Currently, 20,244 assessed newly arrived families, or 56,371 individuals, are on the waiting list, categorized as poor or extremely poor. The number of newly arrived Sudanese households who have received assistance is 3,602, or 15,774 individuals.

UNHCR also conducts rapid needs assessments in Aswan and during the reporting period, 14 households, 41 individuals, were assessed bringing the total to 4,187 families, 11,990 individuals, in Aswan since the beginning of the crisis. In the past week, 14 households (41 individuals) were found eligible as per the rapid needs assessments criteria. To date, 2,826 families comprising of 8,692 individuals have been found eligible for one-off Emergency Cash Assistance through this assessment modality.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- Since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023, a total of 52,576 individuals (23,122 households) in need of international protection crossed the border from Sudan to Ethiopia. 21,446 individuals crossed through the Metema entry point in Amhara, 22,817 individuals through the Kurmuk entry point in Benishangul Gumuz, and 700 individuals at different entry points in Gambella (Pagak, Burbiey). Some 7,613 Ethiopian refugee returnees also arrived.
- Twenty-four incentive teachers were recruited from South Sudanese, Sudanese, and Eritrean refugees. They have started supporting the teaching process at Kumer host community school.

Population Movement and Registration

In Benishangul Gumuz region, L1 registration was conducted for 719 individuals (240 households) at Kurmuk Transit Centre. The total L1 registration for new arrivals is 22,817 individuals since the start of the conflict in April 2023.

In Amhara region, L1 registration was conducted at Metema entry point for 46 individuals (23 households). To date, a total of 21,446 individuals have undergone L1 registration since the start of the conflict.

Protection

UNHCR and RRS continue to monitor the border and receive refugees and asylum seekers at the Metema entry point with an average of 10 to 15 individuals seeking asylum daily.

UNHCR continue to provide counseling and support to refugees, addressing their daily inquiries in Kumer and Awlala refugee settlements and Kurmuk transit site. The primary concerns of refugees in the Kumer and Awlala refugee settlements were security, freedom of movement, and health issues. In addition, families have complained that the provided temporary tents for shelter are not sufficient for their family size.

Child Protection

Child friendly spaces continued to provide basic literacy and numeracy activities in Kumer and Awlala refugee settlements, and Kurmuk transit sites. The CFS provides a safe and nurturing environment for children, promoting their well-being and allowing them to participate in educational, recreational, and psychosocial activities.

The Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) protection help desk received a total of 31 cases. The main issues raised by children and their care givers relate to shelter, physical abuse, health, non-food items and registration. All the cases were referred to partners for further assistance.

Gender-based Violence (GBV)

Six GBV cases were reported in Kumer and Awlala during the reporting week. The cases were supported through multisectoral response mechanisms, guiding them toward the necessary services in addition to mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for the survivors. In addition, dignity kits were also provided.

At Kurmuk transit center, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and MTI continued to provide awareness sessions focusing on sexual and domestic violence, early marriage, and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) at the Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS). A total of 659 individuals were reached. In Kumer and Awlala, DICAC conducted similar awareness sessions reaching over 299 individuals. Discussions focused on available services for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and the PSEA reporting system. Emphasis was placed on the prevention of physical violence and early marriage, and underscoring the importance of reporting GBV and PSEA in 72 hours.

Approximately 50 information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on GBV were distributed at the Awlala refugee site and Metema Point of Entry (POE). The materials were distributed in Tigrinya, Arabic and English languages.

Education

Community sensitization and back to school campaigns were carried out by Plan International Ethiopia and RCC members to encourage refugee community members to send their children to school with the host community.

A total of 1,395 preprimary and primary refugee children (751 boys and 644 girls) attended class at Kumer host community school.

All necessary preparations have been finalized for the registration of refugee children for grade 6 and 8 regional examinations.

Health and Nutrition

MTI and World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) are supporting the provision of health services through mobile health and nutrition teams in Kumer and Awlala.

MTI and WVE provided outpatient department (OPD) consultations to 160 individuals/adults (refugees and host community) including members of the host community in Kumer and Awlala. The prevalent diseases in children under-five include acute upper respiratory infections (AURI), diarrhea, eye disease, and intestinal worms. Among adults, OPD cases commonly involve acute upper respiratory infections (AURI), fungal infection, gastritis, back pain, and intestinal parasite (IP).

