

Refugee
Consultation
Forum

A woman in traditional Sudanese attire, including a colorful headscarf and beaded jewelry, holds a baby in a yellow patterned wrap. They are in a refugee camp setting with tents and a UNHCR banner in the background.

2022
SUDAN
COUNTRY
REFUGEE
RESPONSE PLAN
MID-YEAR REPORT

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

UNHCR and partner, Norwegian Church Aid, distribute shelter materials to refugees at El Radoum settlement . Some 224 tents were supplied to new arrivals from the Central African Republic and South Sudan ahead of the rainy season. The community was also provided with tools to reinforce the tents against strong winds using locally available materials.

Al Radoum, South Darfur state / Sudan.

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<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/sdn>

or scan the QR code.

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SITUATION OVERVIEW

 **1,142,271**

Refugees living in Sudan as end of June 2022, including **28,386** new arrivals



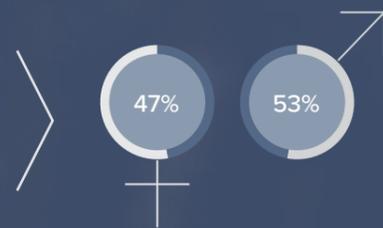
Population Trends 2020 – 2022



* For 2019-2021 total refugees reported as end-of-year, while 2022 total refugees reported as 30 June 2022.

Age and Gender Breakdown as end of June 2022

	Female	Male
0-4 yrs	34,268	45,691
5-11 yrs	102,804	125,650
12-17 yrs	91,382	91,382
18-59 yrs	285,568	308,413
+60 yrs	22,845	34,268
Total	536,867	605,404



Sudan Overview Map as end of June 2022



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Abyei region: Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

Source: UNHCR, Commission of Refugees (CoR)



A refugee from Ethiopia carries a pot to receive a hot meal at the Hamdayet Border Point in Kassala. Thousands of people fled into neighbouring Sudan after an eruption of violence and targeted ethnic killings in the Tigray region of Ethiopia, Kassala - Sudan.

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OVERVIEW

In Um Rakuba camp NRC has built semi-permanent 'tukuls', a round home typical to local culture in the region. Hand-in-hand with the refugee community, and with support from UNHCR, NRC build the tukuls using bricks and hay. The more resilient structure helps to ensure homes are not swept away overnight amid strong storms.

© NRC/MASSOUD SAYYED

Sudan hosts one of the largest refugee populations in Africa, with **1.14 million refugees and asylum seekers** as of 30 June 2022. The Government of Sudan continues to generously maintain an open-door policy, with new arrivals often fleeing conflict, food insecurity, and lack of basic services in neighbouring countries. Persistent insecurity in countries of origin contribute to protracted refugee caseloads remaining in Sudan, as opportunities for safe, voluntary, and dignified returns are obstructed. By mid-2022, Sudan is hosting **807,532 South Sudanese refugees**, primarily in White Nile (282,807), Khartoum (191,312) and East Darfur (100,065); 131,191 Eritrean refugees primarily in Kassala (103,340), Gedaref (13,840), and Khartoum (9,275) states; and 73,448 Ethiopian refugees, primarily in Gedaref (49,944), and Blue Nile (9,688) states. Other refugee population groups also include those from Burundi, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Yemen and Syria. Of the **1.14 million** refugee population, **38%** reside **in camps** and **62%** in **out-of-camp** and urban settings.

In 2022 sustained economic decline continues to affect Sudan, with the annual inflation of the Sudanese pound recorded at **148%** in June¹. Lower than average harvests have reduced cereal availability, contributing to rising food prices, and exacerbated by the conflict in Ukraine as Sudan is largely dependent on Russia and Ukraine for wheat imports. Similarly, fuel prices have risen significantly. Rising prices, high inflation, and challenges in supply chains combined have significantly reduced household purchasing power and resulting in a **projected 11.7 million persons across Sudan** likely to be in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 or higher between June and September 2022². Refugees, largely cut off from formal economies, are particularly vulnerable to the effects of declined purchasing power, heightened food insecurity, associated negative coping strategies and protection risks.

Within this context, persistent and large-scale needs shape the humanitarian context affecting refugees across Sudan. South Sudanese communities living in open areas on the edges of Khartoum continue to face living conditions that do not meet minimum standards, while South Sudanese refugee communities living in White Nile and East Darfur too face critical gaps in access to basic services. Eritrean new arrivals continue to be recorded, primarily joining displaced communities in protracted displacement contexts in camps in Kassala, or to move onwards via migratory pathways often leading to the Mediterranean. Ethiopian refugees have been seeking safety primarily in Gedaref since the outbreak of the Tigray conflict in 2020. The multi-faceted and sectoral needs of different refugee population groups across Sudan require concerted and coordinated interventions, for which the 2022 Country Refugee Response Plan (CRP) set out the strategic framework for priority response. The CRP was implemented by **28 partners** in the first half of the year and delivered assistance to address protection and humanitarian needs, working across 15 states and benefitting an estimated **533,243 refugees**³. Of those reached, an estimated **47%** of beneficiaries are male and **53% female**, with **48%** of the total caseload made up of **children**, **46% adults**, and **6%** the **elderly**.

