

SUDAN SITUATION

1-8 June 2023



UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner (Operations) meeting with humanitarian partners and families who have arrived in Renk border point in South Sudan, fleeing conflict in Sudan. © UNHCR/Charlotte Hallqvist

Highlights

The conflict in Sudan is now in its eighth week with continued fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Over 1.8 million people are now displaced inside and outside Sudan since the conflict started.

On 8 June, Sudan [notified](#) the United Nations that it has declared Volker Perthes, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Sudan and head of the UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission, Sudan (UNITAMS), “persona non grata”. On 2 June, the UN Security Council, extended the UNITAMS mandate for six months.

During his visit to South Sudan this week, UNHCR’s Assistant High Commissioner for Operations, Raouf Mazou, [urged](#) the international community to not forget about the country, as the number of recorded new arrivals – the vast majority being South Sudanese returnees – surpassed the 100,000 mark.

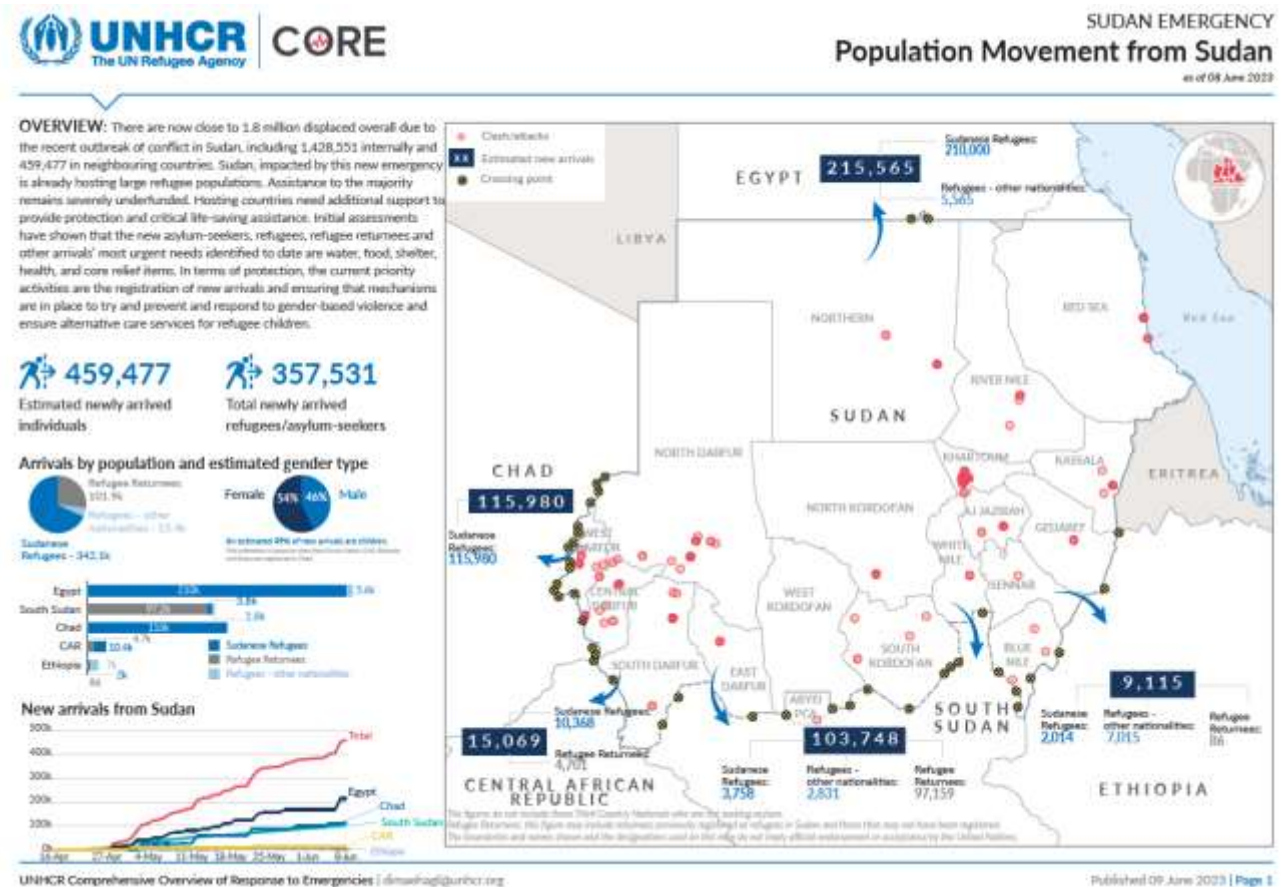
On 6 June, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi [expressed](#) shock and sadness over reports that at least 10 refugees living in Sudan died in an attack in Khartoum. “*All civilians are in danger in Sudan. Guns must be silenced if lives are to be saved and aid delivered*”, Grandi said.

On 1 June, UNHCR issued a [press release](#) expressing concerns about the safety and wellbeing of refugees who have been caught up in the conflict in Sudan, alongside other civilians, as humanitarian access remains limited, and reports of human rights abuses rise. While the number of refugees in Khartoum has reportedly significantly decreased to less than half of the pre-conflict total due to self-relocation both inside and outside of the country, and now stands at below 150,000, those still present face a dire situation, ranging from security issues to accessing food and basic services.

On 1 June, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United States released a [statement](#) indicating that discussions in Jeddah had been suspended. The facilitators stated that they were highly concerned with significant violations of the ceasefire. Additionally, on 1 June, the United States [announced](#) measures to promote accountability for the actions committed by SAF and RSF, including visa restrictions and [economic sanctions](#).