MTI is providing health services in Kurmuk. A total of 764 patients received clinical consultation services of whom 145 were children below the age of 5. Upper respiratory tract infection, lower respiratory tract infection, malaria, and diarrheal diseases were the major morbidity diseases.

MHPSS education sessions and Sexual Reproductive Health sessions were conducted in both Kumer and Kurmuk. Family planning consultations and contraceptives and male condoms were distributed.

In Kumer and Awlala, MTI and WVE conducted nutritional screening for 61 children under 5 and 145 adults with no cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

In Kumer and Awlala, shortage of fuel is affecting health and nutrition service delivery and implementation of partners' activities in nearby kebeles where refugees reside.

In Kurmuk and Akendayo Kebele, screening of under five children, pregnant and lactating women for acute malnutrition was conducted by GOAL. A total of 18 children were reached. Among them 1 child with MAM was identified and admitted to targeted supplementary feeding programme. Cumulatively, a total of 588 children have been screened in 2024 to date.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Kurmuk's transit center, a shelter assessment was conducted with the support of RRS and RCC to identify empty spaces to accommodate the increased number of new arrivals. Accordingly, one existing hangar has been identified to serve as a communal shelter to accommodate the new arrivals.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Kumer, 60 m³ of chlorinated water was distributed, including 8 m³ to the host community and health post and 43m³ to the Federal Police. Refugees received an average of 14.7 liters per person daily, with variations between sites.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- A total of 640,688 individuals have arrived in South Sudan as of 7 April. South Sudanese returnees comprised 80 percent of all arrivals this week.
- Moreover, some 140,000 refugees and asylum-seekers have been recorded/registered in South Sudan to date.
- In Renk, during the reporting period, 20 liters of water per person per day were provided across the transit centres. Construction was completed on 10 communal latrines and 10 shower stances; there is a gap still of 14 latrine stances and 39 showers stances.

Population Movement and Registration

In Renk, 5,052 individuals were recorded as new arrivals. Out of this number, 4,450 individuals were South Sudanese while 602 individuals were mainly Sudanese with a few third-country nationals. Biometric registration was conducted for 291 individuals from Sudan during this reporting period.

In Maban, 357 new arrivals from Blue Nile through Elfoj and Shatta/Yabus entry points were received and biometrically registered during the reporting week, thus contributing to a cumulative registered population of 19,576 new arrivals (refugees and asylum-seekers) in Maban from Renk and Blue Nile, respectively.

In Abyei, the number of new arrivals is increasing. The three shelters are full, and others are sleeping out in the compound.

In Jamjang, from 28 March to 4 April, 113 individuals new arrivals were received. Among them were 40 returnees and 29 refugees who arrived at the Panakuach border point, 201 refugees who arrived at the Yida reception center, and 11 refugees who arrived at the Alel-Liri crossing point. Cumulatively since the start of the influx from Sudan, 8,688 refugees and asylum-seekers have been registered in SO Jamjang AOR and 5,491 returnees have been recorded in Ruweng Administrative Area.

In Aweil, during the reporting week, a total of 375 new arrivals were biometrically registered including 354 individuals were newly registered and 21 individuals reunified into households already registered. As of 4 April, the cumulative population of the registered refugee new arrivals was 10,119 Individuals.

In Bulukat, during the reporting week, 1,688 individuals) arrived from Renk to Malakal Transit Centre (TC) in 4 boats, while 1,367 individuals departed by air to Wau, Juba, and Rubkona.

Relocation

In Renk, one convoy facilitated the relocation of 46 individuals (29 households) from Renk to Maban bringing the total number relocated to 3,316 individuals (1,390 households), and 1,081 individuals (316 households) relocated to Ajoung Thok since the resumption of relocation on 2 January 2024.

In Abyei, on 3 April, 414 Sudanese returnees (133 men, 117 women, 164 children) were relocated in four trucks from Amiet to Aweil.

In Jamjang, through partner Action Africa Help International (AAHI), 174 refugees (63 households) were assisted with onward transportation from the border entry points to the reception centre in Pamir refugee camp (29 refugees from Panakuach and 145 refugees from Yida). IOM continues to transport returnees arriving in Panakuach to Lalop.

In Awei, during the reporting week, 96 individuals were relocated to the Wedwil settlement from the transit centre.