In tandem, long-term interventions focused on sustainability, solutions and integration are required to realize self-reliance and wellbeing of refugee communities. The inclusion of refugees into national development plans and integration into socioeconomic infrastructure is a prerequisite for solutions-oriented results. The nine pledges made by the Government of Sudan at the Global Refugee Forum, including progressive integration of refugees into national service systems over time – notably education and healthcare – have therefore been highly welcomed by both humanitarian and development partners. Despite challenges faced in implementing integration focused programming, delivering systemic support to Government bodies, and ultimately attaining integration of refugees within national service systems, continued engagement with Government to fulfil their pledges must be at the centre of response agendas if solutions for refugees are to be realized.

¹ WFP Market Monitor – Sudan – July 2022.

² Sudan IPC 2022: Acute Food Insecurity Analysis | Food Security Cluster (fscluster.org)

³ Total number of refugees assisted by CRP implementing agencies is calculated using the max number of refugees reached by locality to avoid double counting.



SUMMARY OF RESPONSE

UNHCR and partner, Norwegian Church Aid, distribute shelter materials to refugees at El Radoum settlement. Some 224 tents were supplied to new arrivals from the Central African Republic and South Sudan ahead of the rainy season. The community was also provided with tools to reinforce the tents against strong winds using locally available materials. South Darfur - Sudan.
© UNHCR/BEHROOZ TALEB

The 2022 Country Refugee Response Plan (CRP) for Sudan places protection at the core of the strategic framework for refugee response, with the three strategic objectives for 2022:

- 1 Strengthen the protection environment for refugees
- 2 Enable access to timely protection and lifesaving assistance
- 3 Provide equitable access to basic services for refugees and strengthen opportunities for resilience and self-reliance while finding lasting solutions for refugees

CRP partners have expressed strong support for Government of Sudan's dedication to sustaining an open-door policy for newly displaced persons arriving from neighbouring states and for pledges to gradually integrate refugees into national systems. To support better access to services, UNHCR and Government of Sudan have placed registration and documentation at the centre of the 2022 implementation strategy, with legal documentation foundational in accessing basic rights, legal protections, work permits, and similar. To achieve a strengthened protection environment for refugees, achieving registration and improving access to documentation is fundamental. **From January to June 2022, 66,552 refugees were registered in Sudan**, including 51,403 South Sudanese refugees of which only 16% had arrived in 2022. In addition, 2,359 refugees have been supported with legal counselling assistance and 1,103 children have been supported with civil status registration or documentation.

To ensure access to timely protection and lifesaving assistance, CRP partners have delivered multi-sectoral response targeting vulnerable refugee communities across Sudan. Critical needs in Protection have been targeted through the provision of assistance in the form of general protection, child protection, and GBV by technically specialized inter-agency partners. **27,390 refugees have received multi-purpose cash transfers at full or half to improve social protection outcomes and access to basic services**, and 14,026 unaccompanied and separated minors have been provided with appropriate interim or long-term alternative care. With the objective to meet lifesaving needs, **CRP partners have delivered healthcare, including provision of 400,499 outpatient consultations across Sudan⁴, and facilitated 26,451 reproductive health sessions** to promote positive health outcomes for pregnant women and infants. To meet critical needs and promote access to safe, private and secure living spaces, 7,071 refugee households have been provided with some form of shelter support and 27,051 households have received non-food item kits.

To meet immediate food security needs, **482,132 refugees have been provided with at least one full food ration**. For improved access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities, **CRP partners have facilitated access to safe drinking water for 487,935 refugees** through maintenance and operational support to water systems across refugee hosting states, as well as **improved sanitation facilities benefitting 92,933 persons**. Hygiene promotion activities and trainings for positive hygiene behaviour and practices contributing to a first-line defence against vector borne diseases, reached 249,699 individuals. For the provision of equitable access to basic services, improved opportunities for resilience and self-reliance while finding lasting solutions for refugees, inter-agency partners have been working to strengthen education and livelihoods opportunities. In the first six months, **4,209 students were assisted with exam fees to enable participation in national exams promoting integration into national school systems. In parallel, inter-agency partners reached 7,383 refugees with agricultural support and 526 with livestock assistance**, promoting access to livelihoods for improved self-reliance outcomes.

⁴ Outpatient consultations are provided as part of health care for refugees; however, health facilities are also available to host communities. Total number of health consultations thereby also includes consultations provided to host community members.