Resources

- The UNHCR *Operational Data Portal* (ODP) for the Sudan Situation is an information and data sharing platform, which provides daily updates on the refugee and returnee arrivals in Sudan's neighbouring countries: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation>
- UNHCR Sudan Dashboard: [Overview of refugees and asylum-seekers distribution and movement in Sudan](#) (as of 4 June 2023)
- The UNHCR *HELP site for refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan* provides information to individuals seeking information or support inside Sudan (in [English](#) and [Arabic](#)).
- UNHCR *Global Focus Sudan Operation page*
- UNHCR *Sudan Emergency website*



Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- Rotation of international staff to White Nile, Blue Nile, Kassala, Gedaref, and Red Sea states commenced on the first week of June. A UNHCR team remains deployed on mission to Wadi Halfa in the Northern state, on the Sudanese side of the border with Egypt.
- UNHCR, led by the Principal Situation Coordinator for Darfur continues to engage OCHA and counterparts in Chad in the establishment of common UN cross-border operations in order to respond to the humanitarian situation in Darfur.
- Deadly clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have continued in Sudan for 54 days.
- The number of displaced continues to grow with over 1.85 million people already displaced due to the fighting, including over 451,000 who have fled the country. According to IOM DTM as of 4 June, over 1.4 million are now internally displaced in Sudan.
- Internal movement within the country continued to be reported, an estimated 164,700 refugees have so far fled Khartoum, to White Nile (134,232), Port Sudan (16,000), Gedaref (6,082) and Kassala (3,461). UNHCR is undertaking registration where possible due to security reasons.
- UNHCR continues to receive reports that refugees who remain in Khartoum have been affected by shelling. Since the end of the latest ceasefire on 3 June, military activities have reportedly intensified.
- In Darfur, increasing lawlessness continued to be reported across all states. UNHCR is exploring, where security conditions allow, the possibility of the delivery of assistance to the affected populations.
- For the third week, Zalingei town and smaller towns such as Um Shalaya and Garsila in West Darfur remain under siege.

Updates by location

Khartoum

The situation in Khartoum remains volatile. An increase in shooting and airstrikes has been observed. Forced intrusions and lootings continued throughout the state. The collapse of the recent ceasefire has led to intensified clashes in Khartoum and casualties among refugees have been reported. The Congolese refugee community informed UNHCR that during the bombing of the market in Mayo in southern Khartoum, 18 individuals were reportedly killed including one Congolese refugee woman. In addition, casualties have been reported among South Sudanese refugees in Bahri where the injured persons have been taken to a nearby hospital.

Jazirah

In Medani, UNHCR supported 195 Congolese refugees with shelter and food assistance after they fled Khartoum following intensified military activities which led to the deaths of several refugees last week.

East Darfur

The reported increase in criminality, which has also led to deaths, is creating fear among the population.

In Abu Karinka locality where there are refugee communities, assessment is ongoing by the Ministry of Health and HAC amid reports of suspected measles cases. There is also a high rate of malnutrition with some 100 cases of severe malnutrition reported among the refugee population and 14 deaths due to malnutrition.

WFP continued to negotiate the release of a food consignment stuck in a SAF base. WFP has confirmed its capacity to provide half ration assistance for refugees if they are able to access food stocks that remain in the area.

Central Darfur

Parts of Central Darfur remain under siege. For the third week, Zalingei town and other smaller towns such as Um Shalaya and Garsila in West Darfur remain under siege with increased levels of looting targeting civilian residences. In other safer locations, humanitarian activities are slowly resuming as WFP was able to distribute food to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Golo, Rokero and Nertiti.

North Darfur

In North Darfur, the recent attack in Kutum linked to the death of an Arab leader has led to the number of deaths exceeding 100 individuals including 25 IDPs from Kassab Camp. The entire Kassab Camp is now displaced to other areas, with some individuals, particularly the wounded after the attack being transported to El Fasher. There has been a complete shutdown of public services in Kutum after the attack.

West Darfur

In West Darfur, communication networks are still not functioning. There are reports of people getting robbed on their way to Chad.

South Darfur

Health services have stopped in El Radoum refugee settlement due to the lack of medical supplies. Water supply has also been challenging in Al Amal (Al Mashaga) and El Radoum settlements due to fuel shortage. NFI assistance cannot be transported at the moment due to the heavy presence of armed criminals near the UNHCR and IOM warehouses.

Northern State

In Wadi Halfa, many Sudanese continue to face delays in entering Egypt. On 5 June, Sudanese authorities stopped accepting parents' passports with child endorsements to support the entry of children into Egypt. Egyptian border authorities have similarly started requiring separate passports for children. The remaining population in Wadi Halfa continues to seek UNHCR's support in advocating for a more open policy on access to Egypt.

There is also a trend of some families who had crossed over to Egypt returning to Sudan via Wadi Halfa after they reportedly have been unable to fund their continued stay in Egypt. Those returning report overcrowding at concentration locations, rising costs and some incidences of host community rejection in Egypt. Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in Wadi Halfa is coordinating with Egypt Red Crescent Society (RCS) and have set up a support system for those who are returning to assist with food and shelter for three days while they arrange their further movement into Sudan.

UNHCR's team in Wadi Halfa visited the alternate crossing point, Saras, about 40 kilometers from Wadi Halfa town at the ferry crossing point to Argeen where there is an Egyptian immigration access point. There is currently only one ferry operating and the operator has indicated a slow decrease in the numbers crossing to Egypt.

