UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

SUDAN EMERGENCY

UNHCR SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL

MAY – OCTOBER 2023

REVISED JUNE 2023

Hundreds of Sudanese refugees wait for a food distribution, Kufrun site, Ouaddai region, Chad | © UNHCR/Colin Delfosse

Cover photo: A family stands at the Joda border point in Renk, South Sudan. They are among thousands, mainly South Sudanese returnees, who have crossed the border after fleeing the violence in Sudan | © UNHCR/Charlotte Hallqvist

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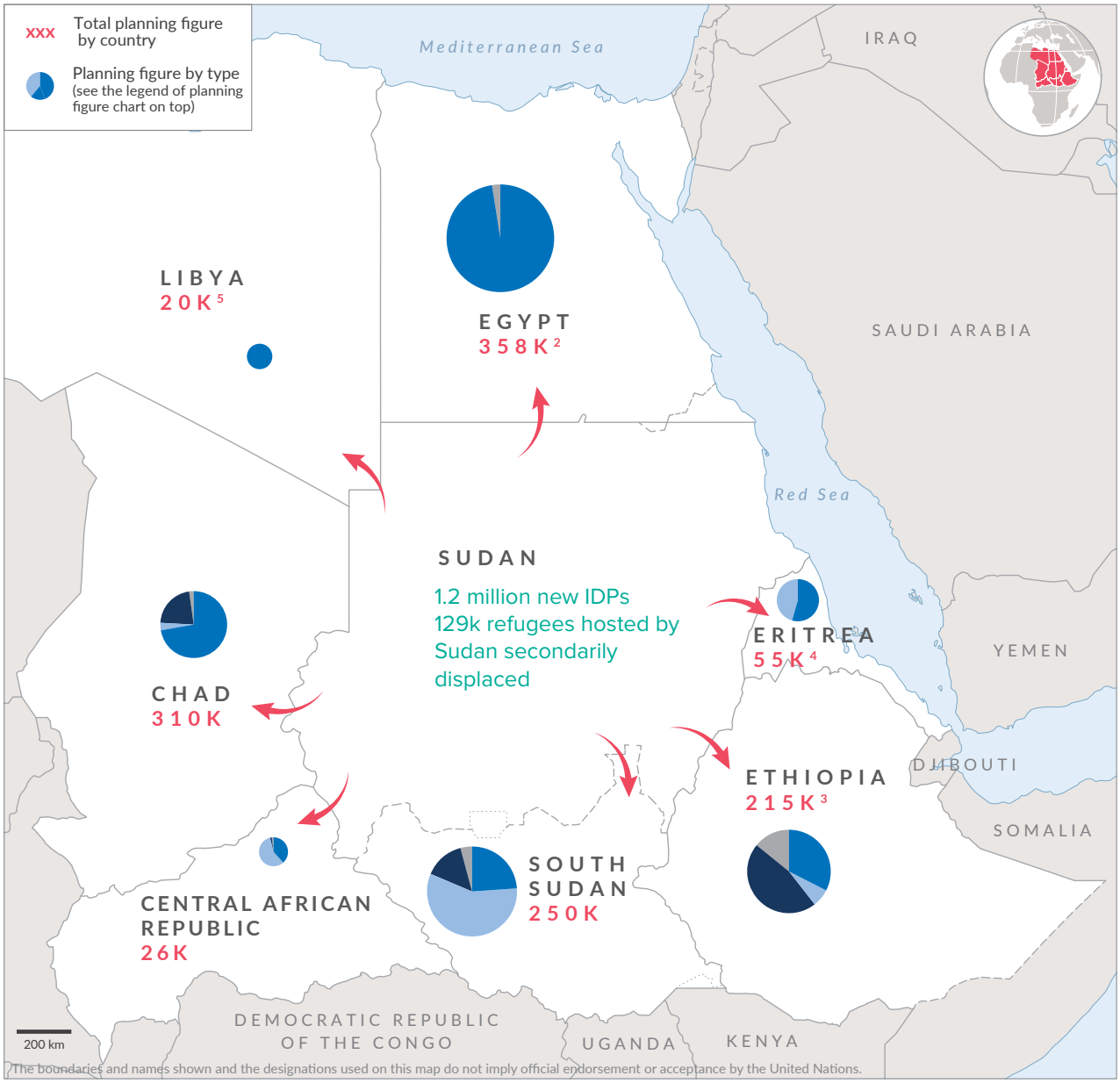
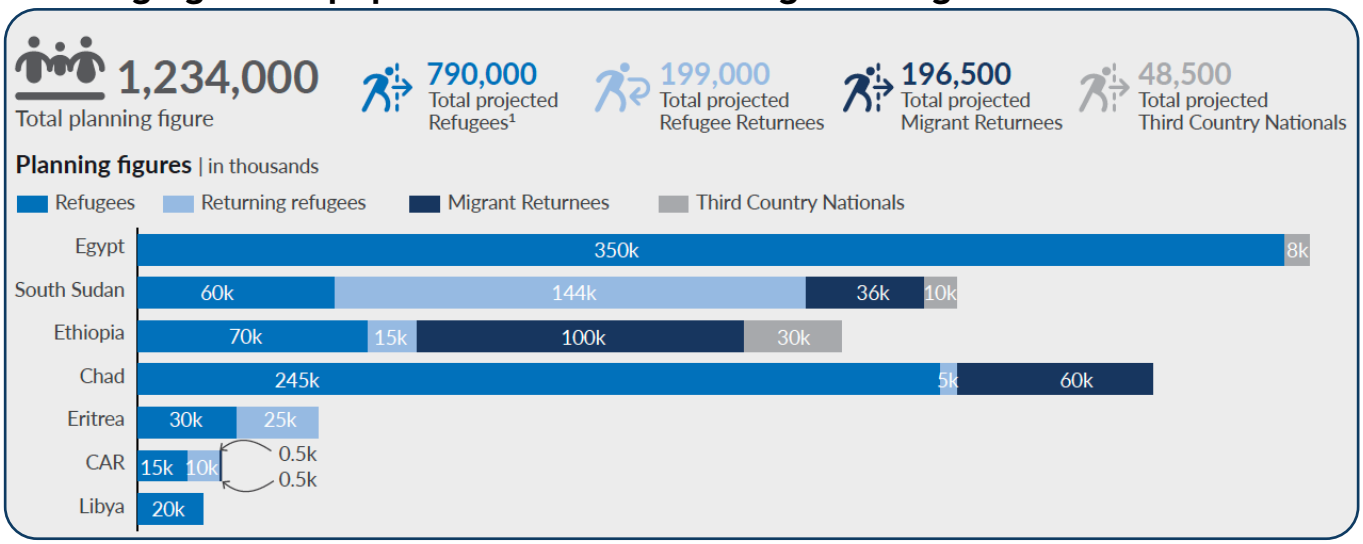