Protection

In Renk, the IRC legal team conducted a three-day training session for the judiciary, law enforcement actors, and partners, which was facilitated jointly with UNHCR, the public prosecutor, and the judge. The training also focused on refugee law, South Sudan immigration law, rights to access civil documentation in South Sudan, GBV basic concepts, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

In Maban, UNHCR conducted three protection awareness sessions attended by 209 participants amongst the youth, women, refugees community members and new arrivals (refugees) in Doro, Batil and Kaya camp. The thematic areas covered were on the services available, services offered by IRC, and safety and security relative to reporting human rights violations on time to both agencies and community leaders for safety responses.

In Bulukat, UNHCR provided a training on protection monitoring, disability inclusion and PSEA to 21 IOM staff.

In Aweil, UNHCR's partner WVI identified 50 individuals PSN (19M, 31F) in need of extra food to supplement the 50% ration provided by WFP. They were referred to NRC for individual protection cash assistance (IPA).

In Bentiu, returnees, primarily women and children, faced protection-related concerns about limited access to basic services, including limited access to food and livelihood, shelter support material, and land to enable some return households to construct their shelter. OCHA will follow up with the Ministry of Land/Government at the state level regarding land for returnees in Rotriak, especially those who chose to stay there. This will allow for a joint verification of the recent returnees in dire need of land; the verification outcome will also inform sector response, including the Shelter/NFI Cluster.

Health and Nutrition

In Renk, a total of 4,229 consultations were done across the transit centres and Joda/Wunthau reception centre, of which 22% were refugees. Respiratory tract infections (39%), malaria (10%), and acute watery diarrhoea (44) remain the leading causes of morbidity.

In Renk, a total of 1,745 children were vaccinated against polio and measles, while COVID-19 vaccines were given to 298 new arrivals.

In Renk, of the 1,712 children under five-years-old screened for malnutrition at Joda transit centre, 30 were moderately malnourished and admitted to the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP), 31 were severely malnourished and admitted to the outpatient therapeutic program (OTP).

In Jamjang, vaccination against measles and polio as well as Vitamin A supplementation were conducted for 37 children between the ages of 6 months to 15 years.

As MSF-F is phasing out health services in Wedwil (Aweil), gaps in health services delivery have been noticed, with many refugees approaching UNHCR seeking financial support to buy medicines. UNHCR continues to appeal to more partners and funding to fill the gap.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Maban, 50 family shelters have been prepared for the relocation of new arrivals and the rehabilitation of the roofs of five temporary communal shelters has been completed. The expansion of Gendrassa reception continues and includes construction work on 7 communal shelters.

In Aweil, construction of two transitional shelter prototypes using mudbrick walls and grass thatched roofing is ongoing in Wedwil settlement.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Renk, during the reporting period, 20 liters of water per person per day were provided across the transit centres. Construction of 10 communal latrine stances and 10 shower stances was done at TC2. The current latrine ratio in TC1 is 1 latrine to 39 individuals, and in TC2 it is 1 latrine to 56 individuals. To meet emergency standards, there is still a gap of 14 stances of pit latrines required in TC2.

For bathing showers, the current shower ratio in TC1 is 1 shower to 79 individuals, and in TC2 it is 1 shower to 56 individuals. There is still a gap of 25 stances of shower facilities required in TC1, and 14 stances in TC2, to meet emergency standards.

The situation with stagnant water at TC2 has persisted, highlighting the urgent need for drainage improvements. Drainage is included in the ongoing inter-sector flood preparedness planning.

In Maban, 34 new latrines were constructed in all the camps. UNHCR's partner ACTED continued hygiene promotion activities, namely through hygiene messages dissemination, water points visits, and house to house visits reaching a total of 8,653 individuals.

In Aweil, construction of 10 household latrines was completed in the reporting week. Furthermore, pit excavation work for 10 household latrines is ongoing in different location within Wedwil settlement.

In Abyei, there is not enough water at the transit centre. A UNISFA water truck delivers 10,000 litres once a week, but with the hot weather and the increased number at the centre, the water is finished within a day and a half.