1,142,271

Population as of end of June 2022

924,939

People targeted in 2022

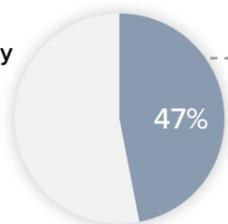
Number of Beneficiary Directly Reached by Population Group



Number of Beneficiary Directly Reached Per State (With at least One Activity)

Total Number of Beneficiaries Reached by Partners Out of Total Refugees in Sudan

1.1 M Total Refugees in Sudan
533.2 K Beneficiary Directly Reached



State	Total Refugees	Beneficiary Directly Reached	%
North Darfur	31.3 K	27.9 K	
White Nile	283 K	239 K	84%
South Darfur	51.1 K	38 K	74%
Gedaref	68.8 K	47.7 K	69%
North Kordofan	9.8 K	6 K	61%
East Darfur	100.1 K	61 K	60%
Blue Nile	13.3 K	8 K	49%
West Kordofan	73 K	36 K	44%
Central Darfur	11.3 K	5 K	32%
Kassala	111.4 K	36 K	18%
South Kordofan	43.5 K	8 K	7%
Khartoum	306.9 K	20 K	1%
River Nile	3.7 K	27	0.005%
Aj Jazirah	17.5 K	17	0.002%
Red Sea	6.4 K	1	0.0002%



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Boys returning from filling water stop to listen to a session with the community during a Dutch donor with UNHCR and other UN agencies visit. Ad Du'ayn, East Darfur - Sudan. © UNHCR/SAIMA HASSAN



S E C T O R A C H I E V E M E N T S

Ashenda festival: Refugee women and girls from Tigray region of Ethiopia are celebrating Ashenda festival in Tunaybah refugee settlement, Gedaref- Sudan.
Ashenda is a festival for women celebrated annually in Tigray which last between 7 to 10 days, starting 22 August, reportedly in honor of Virgin Mary. In celebration of Ashenda, Tigrayan women and girls wear colorful dresses and traditional hair dos and sing and dance.
© UNHCR/AFARIN DADKHAH TEHRANI



PROTECTION

Key Indicators

of refugees reached per indicator:



66,552

Asylum seekers and refugees individually registered



1,103

Children assisted with civil documentation



27,390

People receive cash under MPCA half or full



2,801

People trained on GBV topics



14,026

UASC receiving appropriate interim or long-term alternative care

The CRP has identified 7 strategic objectives in the protection sector including general protection, child protection and gender-based violence (GBV):

1. **Enhanced advocacy and technical support for policy and legislative framework to support local integration as per the GRF pledge.**
2. **Improved access to individual registration and documentation.**
3. **Improved access to information, counselling, and legal aid.**
4. **Strengthened community-based protection networks.**
5. **Enhanced GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response.**
6. **Improved child protection case management with prioritization of UASCs.**
7. **Expanded access to durable solutions of voluntary repatriation when feasible, as well as resettlement and complementary legal pathways opportunities.**

In 2022, key focus of the CRP framework was on facilitating strengthened protective environments for refugees, including improved access to individual registration and documentation, as well as information, counselling and legal aid. To improve access to services, UNHCR and COR have implemented a joint registration strategy, leading to the registration of 66,552 asylum seekers and refugees individually registered in the first half of 2022. Moreover, 1,103 children have been assisted with civil documentation and 2,359 have received legal counselling assistance.

However, gaps in Protection for refugees in Sudan continue to pose significant risks and constitute gaps in access to rights, legal protection and basic services.

Safety and security protection risks disproportionately affect women and girls, however men and boys do not go unaffected. Underlying factors are constituted by low access to services and unequal power dynamics within families and communities according to refugees, leading to wide-spread protection risks. The Protection response is further underfunded in Sudan, with hard-to-reach areas specifically suffering from low capacities to comprehensively address protection needs. To promote effective protection response within this environment, strategic focus has been to strengthen community-based protection response with key objectives of improving community awareness, strengthen ability to identify and refer cases using inter-agency referral mechanisms and improve access to services via formation and training of community-based protection networks.

To support social protection and improve access to basic services, 27,390 refugees have received multi-purpose cash for at least one month. MPCA aims to improve household well being by facilitating purchasing and decision-making power of recipients. To support positive child protection outcomes, inter-agency partners have assisted 14,026 UASC to receive appropriate interim or long-term alternative care, and have facilitated the reunion of 270 UASC with their families.

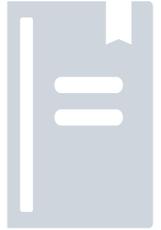
For improved awareness on women’s rights, gender-based violence and availability of services for survivors, 78 awareness campaigns have been conducted reaching approximately 7,800 persons. 2,128 women, men, girls and boys of community-based protection structures have been trained on child protection related topics, and 39,270 have participated in awareness raising activities on child protection issues.