XXX Total planning figure by country
Planning figure by type (see the legend of planning figure chart on top)
Mediterranean Sea
IRAQ
LIBYA
20K[5]
EGYPT
358K[2]
SAUDI ARABIA
Red Sea
SUDAN
1.2 million new IDPs
129k refugees hosted by Sudan secondarily displaced
ERITREA
55K[4]
YEMEN
CHAD
310K
ETHIOPIA
215K[3]
DJIBOUTI
SOMALIA
SOUTH SUDAN
250K
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
26K
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
UGANDA
KENYA
200 km
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Overview

UNHCR's financial requirements for the emergency total $277.3 million. This includes an amount reallocated from ExCom-approved requirements totalling $114.5 million and supplementary needs of $162.8 million for a response that will prioritize urgently needed humanitarian assistance. These supplementary needs come in addition to the existing requirements for the concerned operations which already amounted to $1.421 billion in 2023.

Planning figure for populations affected in neighbouring countries



Planning figure for UNHCR's response in Sudan

1.2 million new IDPs

129,000 refugees hosted by Sudan secondarily displaced

[1] This figure includes Sudanese Refugees and others who were themselves refugees in Sudan now fleeing into neighbouring countries.
[2] IOM projects 30,000 TCNs of which 8,000 will be assisted under the RRP.
[3] The needs for 100K Ethiopian migrant returnees and 30K third country nationals in Ethiopia are not budgeted in this plan, they are reflected in the IOM Response Overview to the Sudan Crisis and Neighbouring Countries.
[4] The figures included here for Eritrea are for contingency planning however financial and operational requirements are not included in this appeal.
[5] The figures included here for Libya are for contingency planning however financial and operational requirements are not included in this appeal. The total number represents all categories of people combined.
Sources: UNHCR, IOM, Government

Main developments in the emergency

On 15 April, fighting erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF). The fighting has been centred in Khartoum, but other parts of the country such as Darfur have not been spared. Despite repeated ceasefire agreements, hostilities have persisted, with the toll of dead and injured – mostly civilians – increasing. The humanitarian situation is dire due to shortages of food, water and fuel, limited communications and electricity, and skyrocketing prices. The increased cost of fuel and transport is making it increasingly difficult for people to leave conflict-affected areas. Health care has also been critically affected, with facilities attacked and severe shortages of medicines and vital supplies. Because of the fighting, many aid agencies including UNHCR and its partners have been forced to temporarily pause activities in some locations, with knock-on effects on people relying on humanitarian assistance and protection to survive.