Two trucks with Non-Food Items (NFIs) have arrived in Wadi Halfa with distribution planned. Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has completed its consolidation of the gathering sites, from the earlier 29 sites to 16 sites. However, there are many smaller groups of people fleeing Khartoum in and around Wadi Halfa.

Gedaref

Some 200 refugees and asylum-seekers were relocated from Um Gulja to the camps in Gedaref. Due to the significant damage to the registration center in Um Rakuba wrought by the heavy storm on 29 May, verification and registration of refugees and asylum seekers who had arrived spontaneously at the camp from Khartoum has been temporarily put on hold while reconstruction work is underway.

UNHCR participated in the interagency rapid assessment on IDPs organized by IOM and OCHA.

Kassala

On 6 June, UNHCR and COR resumed registration and Refugee Status Determination (RSD) activities, which had been suspended by COR following the outbreak of the conflict in Sudan.

In Kassala and Gedaref, due to the heightened risks of smuggling and trafficking, community-based awareness raising efforts have been intensified through Telling the Real Story volunteers for widescale information dissemination on the dangers of smuggling and trafficking.

UNHCR is working with COR and partners to address the overcrowding in Shagarab camp caused by the recent influx of refugees and asylum seekers coming from unsafe areas.

Kordofan

Following intense clashes in El Obeid (North Kordofan) on 30 May, massive looting occurred the following days, affecting the UNHCR warehouse in El Obeid which was completely ransacked.

Blue Nile

Food distribution has been finalized by WFP in Camp 6. Additionally, WFP will distribute food rations for two months to the new arrivals who had arrived at Camp 6 spontaneously since the outbreak of the conflict.

UNHCR joined the local committee looking at the issue of refugee returns to Ethiopia in line with initiatives by the local government. A mission to Camp 6 is being planned to assess intentions for return.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- From 5-7 June, UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Operations, Raouf Mazou, visited South Sudan, including a visit to Gorom refugee camp near Juba, and to Renk and Malakal together with the RC/HC a.i., the head of OCHA, and several donor government representatives. During the mission he observed the operations on the ground and expressed appreciation to local government officials including the Governor for Upper Nile in Malakal and the Renk County Commissioner for the support to all humanitarian actors. Mr. Mazou also met with UN and NGO partners involved in the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) in both Renk and Juba.
- UNHCR and IOM are co-leading the response with the government, and together with partners are monitoring 27 border points across the country and have set up transit centres in key locations to provide vulnerable new arrivals with immediate life-saving support.
- On 6 June, a Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) state Government delegation led by the Deputy Governor visited the returnees' site in Wedweil to inform the returnees of Government's position that returnees should go to their places of origin. The returnees were informed that IOM will begin transportation of vulnerable families (224 households / 508 individuals) on 7 June.

As of 8 June, the cumulative number of arrivals recorded in South Sudan was 103,748 individuals, comprising of South Sudanese returnees (93%), Sudanese (3%), Eritrean (2%), and others including Somalis (2%).

Of the 103,748 individuals, nearly 76 per cent crossed through Joda/Renk in Upper Nile State; around 10 per cent crossed through Panakuach in Unity State / Ruweng Administrative Area; around 4 per cent through Kiir Adem in Northern Bahr el Ghazal; nearly 4 per cent through Abyei Amieth; and nearly 6 per cent through the other 12 border-crossing points.

Maban (Upper Nile)

Renk

Cumulatively, as of 8 June, 79,531 individuals had arrived and been recorded at the Joda border point.

Protection: International Medical Corps (IMC) and Oxfam will act as co-chairs of the Protection working group, which is looking into increasing GBV interventions following a recent safety audit.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM): Construction is progressing on the communal shelters being built by African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) with the first two blocks expected to be ready by 9 June.

Health: Renk county is developing a micro plan for mass measles vaccination. The target population will include all children (6 months to 15 years old) in Renk county. UNHCR's partner Relief International (RI) will be supporting at the transit centre for the vaccination while IOM will continue vaccination at the border.

Paloich

New Arrivals: According to updates from the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), the centre received about 17 land cruisers carrying new arrivals from Renk in the evening of 5 June. The exact number of new arrivals is not established.

Onward Movement: From 5–6 June, RRC relocated 223 returnees from the transit centre in Paloich to Juba on three planes, and 325 returnees were flown to Wau. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and RRC confirmed that they will continue to facilitate the onward movement of returnees by air from Paloich to their places of origin.

Water and Shelter: Solidarities will install a 15,000-litre water bladder connected to a tap stand at the transit centre, construct 10 blocks of emergency latrines of 20 stances and establish a mobile sanitation team for carrying out sensitization sessions on hygiene promotion.

RRC requested UNHCR to support with the construction of additional temporary shelters to protect the returnees and asylum-seekers from rains and bad weather, latrines, and bathrooms to enhance the hygiene and sanitation in the centre. Shelters and WASH facilities at the transit centre remain inadequate to accommodate the current number of returnees and asylum-seekers in Paloich.

Maban

UNHCR in Bunj continues to respond to the emergency, coordinating between Renk/Paloich and transportation of new arrivals twice a week to Maban refugee camps.

New Arrivals & Registration: Cumulatively, as of 6 June, the number of new arrivals at the Doro Camp was 740 households / 2,108 individuals.

Reception centre: The two reception centres still hold new arrivals awaiting final relocation to the demarcated plots.