PUI Sudan Gedaref Base: Welcoming desk managed by PUI, providing Health and Nutrition consultations as well as PSS support for refugees in Village 8 Transit Camp, Gedaref state / Sudan. © PUI/PUI SUDAN



South Sudanese refugee girls attending school in White Nile Camps, Al Salam Locality, White Nile state / Sudan.
© ADRA/ADRA SUDAN



EDUCATION

Key Indicators

of refugees reached per indicator:



1,700

School furniture sets



1,975

Classroom kits



37

Classrooms constructed, rehabilitated or maintained

Education remains a considerable gap in the refugee response in Sudan. In line with the Global Refugee Forum and the pledges made by the Sudanese government, CRP partners continued to advocate for the integration of refugee children in the national school system. For 2022 the sector had the following strategic objectives:

- 1. Refugees are mainstreamed into the national education system and have access to quality education.**
- 2. The capacity of teachers and other education personnel on COVID-19 protocols and prevention measures, including WASH infrastructure is improved**

In partnership with Ministry of Education, CRP partners have supported refugee children with access to education opportunities, maintenance of operational function of education facilities, and providing direct support for strengthening teacher capacities. Education assistance has been delivered by 5 CRP appealing partners in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, to improve access to education for refugees in Gedaref, Khartoum, South Darfur and White Nile, and reaching refugees from CAR, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia and South Sudan.

Education sectoral response has been delivered in line with the nine pledges made by the Sudanese Government at the Global Refugee Forum, including the gradual integration of refugee children into national school systems. This integration process has proven slow, weighted by historic underfunding of Sudan’s public education systems and compounded by depleting resources in the wake of current economic crisis.

The economic crisis has also seen a rise in the number of refugees requiring support to access education, largely due to impact of inflation and rising living costs, leaving more refugee households unable to afford school fees.

To address concerns in accessing adequate education facilities, a total of 37 classrooms have benefitted from rehabilitation or are newly constructed, improving access to education for 1,850 refugee students. 3,032 primary and secondary school children have been provided with school uniforms, and 1,975 classroom kits have been delivered to primary and secondary school classrooms.

In addition, 385 tertiary students received allowances for tuition and daily subsistence. A further 4,209 students were assisted with exam fees to enable participation in national exams and integrate into national school systems, including 3,417 primary students and 792 secondary students. Positive outcomes among refugee student communities supported in their access to education have been recorded, including a 95.6% success rate of South Sudanese refugee children sitting the primary school national exams in White Nile to complete the 2021-2022 school year.

Despite efforts and marked achievements, education enrolment rates remain low, with South Sudanese refugee children especially left out of education systems. In the 2021-2022 school year, only 25.6% of estimated total number of primary school-aged South Sudanese refugee children were enrolled in school, and an estimated 3.06% of secondary school-aged children. Education forms critical foundations for accessing long-term self-reliance, including providing avenues to employment, livelihoods, integration, and durable solutions. For better outcomes for refugee children in transition into adulthood, increased emphasis on expanding access to schooling must be made.



Health & Nutrition



Key Indicators

of refugees reached per indicator:



400,449

Outpatient consultations conducted



26,451

Reproductive health care visits conducted & **2,586** of deliveries attended by skilled attendant



76,399

Children under-5 and PLW identified and treated for malnutrition

The Health and Nutrition sector has targeted the following three objectives for their interventions in 2021

1. **Comprehensive essential life-saving primary, secondary and tertiary health care services are provided to refugees.**
2. **Health services for refugees are integrated in the national health system in a gradual manner.**
3. **Nutrition prevention and treatment services, as well as geographic coverage of Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services in prioritized states and localities are scaled up.**

In the first half of 2022 CRP partners identified, referred, and treated 76,399 children under-5 and PLW for malnutrition, including inpatient and outpatient treatment programs to best meet needs of individual cases, pending on severity of malnutrition rates and complications. Increased focus has been placed on strengthening MUAC screening frequencies and systematizing nutrition monitoring due to growing malnutrition trends. Partners have in tandem delivered infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling to 8,201 individuals to promote long-term positive nutrition outcomes for children.

South Sudanese refugee communities have been particularly hard hit with malnutrition caseloads in the first half of 2022, raising concerns and focus from inter-agency partners. In White Nile, the ten refugee hosting camps have been assessed to indicate an average GAM prevalence rate of 16.9%, average SAM prevalence rate of 3.26%, and average stunting prevalence of 15.1%. MUAC screenings in camps of East Darfur have also been scaled up following a rise in mortality rates, with screenings identifying up to 39% of children

under-5 suffering malnutrition and 22% of PLWs at camp level (Kario Camp). Within the current funding climate and subsequent reduction in food rations for refugees from July onwards, partners are increasingly concerned for nutrition outcomes and associated health risks.