The clashes are adding another layer of complexity to an already challenging humanitarian situation in Sudan, where almost 16 million people were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance of some kind in 2023 before this crisis. Sudan hosted over 1 million refugees, the second highest refugee population in Africa, mainly from South Sudan, Eritrea, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Ethiopia, but also from the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad and Yemen. There were also 3.7 million IDPs, displaced by waves of conflict over the past several years. More than 800,000 Sudanese had fled the country and were refugees, mainly in Chad, South Sudan, Egypt, the CAR and Ethiopia.

The current fighting has already displaced over 1.67 million people inside Sudan. In addition, over 475,0002 refugees and refugee returnees have left Sudan. Among those fleeing are South Sudanese returning home in adverse conditions and others who were themselves refugees in Sudan now fleeing into neighbouring countries. The most significant cross-border movements so far have been Sudanese refugees arriving in Chad and Egypt, South Sudanese returning to South Sudan and Chadians returning to Chad.

This includes more than 115,000 new refugee arrivals in Chad, surpassing the initial six-month planning figure of 100,000 in less than two months, and leading to the updated planning figures and financial needs for Chad presented in this revised appeal.

It also includes 118,700 returnees and refugees in South Sudan, 210,000 Sudanese who have crossed into Egypt, in addition to more than 5,500 refugees of other nationalities, and over 10,300 refugee arrivals and 4,700 refugee returnees in CAR. Ethiopia has so far seen the arrival of some 12,000 refugees, the majority of whom are Eritrean followed by Sudanese. In Libya and Eritrea contingency planning is ongoing for a comparatively smaller number of arrivals. The latest data on the number of refugee and refugee returnee arrivals can be found on UNHCR's Operational data portal. Without a resolution to the crisis, more people will be forced to flee in search of safety and basic assistance.

In Sudan, UNHCR is planning to respond to a projected 1.2 million new IDPs, and an estimated 129,000 refugees hosted by Sudan facing secondary displacement within the country. In countries neighbouring Sudan, in consultation with the concerned Governments and partners, UNHCR has been undertaking coordinated response planning for new arrivals (refugees, returning refugees and others, including third country nationals) to the CAR, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan, and contingency planning for Eritrea and Libya, arriving at the current planning figure of 1,234,000 people fleeing to these countries by October 2023. Of these, 790,000 would be Sudanese refugees and refugees of other nationalities, and 199,000 would be refugee returnees. There will also be a smaller number of third country nationals who are seeking safety. These figures are not predictions but projections used for financial and operational planning.

UNHCR is working closely with IOM at numerous border crossings to help all people fleeing Sudan, register those in need of protection, identify the most vulnerable and help determine the different population groups leaving the country.

Priorities and objectives for meeting urgent humantiarian needs

UNHCR and its partners are prioritizing the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection, in collaboration with national authorities and the humanitarian community while undertaking contingency and response planning to be able to protect and assist additional new arrivals. To scale up activities to address the rapidly growing needs on the ground, UNHCR has declared a Level 2 emergency for the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan.

Within **Sudan**:

- Provide timely and life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance for refugees and asylum seekers hosted by Sudan who are secondarily displaced within the country, including registration and documentation, expansion of existing refugee camps and settlements, specialized protection interventions and other services.
- Provide timely and life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance for new internally displaced populations, including protection services, shelter and non-food items, with a specific focus on the most vulnerable and those most at risk.

In **neighbouring countries**, UNHCR will support government-led efforts to address the protection and urgent needs of refugees (Sudanese refugees, refugees of other nationalities hosted in Sudan), and returnees:

- Support host countries to ensure access to territory and asylum for all individuals in need of international protection, in line with their situation, and in compliance with the principle of non-refoulement and of the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum.
- Support host countries to provide timely and life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance for all those fleeing Sudan, with a specific focus on the most vulnerable and those most at risk.
- Identify persons with specific protection needs and in vulnerable situations and provide specialized protection interventions and other services.

