

SUDAN SITUATION

11-17 January 2024



A Refugees from Sudan with her baby in a refugee housing unit in Alacha, eastern Chad after relocating from a makeshift shelter at the border ©UNHCR Chad

Highlights

Ongoing clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have continued since the outbreak of conflict in April 2023.

The Sudanese army and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) has engaged in intense combat on in the vicinity of the Corps of Engineers in Omdurman, thereby prolonging the nearly nine-month-long conflict in the country.

On 18 January, an extraordinary IGAD Heads of State Summit called by Djibouti President and IGAD Chair Ismail Omar Guelleh will take place in Uganda. The extraordinary [summit](#) will discuss the ongoing conflict in Sudan in addition to the recent dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia. The Sudanese government has withdrawn from the summit stating more extensive discussions cannot occur until President Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemetti) have a face-to-face meeting to address urgent issues.

On 13 January, UNHCR led an inter-agency cross-border mission from Chad to Kreneik in West Darfur to conduct a protection assessment in response to persistent reports of significant restrictions on freedom of movement and other protection concerns.

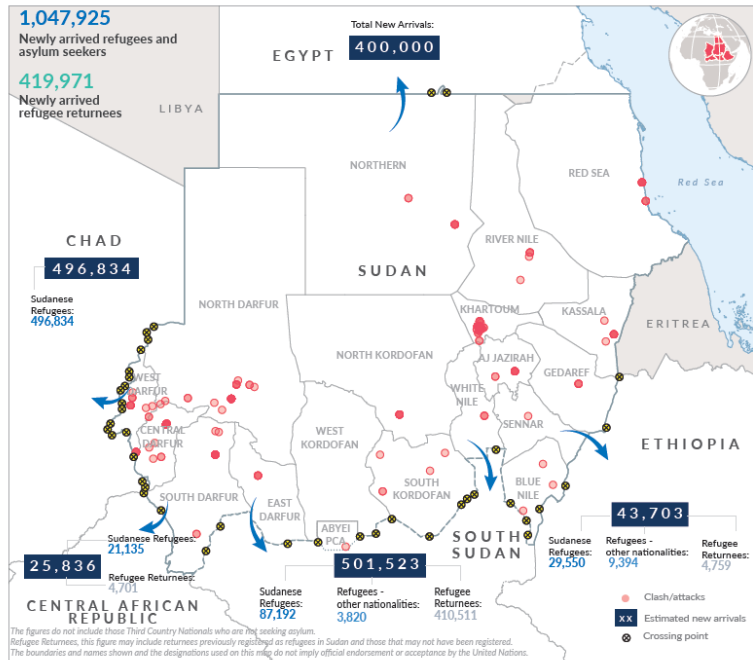
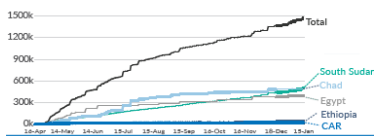
OVERVIEW: There are now 7.7 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 6 million internally and 1.47 million in neighbouring countries. Sudan and neighbouring countries were already hosting large refugee populations before this new emergency and require additional support to provide protection and critical life-saving assistance, including for those who have been secondarily displaced within Sudan. Urgent needs include water, food, shelter, health, and core relief items. The current priority activities are the registration of new arrivals, relocation away from border areas, identification of especially vulnerable families and persons with specific needs, and putting mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and ensure alternative care services for unaccompanied refugee children.

7,699,329 Forcibly Displaced
6,036,176 New IDPs in Sudan
1,467,896 Newly arrived refugees, asylum seekers and returnees
195,257 Self-relocated Refugees in Sudan