To support access to healthcare and improve health outcomes among vulnerable refugee communities, CRP partners have actively been providing basic and secondary health care services. In the first six months of 2022, CRP partners delivered 400,449 health consultations, and a total of 25,382 admissions to receive inpatient treatment were made.

To promote positive health outcomes for mothers and newborns, CRP Health partners have been providing antenatal care, assisted deliveries, and postnatal care. A total of 22,472 antenatal care visits were conducted in the reporting period, 2,586 deliveries attended by a skilled attendant, and 3,979 postnatal sessions were conducted. These health services were provided across refugee hosting States, including Blue Nile, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala and South and West Kordofan. Moreover, 4 health facilities have been refurbished or rehabilitated, and 353 health staff trained or re-trained on health topics.



Shelter & Non-food Items



Key Indicators

of refugees reached per indicator:



7,071

HHs received some form of shelter support



27,051

HHs received NFI kits

The shelter & NFI sector had the two overarching objectives to:

1. **Enable refugees and asylum-seekers to access adequate shelter solutions that provide protection, safety, security and space to live in a dignified manner.**
2. **Provide lifesaving CRIs for refugees and asylum seekers.**

To support refugee household access to adequate shelter solutions, CRP partners reached 7,071 refugee households across Sudan with some form of shelter assistance in the first six months of 2022. Of these, 3,866 received emergency shelter kits, 1,572 received tents, and 595 received cash or voucher support for emergency shelter solutions. In emergency shelter response, local natural materials are the most cost effective and climate/cultural appropriate shelter solution – however, these materials are not available year-round, are bulky to store, and can pose risk to already stressed environments. These contextual factors prove challenging in the delivery of climate suitable shelter materials, especially during the rains. In addition, competing emergencies at global and country level, combined with multiple protracted caseloads in Sudan, has resulted in low levels of funding. The result is additional constraints on partner capacity to respond.

Refugees in Sudan remain heavily reliant on humanitarian partners for Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) assistance to meet basic living space standards of privacy, protection, safety, and dignity. Protracted refugee caseloads in Sudan combined with competing global priorities has effectively reduced funding availability for shelter/NFI response in Sudan, with responding partners often unable to provide long-term durable shelter solutions to affected populations. An estimated 50% or more of refugee respondents in Darfur States, Gedaref, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and White Nile States live in emergency shelters, mostly

composed of plastic sheets and local materials⁵. While emergency shelters provide immediate relief to urgent shelter needs, they leave households vulnerable to extreme weather events, notably in locations traditionally affected by flooding.

Further, 922 households have received construction materials to facilitate repairs, upgrades, and construction of shelter solutions.

To ensure access to basic household items, CRP partners have delivered non-food item assistance to 27,051 refugee households including 23,996 full NFI kits and 3,055 partial NFI kits.

⁵ UNHCR, MSNA 2022 Preliminary Findings: Refugee Assessment Data.



Azmera and Medhn are two refugee women who worked in construction back home in Tigray, Ethiopia. Following the outbreak of conflict in Tigray in November 2020, they fled with their respective families to eastern Sudan and are now living in Tunaydbah refugee settlement. The two are working with Medair in the camp to build durable shelters (tukuls) to help their community live safely and in dignity. In this photo, Azmera and Medhn are supervising the construction of new tukuls (durable shelters). Tunaydbah refugee settlement, Gedaref- Sudan. © UNHCR/AFARIN DADKHAH TEHRANI



Energy & Environment

Key Indicators

of refugees reached per indicator:



5,500

Refugee HHs that received fuel per month



2,701

Refugee HHs received Fuel Efficient Stoves (FES)

The Energy & Environment sector has three main objectives:

1. **Improve access to clean and sustainable energy sources.**
2. **Increase sustainable firewood supply and environmental conservation through afforestation and reforestation.**
3. **Increase awareness raising on energy and environment conservation among refugees and other stakeholders**

CRP appealing partners work in close collaboration with Government of Sudan agency Forest National Corporation (FNC) to address risks of environmental degradation, to support environmental rehabilitation and to promote access to safe and clean energy at household level for refugees.

In 2022 CRP partners have provided 1,000 South Sudanese refugee households with fuel-efficient stoves (FES) in East Darfur, representing 1.06% of the targeted South Sudanese refugee population for FES assistance. Three training centres were built in Kario, Al Nimir and Al Ferdous refugee camps, hosting 13 workshops for 600HHs on production and use of FES, as well as environmental protection awareness raising. In Gedaref, 1,701 Ethiopian refugee households were reached with FES assistance.

Households without access to FES are largely reliant on traditional three-stone fire and metallic tin stoves for cooking needs, estimated to consume 250% of energy needed by FES. High energy consumption for cooking purposes often contributes to vulnerabilities and negative coping strategies, including selling food rations and other assistance materials to purchase firewood. Protection risks for those leaving camps to collect firewood are also prevalent, with women and girls most at risk.