Protection: UNHCR's protection partners continue to provide services through counselling of individuals, management of cases of GBV, Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) and children issues at both the reception centres and plot site.

Shelter/NFIs: From 5-6 June, 75 family tents were installed at the demarcated plots in block D and Hi jink in Doro Refugee Camp for the new arrivals.

WASH: As of 6 June, 12 households shared emergency latrines and 18 bathrooms were constructed.

Health and Nutrition: RI continued to screen medical cases, undertook referrals between the health centres using the ambulance, provided nutrition supplement such as CSB Plus Plus (con-soy blend) flour and Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for the new arrivals, especial children under 5 years old, lactating mothers, and pregnant women at the temporary reception centers.

Education: UNHCR's protection and education partner the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is developing an education in emergency programme for the newly arrived children and youth.

Malakal (Upper Nile)

The cumulative arrivals in Malakal are now 3,829 households / 17,606 individuals since the start of the influx from Sudan.

Asylum-Seekers: On 6 June, the cumulative number of asylum-seekers received in Malakal is 40 households / 66 individuals. A total of 12 asylum-seekers have expressed their intention of going to Maban. Based on a brief interview, their humanitarian concerns and needs are food, NFIs, shelter, and legal documentation.

AHC-O visit: UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Operations visited Malakal on 6 June and had a meeting with the Governor and other government officials to discuss the influx of refugee returnees from Sudan and the response, including the allocation of land by the government to those intending to remain in Malakal who don't have family land. The AHC-O also visited Malakal Transit/Reception site, service areas and had a brief discussion with a group of 10 returnees who expressed concerns regarding food, shelter, land and relief items.

Security: On 5 June, an incident occurred between returnees who wanted to move to Nasir and Ulang who had a disagreement on the arrangements for onward movement. The government intervened and deployed the police to control the situation.

Onward movement: From 5-6 June, a total 576 returnees were moved by two boats from Malakal Transit/Reception site to Jonglei state/Ayud (156 individuals) and Upper Nile state (420 individuals) at different locations: Nasir, Ulang, Akuba and Yakis. The government arranged the boats and IOM provided the fuel. The movement process was well organized compared to previous movements. IOM and UNHCR jointly conducted verification of the returnees who moved onward to their destinations of choice.

As of 6 June, a total of 3,628 individuals had been moved to Unity state (104 individuals to Fangak and 2,948 individuals to Bentiu), Upper Nile state (420 to Nasir, Ulang, Akuba), and Jonglei state (156 to Ayod) through onward transportation assistance by IOM and government (7 boats). Some returnees spontaneously moved to Malakal town and other locations in Upper Nile state such as Baliet and Naser but the numbers are unconfirmed.

Protection: As of 5 June, UNHCR has identified and referred 403 people with various vulnerabilities such as health, nutrition and disability, elderly at risk, unaccompanied and separated children, pregnant and lactating women, female-headed households, women and children at risk.

As of 6 June, a total of 229 Housing, Land and Property (HLP) cases have been identified at the site jointly by the Government committee, UNHCR, and partner HDC. The verification process of the documentation of lands/houses is being undertaken by the Government with the support of UNHCR and HDC.

IMC conducted group awareness sessions to sensitize the community on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and reporting mechanisms for sexual violence cases. Women and girls are also engaged in handicraft activities at Women and Girl Friendly Space (WGFS) operated by IMC at the site.

War Child Holland (WCH) and Plan International continue to organize activities for the children and counselling to the families on child protection risks, child loss, and services.

The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) continues to conduct group awareness sessions on safety measures regarding explosive substances.

Cash-Based Interventions (CBI): A total of 72 PSNs, including 44 children and 28 individuals with different vulnerabilities (female-headed households, women at risk, elderly, person with disability, serious medical condition) received cash assistance under case management support from the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and WCH.

Health: The IMC health and nutrition team continues to provide medical and nutrition assistance at the site.

Food: WFP completed food distribution to all the returnees who arrived by boat. Returnees who claimed to have arrived by road raised concerns that as of 6 June, they had not received food or any humanitarian assistance.

NFI: UNHCR distributed NFIs to 50 vulnerable families from 2 June. UNHCR will continue with NFI distribution to the remaining vulnerable families at the site. During a group discussion, returnees who remain at the site requested NFIs.

Jamjang (Unity | Ruweng Administrative Area)

Panakuach

New Arrivals: From 20 April to 6 June, the cumulative figures for Panakuach were 57 households / 88 individuals of refugees and asylum-seekers and a total of 2,139 households / 9,310 individuals of returnees.

Reception Site/Temporary Shelter: An additional shade is being added to expand the waiting area at the reception site. Temporary shelter area construction is expected to be completed within the week.

Health and nutrition: The International Rescue Committee (IRC) set up a comprehensive health desk including an emergency box with supplies for possible deliveries that may occur, while IOM maintain a basic screening desk.

Bentiu (Unity)

The general security situation remained calm across Unity State, with no major incident that disrupted the onward movement.

New Arrivals: As of 6 June, the cumulative figure of refugee returnees tracked through onward movement stands at 430 households / 4,279 individuals since the beginning of the influx from Sudan.

Transit Centre: A transit site plan has been developed. UNHCR in Bentiu will soon start construction and supply of marram as it will be difficult to do construction of walkways and raising the ground level of facilities if it rains heavily.

Food Security and Livelihoods: WFP and Welthungerhilfe (WHH) continued with verification at Rotriak and began food distribution.