Arrivals by population and estimated gender type



New arrivals from Sudan



Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- In Gedaref, humanitarian partners continue to face access constraints because of denial and delayed approvals of travel permits to enter refugee camps. This is affecting the delivery of protection and assistance to the refugee population as partners are compelled to cancel or postpone planned activities.
- It has been reported by OCHA and Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) that a total of 1,050 households were displaced to Damazine, Blue Nile State from Wad-Madani Al-Jazeera State following the escalation in conflict in mid-December. Some of the households are hosted by the local community in El-Roseries Locality, while others are accommodated in Damazine Locality. Among the internally displaced people (IDPs), some have no relatives in Damazine, therefore gathering points have been opened at Damazine Schools authorized by the Blue Nile Government through HAC. All the gathering points are managed and supported by the Blue Nile communities.
- UNHCR, WFP, and UNICEF appreciated the efforts by the West Darfur Wali and HAC Commissioner in El Geneina in facilitating cross-border personnel and supplies transfers during the reporting week. The humanitarian leadership and donors in Port Sudan acknowledge the success of the Sudan-Chad cross-border activities and are contemplating expanding to the north, south, and east of Darfur, according to information received by the authorities. The Wali

pledged to help subsequent cross-border movements into these States via Adre to El Geneina. West Darfur has many fgaps to ensure life saving assistance which need additional funding,

Population Movement and Registration

On 9 January, approximately 50 households were displaced from Abu Shouk and Al Salam IDP camps to western neighborhoods within EIFasher in North Darfur following clashes..

In White Nile State, the local government has restricted the movement of South Sudanese in and out of the camps, reportedly to curb any refugee involvement in the conflict. At present only medical referrals are allowed. UNHCR is discussing with the authorities how to ease the restrictions to allow for unhindered access of refugees to available services in and outside of the camps.

Relocation

Following the airstrikes in Nyala town in South Darfur, it is reported that civilians including refugees are fleeing the town to neighboring localities of South Darfur, surrounding IDPs camps, and to Central, West and East Darfur States. Some are reportedly moving to neighboring counties due to fear for escalations of airstrikes. It is reported 50 families have arrived in El Geneina in West Darfur and another 45 CAR refugee families from Nyala town have arrived in Um Dukhun locality in Central Darfur State in the past month.

In East Darfur State, there is a reported increase in refugee families' spontaneous returns to South Sudan. According to community-based protection networks, the lack of humanitarian services is a significant factor for these returns. The areas of return include Raja County in Western Bahr-El-Ghazal State, Gok Machar, Marial Bai, and Aweil in Northern Bahr-El-Ghazal State.

Protection

In Wadi Halfa, protection desks run by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and mobile protection units continue to support people with specific needs (PSNs) with dedicated referrals for food, health and protection services.

Despite the recent relocation of UNHCR staff and some partners from White Nile State, operations are running smoothly in all camps and life-saving services are being provided. Community based protection networks are operational in all locations and in constant coordination with the protection team.

Baladna for Social Development (BSD), a national organization operational in Nyala town, South Darfur, has reportedly cleared 771 UXOs, ERW and IEDs from residential areas, and market areas, and facilities/institutions and have reached about 7,000 people with Mine Risk Education (MRE) awareness-raising sessions.

Health and Nutrition

In East Darfur, health and nutrition services are provided with no new disease outbreaks reported. However, there is inadequate supply of medical supplies and drugs in health facilities. During the reporting period, close to 550 patients received medical consultation in Kario refugees' health centres and 18 patients were admitted for short stay medical services in health centres. One death of a refugee child was reported due to malnutrition and 132 women in received reproductive health services.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

An assessment of the gathering sites in Damazine, Blue Nile State highlighted the need for a quick shelter and NFIs response. As a result, UNHCR and partners have started distribution of core relief items targeting a total of 150 households comprising 1,544 individuals.

During the reporting period, in Um Rakuba camp, Gedaref, UNHCR distributed hygiene kits to 420 males and 374 females and non-food items to 712 households comprising 3,931 individuals on behalf of operational partners.

In North Darfur, due to the insecurity along the road, the transport of 8,800 plastic tarpaulins and 3,000 mosquito nets from El Fasher to East and South Darfur and from El Fasher to Nyala and Ed Daein is pending. To avoid potential losses, UNHCR is exploring the option of distributing the items in North Darfur or working through partners to transport the NFIs.

IT and Telecom

In North Darfur, mobile network connectivity challenges for extended periods continue to significantly impact on protection monitoring in hotspot localities. Similarly, communication and network connectivity remain a challenge as private WIFI stations are being monitored and restricted by the armed group in Nyala town.