To promote reforestation and environmental preservation in East Darfur 250 feddans, equivalent to 105 hectares, were demarcated and mapped for land restoration, and 36,000 tree seedlings were produced. In East Sudan, cooking fuel has been provided in partnership with FNC targeting Babikri camp, with 13,117 sacks of 4kg compact charcoal delivered, and 3,680 sacks distributed to provide access to fuel on monthly basis for targeted individuals.

In White Nile, 1,000 households have been reached with ethanol fuel on monthly basis, delivering a total of 18,000 litres of ethanol in the first six months of 2022 to provide clean energy alternatives. Four storage site tanks have been installed across four camps to enable onsite storage and distribution. To promote environmental preservation and reforestation, 20,000 tree seedlings were produced, 10 feddans (4.2Ha) were planted and irrigated through solar pumping systems, and 1,500 tree seedlings were distributed to refugee and host communities.

Additional needs for scale up in sustainable energy include solarization of key infrastructure and services, including water pumping systems, lighting of camps, schools, and health facilities.



Food Security & Livelihoods



Key Indicators

of refugees reached per indicator:



482,131

Refugees received full food ration (for at least one month)



8,383

Refugee received agricultural support & **526** refugees received livestock support

The economic downturn, currency depreciation and the consistently high inflation provide a difficult environment to improve refugee livelihoods in Sudan. Further the erosion of purchasing power amplifies the already precarious food security situation of refugees. CRP partners set out to achieve the following objectives in the FSL sector:

1. **Provide timely food support, in-kind or through cash, to the food insecure refugees in the new and protracted situations.**
2. **Enhance the self-reliance of refugees by promoting activities targeting households and individuals through conditional seasonal programmes linked to livelihoods and asset creation.**

Food insecurity trends have been rising in the first half of 2022, with the recent IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis indicating an estimated 9.7million persons in high acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3 and above, between April and May 2022. In the period of June through September, this number is expected to rise to 11.7 million. Aggravations in food insecurity trends are largely linked to Sudan's persistent economic crisis, high inflation, soaring food and fuel prices – tied also to Sudan's dependence on wheat imports from Russia and Ukraine – as well as lower than average agricultural outputs resulting from changing climatic patterns.

Refugees living in urban areas remain particularly vulnerable to economic recession, with exclusion from formal economies affecting abilities to absorb shocks, while refugees living in camp settlements are largely reliant on aid to meet basic needs. In the first half of 2022, food insecure refugee households were provided monthly full food rations to ensure food security needs were met, reaching up to 482,131 refugees with a full

food ration. Due to funding shortages however, food rations will be reduced to 50% from July onwards, risking to aggravate an already fragile food security context.

Limited access to livelihoods remains a key barrier in asserting pathways to empowerment, self-reliance and sustainable solutions for refugee communities in Sudan. While legal instruments and commitments exist to protect refugee rights to access formal employment, practical and administrative barriers impede abilities to access work permits, ability to register new businesses, to access land for agricultural production and or livestock rearing, and thereby entry points into formal economies. To better support refugees in accessing livelihoods, income and self-reliance, CRP partners have been providing livelihoods support programmes where feasible, specifically by supporting agricultural and livestock activities. In the reporting period, 8,383 refugees were reached with agricultural support, and 526 with livestock assistance.



Azmera is a civil engineer from Tigray region of Ethiopia who is now living as a refugee in Tunaydbah camp in Gedaref, Sudan. She is currently working with Medair in the camp, supervising the construction of durable shelters (tukuls) to help her community live safely and in dignity. In this photo, she is preparing a salad for breakfast for her family while speaking to her son. Tunaydbah refugee settlement, Gedaref - Sudan.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene



Key Indicators

of refugees reached per indicator:



92,933

Refugees benefitting from improved sanitation facilities



487,935

Refugees benefitting from improved access to safe drinking water



249,699

Refugees were reached with hygiene promotion campaigns and training sessions

WASH needs remain high in Sudan and the CRP has identified the following strategic objectives for the sector:

- 1. Refugees and affected host communities have improved access to safe and sufficient water supply.**
- 2. Access to safe, dignified and segregated sanitation facilities is improved.**
- 3. Hygiene services are improved.**

Average WASH standards differ across Sudan, with refugee camps and settlements across the country continuing to face persistent gaps in access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities meeting SPHERE and UNHCR post-emergency standards. In the 2022 CRP, 28 partners appealed for funding to deliver WASH response with the objectives to improve safe access to water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene materials and awareness.

By June, WASH partners had provided 487,835 refugees with access to safe drinking water through operation and maintenance of 59 water supply systems across refugee hosting states, with 8 water pumping systems solarized in the same period. To ensure water sources remain safe, routine water quality surveillance and water treatment have been consistently carried out, targeting all water supply systems.