Cross cutting priorities:

- Accountability to affected populations: programming decisions and actions will be responsive to the expressed priorities, needs, capacities and views of all refugees, returnees and others.
- All interventions will be designed, implemented, and monitored through rights-based, community-based and Age Gender Diversity approaches. A special focus will be on the needs of persons with disabilities and elderly persons, who make up considerable percentages of any affected population.
- Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse is an integral and cross-cutting component of activities and will be mainstreamed across the response for refugees, returnees and third country nationals.
- Localisation, involving local participation and the voices of local actors in shaping efforts to find more predictable and inclusive solutions to the plight of refugees is essential.
- Strengthen efforts to make programming climate-smart and environmentally sound.

Coordination and partnerships

UNHCR is working with over 140 inter-agency partners in the response.

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, UNHCR is facilitating coordination mechanisms in each country with the aim to support the host government, ensure a multistakeholder approach and lay the groundwork for solutions from the start. The implementation of the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan will be done in line with the Refugee Coordination Model in close collaboration with inter-agency partners and other stakeholders. Coordination mechanisms in some countries will need to be strengthened with the set-up of specific inter-agency refugee coordination fora to help steer the immediate response and ensure information sharing with all partners.

UNHCR leads the Protection cluster and the Shelter/NFI cluster in Sudan and will continue coordination and advocacy with the authorities.

Supplementary appeal budget

UNHCR's requirements for new needs stemming from this emergency amount to $277.3 million for six months.

The operational and coordination environment is complex, spanning six UNHCR country operations and three of UNHCR's regional bureaux. Operations in Sudan and neighbouring countries are already hosting large pre-existing refugee and IDP populations and are severely underfunded, with this new emergency creating significant additional needs.

UNHCR's new needs of $277.3 million are within the Interagency Sudan Situation RRP as updated on 19 June 2023 and the revised Sudan HRP released on 17 May 2023.

	All figures USD				
	Existing Budget*	Reallocated from Existing Budget	Supplementary Budget	Total Requirements for this Supplementary Appeal (B + C)	Revised Budget (A + C)
Country	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]
Ethiopia	412,349,780	19,472,510	19,300,000	38,772,510	431,649,780
Sudan	396,214,424	34,428,147	18,000,000	52,428,147	414,214,424
South Sudan	222,367,507	19,595,508	24,887,995	44,483,503	247,255,502
East Horn and Great Lakes	**1,030,931,711**	**73,496,165**	**62,187,995**	**135,684,160**	**1,093,119,706**
Central African Republic	86,684,535	5,200,000	15,403,969	20,603,969	102,088,504
Chad**	172,510,729	30,820,076	65,040,454	95,860,530	237,551,183
West and Central Africa	**259,195,264**	**36,020,076**	**80,444,423**	**116,464,499**	**339,639,687**
Egypt	131,212,176	5,006,043	20,200,000	25,206,043	151,412,176
North Africa	**131,212,176**	**5,006,043**	**20,200,000**	**25,206,043**	**151,412,176**
TOTAL	**1,421,339,151**	**114,522,284**	**162,832,418**	**277,354,702**	**1,584,171,569**

* Existing needs include Excom-approved budget (and, in the case of Ethiopia, previous supplementary budget for the 2023 Ethiopia Emergency Appeal)

**This June 2023 revision of the Supplementary Appeal includes updated requirements for Chad in light of the upward revision of the planning figure for refugee arrivals.

The importance of flexible funding

Flexible funds help UNHCR to kick-start an emergency response, bolster forgotten or under-resourced crises, and implement programmes to their full extent. They also enable UNHCR to plan and manage resources efficiently and effectively, contributing to the collective success in every life that is transformed and saved.

The humanitarian response in Sudan, Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan was significantly underfunded at the start of the fighting on 15 April – none of the UNHCR operations in these countries had funding covering more than 15% of needs.

Without flexible funding, this first phase of the emergency response, which has seen thousands of core relief items and health kits, essential shelter supplies and protection assistance delivered to households, would have struggled to get off the ground. Field teams would not have been immediately deployed to border crossing points to organize the reception of new arrivals.

Flexible funding will remain vital as the response develops, and as protection and assistance needs such as counselling and information sharing, documentation and restoration of family links become clearer.

To all donors, especially those who provide funding that is flexible and not earmarked for a particular use, UNHCR extends its most sincere thanks.

UNHCR pre-registering recently arrived Sudanese asylum-seekers. Some 60,000 people have so far fled violence and insecurity in the Darfur region into Chad | © UNHCR/Colin Delfosse

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For more information

Visit Global Focus, UNHCR's main operational reporting portal for donors and other key partners. The site provides an overview of the protection risks that refugees and other populations of concern to UNHCR face across the world, as well as regularly updated information about programmes, operations, financial requirements, funding levels and donor contributions.

Regional refugee response plan
Sudan data portal page
Global Focus Sudan operation page

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