UGANDA

Highlights

- Out of the 38,655 new arrivals to Uganda in 2024, 40 per cent are from Sudan. 13,581 of the Sudanese arrivals have been received in the settlements and 1,652 have sought asylum in Kampala. In total, there are 15,233 new arrivals from Sudan since the start of the year and 27,423 since the start of the crisis.
- The influx of Sudanese new arrivals in Kiryandongo has resulted in a notable surge in student enrolment across all levels of education. This rise has added further pressure on the already overpopulated education system in the settlement, including on student to teacher ratio which was already well above national standards. In primary school, there is a gap of 106 teachers with teacher pupil ration of 1:82, with the standard 1:53. There is a gap of 191 classrooms, 165 latrines and accommodation for 149 teachers.
- The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Ambassador to Uganda and the UN WOMEN Representative in Uganda visited Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement on 30 March to provide humanitarian assistance to Sudanese new arrivals during the Ramadan fasting period. A total of 15,000 individuals, including Sudanese refugees and vulnerable members of the host community, received food items generously donated by the government of UAE.

Population Movement and Registration

During the week, a total of 837 Sudanese new arrivals were received in Adjumani and Kiryandongo. They have been registered in UNHCR's ProGres database, awaiting relocation to their plots.

From the 837 Sudanese refugees registered in Kiryandongo, 47 (6%) new arrivals requested to be relocated to Kampala. Overall, since the establishment of the Kampala registration desk in Kiryandongo, 136 Sudanese (60 households) have requested to be relocated to Kampala, representing 6% of the registered 2,359 individuals.

During the reporting week, 634 new arrivals from Sudan were received in Kampala.

Relocation

361 Sudanese new arrivals (133 households) were successfully relocated from the Kiryandongo reception center to their designated family plots.

Protection

Sudanese asylum seekers continued to receive prima facie recognition courtesy of the open-door policy and the declaration of status in November 2023.

There are currently 2,067 individuals at the reception centres of Nyumanzi, Lokung and Kiryandongo combined. 1,118 (54%) of the people currently hosted in reception centers are Sudanese nationals.

In Kiryandongo, 38 persons with specific needs (PSNs) among the Sudanese new arrivals were identified, assessed, and supported to access services. They received tailored assistance in accessing registration, meals, medical care, psychosocial support, shelter, water, sanitation, and physical protection services.

Child Protection

In Kiryandongo, 8 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted for separated and unaccompanied children among Sudanese new arrivals relocated from Nyumanzi RC in Adjumani. A total of 96 BIAs (58 males, 38 females) have been conducted for Sudanese Unaccompanied and Separated Children since January 2024.

Education

To improve learning for newly settled Sudanese refugees, 17 Arabic-speaking teaching assistants were trained and deployed to facilitate language translation in schools where Sudanese new arrivals are enrolled.

Health and Nutrition

267 new Sudanese arrivals underwent medical screening for various diseases, while 150 children received polio immunization. The health outposts provided consultations to 212 outpatients, and nutrition screenings identified 5 moderately malnourished and 3 severely malnourished children, who were promptly connected to care. Additionally, 150 children were screened for acute flaccid paralysis, with no suspected cases found.

During the third cycle of General Food Distribution, Sudanese new arrivals in Kiryandongo received 60% and 30% food rations from WFP instead of the expected 100%, leading to unrest at the Magamaga Food Distribution Point. Stability was restored the following day.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Water quality testing was carried out on hand pumps and tap stands in Kiryandongo, where Sudanese new arrivals have been settled. Eight blocks of communal latrines (16 stances) have been put in to accommodate over 800 new Sudanese arrivals.

Response Plans and Funding Situation

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

- On 7 February, UNHCR and 81 organization launched the [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#), with an appeal for **USD 1.4 billion** to provide essential aid and protection to **2.7 million people** expected to arrive in five neighbouring countries by the end of 2024, fleeing the ongoing conflict in Sudan. As of 10 April, the total funding for the RRP reached some USD 84 million or **7%** of the requirements.

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) – January – December 2024

- The [Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan](#) was launched on 7 February and requires **USD 2.7 billion** to help 14.7 million people. As of 10 April, the total funding for the HRP reached some USD 145.2 million or **5.8%** of the requirements [OCHA FTS](#).

UNHCR Supplementary Appeal – January - December 2024

- UNHCR's total financial requirement for 2024 [Sudan Emergency Supplementary Appeal](#) – in Sudan and neighbouring countries – amount to **USD 988.1 million**. As of 31 March, the total available funding for the appeal is **12%** of the funding requirements.

Resources

- **NEW!** Briefing Note: [Thousands still fleeing Sudan daily, after one year of war](#)
- **NEW!** Data story: [Sudan: One year of spiralling conflict and displacement](#)
- [End of Year Report Sudan Regional RRP 2023](#)
- 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](#)).