In the same period, Gedaref and Kassala are the only states where the average liters of water per person per day for refugees meet the UNHCR post-emergency standard of 20 liters per person per day.

In comparison, states hosting primarily South Sudanese refugees record an average of 16 liters per person per day, only slightly above the SPHERE 15 liters per person per day minimum. Construction, rehabilitation, and operational maintenance interventions are needed to ensure uninterrupted access to safe water sources in these locations. Improved access to water can further act to promote peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities by mitigating tensions over scarce local resources.

By June 2022, 92,933 refugees were reached with access to improved sanitation facilities through construction of an additional 271 household latrines and 422 communal latrines, as well as conducted rehabilitation of 3,125 communal latrines and 337 bathing facilities. In tandem, awareness sessions on proper latrine usage and management were conducted to promote maintenance of sanitation facilities.

Despite inter-agency interventions, access to adequate sanitation facilities faces critical gaps for many refugee communities, with open defecation rates reported across multiple states. White Nile (44%), West and South Kordofan (42%), and Blue Nile (37%) have the highest rates of reported open defecation, often resulting from inadequate latrines per person, low levels of maintenance and cleanliness, and non-gender segregated facilities⁶.

For improved hygiene practices, awareness activities have been carried out benefitting refugees in East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala and White Nile. A total of 41,916 households have received soap to enable positive hygienic practices, and 3,404 households have been provided with jerry cans for safe water storage. To eliminate risk of vector borne diseases and interrupt potential transmission cycles, inter-agency partners have conducted 80 communal vector control campaigns, including the collection and safe disposal of 1,973 metric tonnes of garbage across various refugee hosting states.

⁶ UNHCR, 2022 MSNA Preliminary Findings: Refugee Assessment Data





A woman smiles after receiving her photo slip/registration documents. Abu Jabrah, East Darfur - Sudan..
© UNHCR/SAIMA HASSAN

Sector / Indicator	Achievement	Beneficiaries Reached
Protection		
# of asylum seekers and refugees individually registered at the end of reporting period	66,552	66,552
# of campaigns to raise awareness about GBV	78	7,800
# of children assisted with civil status registration or documentation	1,103	1,103
# of identified UASC that are reunified with their families	279	279
# of people that receive cash under MPCA at full	3,856	3,856
# of people that receive cash under MPCA at half	23,534	23,534
# of PoC receiving legal counselling assistance	2,359	2,359
# of women, men, boys, and girls of community-based child protection structures trained on CP related training	2,128	2,128
# of women, men, boys, and girls participating in awareness raising activities on CP issues	39,270	39,270
# refugee children receiving individual case management	4,122	4,122
# UASC receiving appropriate interim or long-term alternative care	14,026	14,026
Education		
# Classrooms constructed (primary and secondary)	2	100
# Classrooms rehabilitated (primary and secondary)	35	1,750
# of students (tertiary) who received allowances for tuition and daily subsistence	385	385
# School furniture sets provided to primary schools	1,700	5,300
# School uniforms provided to primary or secondary school children	3,032	3,032
# of schools trained on COVID19 protocols	23	39,199
# Teacher kits provided to primary or secondary school teachers	160	160
# Teachers trained (primary school): Training Package for Teachers in Crisis Contexts (TiCC) or similar	230	230
Health & Nutrition		
# of antenatal care visits conducted	22,661	22,661
# of health facilities refurbished or rehabilitated	4	4
# of health staff trained/re-trained on different health topics	353	353
# of outpatient consultations conducted	400,449	400,449
# of people given IYCF counselling	8,201	8,201
# of postnatal sessions conducted	3,979	3,979
# of vaginal deliveries attended by a skilled attendant	2,586	2,586
# of children under-5 & PLW identified and treated for malnutrition ¹	76,339	76,339
Shelter & Non-food Items		
# of households that received cash/vouchers for emergency/improved shelter	595	1,785
# of households that received construction materials	922	2,766
# of households that received durable shelters	115	345
# of households that received emergency shelter kits	3,866	11,598
# of households that received NFI kits	27,051	81,153
# of households that received tents	1,572	4,716
Energy & Environment		
# of refugee HHs that received fuel per month	5,500	16,500
Food Security & Livelihoods		
# of people receiving agricultural support	8,383	8,383
# of people receiving livestock support	526	526
# of people that receive a full ration of food	482,131	482,131
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)		
# of communal (in camps and other communal locations of 4-5 stances) latrines installed	422	8,440
# of communal (in camps and other communal locations of 4-5 stances) latrines rehabilitated	3,125	62,500
# of communal vector control activities	80	-
# of households that received jerrycans	3,404	10,212
# of households that received soap	41,916	275,914
# of shared/non-shared between two household latrines installed	271	5,420
# of shower blocks/bathing facilities rehabilitated	337	16,850

¹ To note, this indicator and achievement is a composite of all children under-5 and PLW that have been identified with MAM or SAM, and have been provided with treatment in the first six months of 2022.