Movement to final destinations: Road access between Bentiu and Mayom is cut off due to rains and poor road conditions. Returnees are stuck in Bentiu awaiting improvement of the situation.

Wau (NBeG | WBeG | Abyei AA)

On 6 June, a NBeG Government delegation led by the Deputy Governor visited the returnees' site in Wedweil to inform the returnees of Government's position that returnees should go to their places of origin. The returnees were informed that IOM would begin transportation of vulnerable families (224 households / 508 individuals) on 7 June.

Transit / Reception Centre: Columns for the ten communal shelters at the Wedweil transit site are in progress but at a slow pace. Fence work, roofing of a waiting shed and trusses fabrication for the registration point are both in progress.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) conducted a resistivity survey at two points for drilling boreholes. NCA will also fabricate four blocks of toilets and showers in both residential blocks. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is committed to do at least one bore hole and a few toilet blocks.

Concern Worldwide is committed to support soft interventions including hygiene promotion activities.

Protection: Three individuals reported GBV incidents to the protection team and NRC provided counselling. The provision of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) remains a gap at the site.

IRC has distributed 60 dignity kits to women in coordination with UNHCR and NRC.

Female asylum-seekers have raised a concern with NRC that the current food portion is not enough. They also reported that rice is not in their diet.

Shelter/NFIs: As of 4 June, a total of 513 asylum-seekers / refugee families at Wedweil site have received CRIs, with the next distribution scheduled for 7 June.

WASH: World Vision International (WVI) is supporting the emergency toilets at the existing refugee site in Wedweil but is facing difficulties in excavation due to hard strata.

Food Security and Livelihoods: NRC provided hot meals for 300 individuals at the Wedweil refugee site.

CHAD

Highlights

- As of 5 June, a total of 13,928 refugees have been relocated to existing camps where extensions and construction of basic amenities are ongoing to ensure they can accommodate new arrivals.
- Two new camps are being set up for relocation, to ensure basic services upon arrival of the refugees; 7,000 shelters are planned to be constructed in each site.
- The national polio vaccination campaign, organized by the Ministry of Health and including newly arrived refugee children, has started and so far 25,550 children were vaccinated.

As of 8 June, 115,980 new arrivals were counted, across the various arrival sites within the Ouaddai Sila, and Wadi Fira provinces. Most of the arrivals are women and children.

Two additional relocation sites have been identified (Arkoum and Zabout) and new camps are being setup, aiming at starting relocation there by mid-June.

Protection

UNHCR, with the support of its partner the Red Cross Chad, is conducting border and protection monitoring.

UNHCR have trained 149 members of the Chadian-Sudanese mixed forces based in Adre, Ouaddai province, on international protection and the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum.

Awareness raising sessions on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and fraud, as well as on types of gender-based violence and services available continue in collaboration with all partners working in the area including UNHCR's partners and other organizations. The sessions target refugees, host communities and local authorities.

Two safe spaces, one in Gaga camp and one in Borota site, have been set up to receive women at risk and survivors of gender-based violence and ensure they receive psychosocial support.

UNFPA provides post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits and dignity kits for women and girls.

The interagency protection monitoring systems (*Project 21*) continues and as of 1 June, a total of 2,183 households were interviewed across several villages in the Wadi Fira and Ouaddai provinces. The majority of those interviewed did not face any difficulties in accessing Chad. The main needs reported by the interviewed households were cooking utensils (15%), sleeping equipment (15%), household items (14%), personal hygiene items (13%), building materials (12%), and solar lamps/torches (11%).

Relocation

As of 5 June, 13,928 individuals (3,584 households) were relocated, through 43 convoys:

- 8,496 persons were relocated to Gaga and Farchana camps, in the Ouaddai province;
- 3,046 persons were relocated to Iridimi, Milé and Kounoungou camps, in the Wadi Fira province; and
- 2,386 were relocated to Goz Amir and Djabal camps, in the Sila province.

Core Relief Items (CRI)

Between 29 May and 2 June ACTED distributed 1,165 core relief items kits to refugees who were relocated.

As of 6 June, a total 16,600 refugee households have received CRI kits including blankets, mats, buckets, jerrycans, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, solar lamps and soap.

Between 30 May and 4 June, a total 7,053 households in Ademou, Sila province, received tarpaulin from UNHCR to help them cope with the first rains.

Food distribution

As of 5 June, a total of 85,282 new arrivals have received food assistance from WFP (58,853 in Ouaddai, 23,026 in Sila, and 3,403 in Wadi Fira).

In the beginning of June, UNHCR, through partner CRT, has provided more than 12,600 refugees with hot meals during their relocation exercise.

Health and nutrition

In the east of Chad, UNHCR, with the support of its partners IRC and ADES, and with WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, MSF France and MSF Holland, Première Urgence Internationale (PUI), ALIMA, and UNFPA are active in the health and nutrition sectors. As of 5 June, the following have been achieved:

- 15,650 medical consultations were conducted;
- 7,660 children were screened for malnutrition;
- World Vision has provided food nutrients for about 20,000 children;
- 20,139 children have been vaccinated against measles and 14,639 received deworming treatment;
- 25,550 refugee children were vaccinated against polio during the national polio campaign
- 81 deliveries were assisted;
- Health services will need to be strengthened in Zabout, Sila province, where the new camp is being prepared.

WASH

In the east of Chad UNHCR, with the support of its partners IRC, LMI, SECADEV, and with UNICEF, CARE, FLM, World Visions, ACF, ADRA, OXFAM and HELP TCHAD are working to improve WASH services.