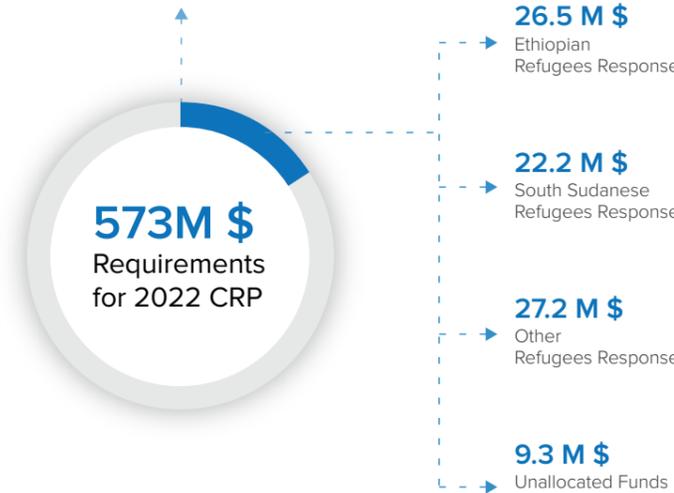


1,142,271

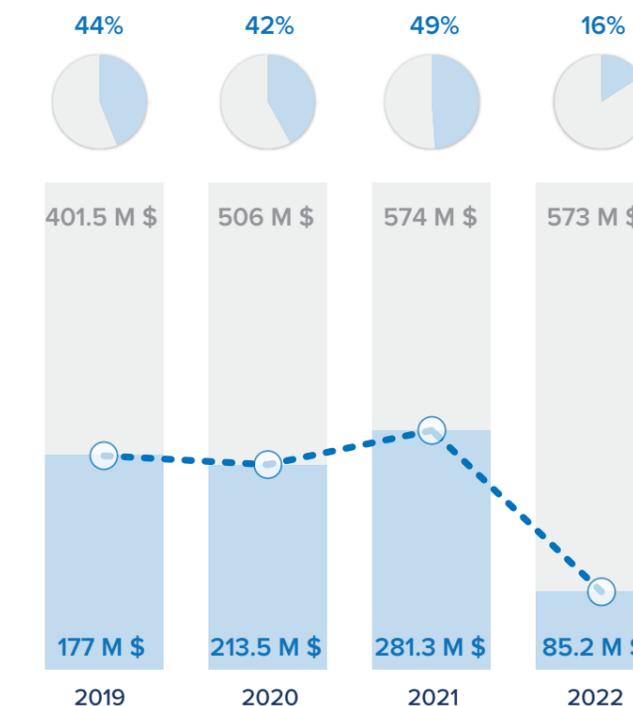
Total Refugees and Asylum-seekers in Sudan as of 30 June 2022

Funding Level

Funded **\$85.2M (16%)**

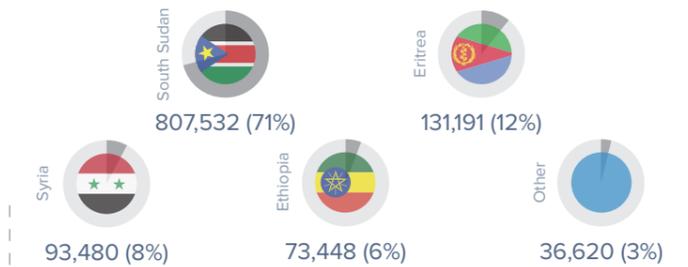


Funding Level 2018 - 2021²



² 2019-2021 funding levels display respective end-of-year funding, while mid-year funding levels are reported for 2022 in line with funding received to date.

Population by Country of Origin



List of Reporting Partners

- Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
- ALIGHT (ALIGHT)
- Al Manar Voluntary Organization (AMVO)
- Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development (AORD)
- Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD)
- CARE International Switzerland (CIS)
- Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
- Concern Worldwide (CWW)
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Global Aid Hand (GAH)
- Hope Sudan (HOPE)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- Jasmara Human Security Organization (JASMAR)
- Mercy Corps (MC)
- Mutawinat Benevolent Organization (MUTAWINAT)
- Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Plan International Sudan (PIS)
- Premiere Urgence International (PUI)
- Solidarités International (SI)
- Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
- World Health Organization (WHO)





UNHCR and partner, Norwegian Church Aid, distribute shelter materials to refugees at El Radoum settlement. Some 224 tents were supplied to new arrivals from the Central African Republic and South Sudan ahead of the rainy season. The community was also provided with tools to reinforce the tents against strong winds using locally available materials. South Darfur - Sudan. © UNHCR/BEHROOZ TALEB

2022

SUDAN

COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

MID-YEAR REPORT



Refugee
Consultation
Forum

For Feedback Please Contact:

Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF): SUDKHRCF@unhcr.org

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