A total of 385 latrines and 13 boreholes were constructed across the three provinces where refugees are arriving:

Wadi Fira province: 27 latrines were constructed in Mile and Kounoungou camps; a total of 150 latrines are planned to be built.

Ouaddai province: 214 latrines and showers blocks were constructed in the Gaga and Farchana camps; 625 are planned to be built.

Sila province: 144 latrines and showers blocks were constructed in Goz Amir and Djabal camps; 224 are planned to be built.

Shelter and infrastructures

In the east of Chad, UNHCR, with the support of its partners ADES and CRT, and with CARE and ACTED, are working to enhance the capacity of the relocation camps and supported the construction of over 2,500 shelters across the three receiving provinces where refugees are arriving:

Wadi Fira province: 200 emergency shelters were set up in Mile and Kounoungou camps out of 600 planned; 55 tents were set up in Kounoungou; three community sheds have been completed in Mile (1 in Kounoungou and 2 in Iridimi camps).

Ouaddai province:

A total of 1,865 shelters have now been completed in Gaga and Farchana camps, out of 3,200 planned. Seven community sheds are now ready in Gaga and four in Farchana camps.

Sila province: Approximately 500 shelters have been constructed in Djabal and Goz Amir camps. Additional land is needed to construct more shelters in the two camps.

For the two new relocation camps under preparation, Arkoum (Ouaddai) and Zabout (Sila), approximately 7,000 shelters are planned to be built in each camp.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- As of 5 June, UNHCR and partners have relocated 1,939 refugees and asylum-seekers to the Metema Transit Centre.
- UNHCR and partners have been developing a site that the local authorities have allocated in Kumer Kebele to host refugees and asylum-seekers longer term.
- Critical and essential activities in Gambella refugee camps resumed on 4 June but movements are subject to approval by the Area Security Committee (ASC). This includes the need for convoys and police escort for camps situated in the Itang district. Border monitoring missions to Pagak remain on hold.

Population movements

As of 8 June, 5,170 households / 9,115 individuals (63% Eritreans, 22% Sudanese, and 13% South Sudanese) have been screened by UNHCR and verified as new asylum-seekers/refugees or already recognized refugees in Sudan, including 86 Ethiopian refugee returnees. Of these, 81 per cent crossed through Metema, 11 per cent entered via the Kurmuk border point in the Benishangul-Gumuz region, and 8 per cent through Pagak/Burbiey in the Gambella region.

Out of the overall screened population, 40% had previously been registered as refugees in Sudan before their departure to Ethiopia, while 50 per cent are new asylum-seekers. A total of 2,014 Sudanese nationals have so far been identified needing international protection.

UNHCR and partners conducted a joint assessment mission to the Guba woreda of the Metekel zone, north of the Kurmuk border point, to verify reports of significant number of border crossings through an unofficial entry point. The local authorities reported the arrival of 7,981 Ethiopians from Sudan, but it is not yet verified whether there are any returning refugees among them.

Protection

As of 7 June, the total number of refugees and asylum-seekers verified at the Metema border point is 6,875 individuals, of which 80 per cent are Eritreans.

Refugees and asylum-seekers continue to benefit from protection counseling and guidance at the entry point and at the Metema Transit Centre and are referred to relevant partners for available services. Key protection issues reported include medical, resettlement and relocation requests, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and child protection.

A total of 24 vulnerable women and girls, including six GBV survivors, have been identified through protection monitoring by UNHCR's partner, the Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC). They were all provided with dignity kits and psychological first aid, and subsequently referred to relevant service providers in Metema. Since the beginning of the influx from Sudan, 42 GBV cases have been reported in that area. DICAC continues to conduct awareness raising sessions on GBV prevention and referral mechanisms.

A total of 44 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) have been recorded at the Metema border. They are receiving the necessary support from the relevant partners.

WASH

Eight hygiene promoters have been recruited to carry out hygiene awareness and promotion activities at the transit centre in Metema.

Site development and shelter

As of 5 June, UNHCR and partners had relocated 1,939 refugees and asylum-seekers to the Metema Transit Centre.

At the same time, UNHCR and partners have been developing a site that the local authorities have allocated in Kumer Kebele to host refugees and asylum-seekers on a longer-term basis.

Access to refugees/IDPs

Out of the 132 Eritrean asylum-seekers and refugees who had arrived through the Kurmuk border, 81 are still confined in the Kurmuk Transit Centre due to movement restrictions imposed on this population by the authorities.

UNHCR has access to the group and is following up on their situation. The remaining 51 spontaneously left the site at different times, with reports that three of them were detained in the Oromia region for allegedly holding fake Ethiopian ID cards. UNHCR is following up with the authorities.

Screening and registration

On 6 June, the screening and registration of new arrivals resumed at the Nguenyiel Camp in Gambella. In total, 106 households / 530 individuals had been registered, all currently hosted in Nguenyiel, Tierkidi, Kule and Jewi camps.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Highlights

- Refugees are staying with host families, or in spontaneous camps and in schools in Am-Dafock. The majority are women and children.
- In total, 7,969 individuals (1,919 households) have been registered biometrically. Registration continues despite the difficulties posed by the remote location, lack of communication and infrastructure.
- Priority needs are food assistance and access to core relief item. UNHCR and partners are working to provide protection and assistance.
- UNHCR leads coordination efforts in Bangui, in close collaborations with the Commission National des Refugies (CNR), and daily coordination meetings with local authorities and partners take place in Am-Dafock.
- On 29 May, relocation began to a safer site away from the border.

An estimated number of 15,069 persons have arrived in CAR from Sudan, including over 10,638 Sudanese refugees and approximately 4,701 Central African refugee returnees. They are staying with host families or settled in spontaneous camps, as well as schools in Am-Dafock. The majority are women and children. Given the fragile security situation at the border, relocation to safer areas is crucial, and it started on 29 May and is ongoing.

UNHCR and partners are responding to protect and provide assistance to the Sudanese refugees and Central African refugee returnees arriving in Am Dafock. Immediate needs at the arrival area, as identified through assessments, include food assistance and access to core relief items.

Coordination efforts are led by UNHCR in Bangui, in collaboration with the Commission National des Refugies (CNR), and daily coordination meetings are held with local authorities and partners in Am-Dafock. On 29 May, the relocations exercise to a safer site located at about 2km from Birao, started. Convoys are escorted by MINUSCA and UNHCR staff and medical personnel are accompanying them. Protection teams including staff from UNHCR, CNR and INTERSOS are present in Am-Dafock and in Birao to oversee departure and arrival of the convoys.

All those relocated will be vaccinated against measles prior to their departure from Am-Dafock.

Construction works for family shelters, latrines and showers are ongoing. Priority for relocation is given to biometrically registered refugees and to the most vulnerable ones.

Registration

A total of 7,969 persons (1,919 households) have gone through biometric registration at the transit site.

Relocation

As of 6 June, 346 individuals were relocated to the identified site, located at about 2 km from Birao.

CNR, with the support of the UNHCR and its partner INTERSOS, will conduct awareness raising sessions on the relocation exercise among the displaced and the host communities.

WFP is providing hot meals to arrivals at the Birao transit centre prior to the transfers to family shelters. UNHCR's partner NOURRIR will support food distribution.

Protection

UNHCR and partners held training sessions on International Refugee Protection for local authorities and community leaders in Am-Dafock, aiming at enhancing refugees' protection space. A total of 43 people took part in this session.

A training session on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) has also been organised for the humanitarian actors.

Health and nutrition

UNHCR and NOURRIR are coordinating medical and health activities in Am-Dafock, where medical screening is ongoing, along with measles vaccinations.

Two health centres are managed by MSF and IMC at the relocation site.

WASH

Three water distribution ramps were set up by the NGO Triangle (TGH), with funds from UNICEF, to support the previously installed water bladder at the relocation site.

Demarcation of spaces was carried out for the construction of 30 latrines by ACTED, through UNICEF funds.

Shelter

11 community sheds and 16 latrines have been built on the relocation site by Triangle and NOURRIR has built 36 family shelters.

Core Relief Items (CRIs)

CRIs distributions to new arrivals continue. So far, 311 refugee households and 187 returnee households have received CRIs kits including blankets, jerrycans, buckets, sleeping mats, kitchen set and mosquito nets. Distributions will continue upon the arrival of the refugees at the relocation site.

In addition, 619 dignity kits were distributed by UNHCR over the past few days, and information sessions on the use of the kits were carried out.

ACTED has distributed about 1,000 core relief item kits in Am-Dafock.

EGYPT

Highlights

- As of 7 June, 215,565 people have entered Egypt from Sudan since 15 April, according to figures received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs (MFA).
- The latest number of third-country nationals crossing from Sudan into Egypt is 5,565 (28 May).
- Visa restrictions on entry into Egypt raise concerns among new arrivals.
- New enforcement procedures for admissions were put in place as of 1 June, stating that Sudanese new arrivals will be given a month/single entry visa to Egypt, as opposed to six months/multiple entries. On 7 June, UNHCR received information on further visa restrictions on entry into Egypt. Anyone wishing to enter Egypt irrespective of age and gender will now require a visa. The development has led to many people, mostly women and children, rushing to the border to enter Egypt before the imposition of the new rules on 10 June.
- Egypt signals a major development in their refugee policy.
- On 7 June, the Government of Egypt announced that the Cabinet had passed a new draft law on asylum-seekers. While few details of the law are currently available, UNHCR understands that it would require all asylum-seekers to register directly with the Government.
- As of 5 June, one fifth of all new Sudanese arrivals who had approached UNHCR for international protection since the beginning of the crisis have been registered.
- UNHCR hopes to expand its registration activities to southern Egypt and has started mapping areas dense with new Sudanese arrivals in the Aswan area to prepare for possible mobile registration.

- UNHCR completed the installation of two large portable tents at Qustol crossing. The structures will help UNHCR and Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) scale-up their activities, operationalize information desks, and deliver psychosocial support services, among others.

Protection

UNHCR continues to receive reports regarding difficult journeys to Egypt and have thus increased its protection counselling activities by 174 per cent over the past week. Almost all those counselled by UNHCR are at risk or present specific needs, with 55 per cent having reported homelessness – unaccompanied and separated minors being at particular risk - or difficult host family conditions and 39 per cent with serious medical issues.

One of the needs most consistently communicated to UNHCR by new Sudanese arrivals has been securing dignified and suitable accommodation. In response, UNHCR community-based protection team is currently assessing the situation and identifying the main challenges, e.g., a rise in average monthly rent in Aswan from USD 40 to USD 160, to share info with other partners and help refugees and asylum-seekers meet their needs.

UNHCR continues to engage with community leaders and community-based organizations to better assess the needs of new arrivals and adapt the emergency response according to the pressing needs being identified. UNHCR met with representatives of community-based organizations providing medications and shelter to Sudanese newly arrivals. Possible areas of cooperation with UNHCR include mental and psychosocial support for children, women and elderly men who recently arrived in Egypt and are struggling with psychological distress and trauma.

Registration

As of 8 June, almost 15,000 individuals have approached UNHCR and have been given registration appointments. Among them, 25 per cent have been registered with UNHCR. The figures of registered new arrivals have risen substantially over the past week – up by 10 per cent - as UNHCR continues to allocate extra staff to the frontline and expand its surge response. More than 85 per cent of those newly registered are Sudanese, according to a sample of those undergoing registration with UNHCR. UNHCR aims at expanding its registration activities to southern Egypt and has started mapping areas with new Sudanese arrivals in Aswan to put in place possible mobile registration.

Cash assistance

UNHCR continues to distribute emergency cash assistance to new arrivals from Sudan. As of 8 June, 802 of the most vulnerable newly arrived families, comprising 1,864 individuals, have benefitted from the emergency cash assistance programme.

Core Relief Items (CRI)

UNHCR completed the installation of two rub halls in Qustol border crossing. The structures will help UNHCR and its partner the Egyptian Red Cross (ERC) scale up their activities, operationalize information desks, and deliver psychosocial support services, among others. A third rub hall is being installed in the zone in between the Egyptian and Sudanese border, to serve as a space for asylum-seekers to rest due to the long waiting hours prior to admission. A fourth is due to be installed in Argeen. In addition, UNHCR has delivered 625,560 water bottles, 160,000 hygiene kits, and 80,000 sanitary napkins to new arrivals, and nine commercial fridges, 15 family tents, 50 office chairs, 30 tablets, and 95 waiting benches to partner ERC.

Main needs and gaps

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

Coordination

UNHCR is strengthening its engagement and coordination leadership with partners in Cairo as well as in the south and border areas, while continuing to engage local authorities and community-based organisations to assess the needs and scope of the response. Two technical inter-sector working groups (ISWG), one in Aswan and one in

Cairo, continue to meet on a weekly basis to report any issue that needs the attention of the inter-agency working group.

During the last ISWG meeting, a nationwide referral pathways mechanism has been endorsed by the gender-based violence (GBV) sub-sector. The referral pathways mechanism establishes a first entry point for urgent medical care, aimed at providing immediate support to gender-based violence survivors and victims of sexual violence. After initial assistance, survivors are referred for case management, where their cases are identified, assessed, and referred to the appropriate and available services, such as mental health and psychosocial support, legal or health services.

A few highlights regarding the inter-agency coordination mechanisms and operational delivery under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) are the following:

- Since 15 April, UNHCR, UNFPA and partners CARE and Youth and Development Consultancy Institute in Egypt (ETIJAH), in close coordination with the Minister of Youth and Sports (MoYS), have assisted GBV cases in Aswan and Cairo. Among those are Sudanese and third country nationals from South Sudan and Eritrea. Their most frequent requests are safe relocation, fast-tracked registration, and psychosocial support.
- Two psychosocial support and child-friendly spaces are operational at Qustol and Argeen with psychological first aid and psychologists present in both locations. UNICEF has established four child friendly spaces – one in Karkar bus station and three in Aswan, and eight family clubs in Primary Health Care Units in cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP).
- IOM reported that over 3,200 Sudanese have approached its offices enquiring for assistance. IOM is liaising within the Protection Working group to be able to identify vulnerabilities and specific needs and refer those individuals to appropriate available services.
- As the lead of the food security response, WFP has already assisted 10,000 individuals with ready-to-eat (RTE) food, fortified emergency food, and cash assistance.

Response Plans and Funding

➤ **Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP)**

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



➤ **Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)**

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

➤ **UNHCR Supplementary Appeal for the Sudan Emergency**

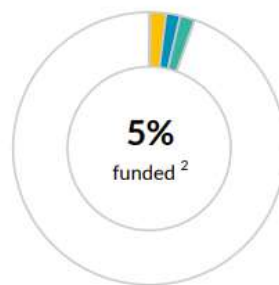
In line with the inter-agency plans, UNHCR has published a [Supplementary Appeal](#), which outlines the agency’s increased financial needs for the Sudan Situation emergency response with a financial requirement of **USD 253.9 million** for six months (May-October 2023).



FUNDING UPDATE | 2023

\$253.9 million

UNHCR's financial requirements 2023 ¹



SUDAN SITUATION

as of 1 June 2023



CONTRIBUTIONS ³ | USD

	■ Unearmarked	■ Softly earmarked	■ Earmarked	■ Tightly earmarked	Total
Denmark	-	2,272,383	-	-	2,272,383
Private donors Germany	-	548,847	-	-	548,847
Other private donors	-	172,575	-	-	172,575
Sub-total	-	2,993,806	-	-	2,993,806
Indicative allocation of funds and adjustments	4,429,302	1,242,803	4,721,692	387,299	10,781,095
Total	4,429,302	4,236,608	4,721,692	387,299	13,774,901

The financial requirements of the Sudan Situation include requirements in CAR, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan. As of 1 June 2023, the total funding amount of \$13,774,901 (5%), leaving an indicative funding gap of \$240,160,899 (95% of the financial requirements).

Contacts – Joyce Munyao-Mbithi - Senior Donor Relations Officer, Regional Bureau for the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes (munyao@unhcr.org); Kabami Kalumiya - Reporting Officer, Regional Bureau for the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes (kalumiya@unhcr.org).