The coverage of communications networks is particularly unreliable over West and Central Darfur.

CHAD

Highlights

- Around 15,000 people have reportedly arrived in Tissi and Kalma. A UNHCR monitoring mission visited the site on 15 January to provide further information on the number of people and their profiles.

Population movements and Registration

At the Adré border post, UNHCR and CNARR registered 1,747 new arrival individuals (432 households) during the reporting week. The new arrivals are from El Geneina, Ardamata, and El Fasher who fled the violence and deteriorating of living conditions.

During the reporting week, UNHCR and partners biometrically registered 16,301 (4,653 households) in Arkoum, Touloum and Goz Amir refugee sites. This leads to a total of 174,000 individuals registered, out of 227,000 relocated. A significant proportion of them (75%) are under the age of 26 and 50% are 12 years old, with a high proportion of women and girls. The majority ethnic groups are the Massalit and the Zaghawa and come from the large cities of El Geneina and El Fasher.

Relocation

Since 30 November, UNHCR and partners have relocated 33,344 individuals (9,084 households) from Adré to Alacha and 2,194 individuals (630 households) to Metché. In Alacha, 83% of the reception capacity has been reached.

Protection

CNNAR officials participated in a workshop on camp management organised by UNHCR during the reporting week to build their capacity on the protection, administration, and management of refugee camps in Eastern Chad.

Education

Four primary schools, an office space, and a principal's office in the refugees sites of Touloum and Iridimi were handed over by Jesuit Refugee Services and UNHCR to the school authorities. These will provide education access for students from both refugee and host communities.

At the Metché location, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) constructed twenty-one temporary classrooms and initiated the training process for refugee teachers.

Health and Nutrition

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) installed a medical mobile clinic at the Tine border and offered medical assistance to 2,800 newly arrived refugees at the registration site during the reporting week. This included referring cases of severe malnourished children to the health districts of Iriba and Tine.

Shelter

During the reporting week, UNHCR and its partners successfully finished constructing 647 shelters in the Alacha refugee site. These shelters comprise 450 emergency shelters and 197 Refugee Housing Units (RHUs), bringing the total number of shelters constructed since the relocation from Adre to Alacha on 30 November to 8,644.

UNHCR and its partners erected 459 tents for small households in Alacha.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Additional funds are critical for the construction of new latrines and the emptying of existing ones in various locations, including the Wadi Fira camp extensions, Mile, Touloum, and Kounoungou, as well as for the exploration of alternatives to water transportation. Despite the efforts made by partners, the average water supply capacity remains low compared to standards in new created sites, and this will be aggravated with the growing number of refugees.

Central African Republic (CAR)

Highlights

- Due to the recent airstrikes and the exceedingly precarious living conditions in Nyala, a substantial population movement occurred from Nyala to Korsi (a neighbourhood in Birao where refugees are residing), via the Amdafock border crossing. The population of Korsi has nearly doubled since January 2, 2024, as 2,421 newly arrived refugees have settled there (1,096 households, 54% women, 51% children, 18% persons with special needs). In response to this increase, UNHCR has intensified its activities to accommodate the new arrivals. Water pumping has increased by 50%, hot meal distribution has doubled, shelter construction has increased, and the registration and protection capacity together with WASH and shelter support has been supported by two support missions.

Population Movements and Registration

As of 15 January, Korsi hosts 5,551 Sudanese refugees (2,767 households), the majority of whom are women and children. An average of 260 refugees are received at Korsi site on a daily basis. Most of the Sudanese arriving in CAR are from Nyala and they were already registered in 2023 in Am-Dafock but decided to go back to Nyala instead of moving to the Korsi site identified by CAR authorities. The latter have reported that more people are on their way to CAR. To date, UNHCR and the Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CNR) have registered 10,614 Sudanese individuals (3,632 households) using biometrics. Besides those staying in Korsi, refugees are living in small villages in different prefectures except Vakaga.

Protection

UNHCR strengthened the capacity of the Transit and Registration Centre by rehabilitating four dormitory rooms and constructing two new registration rooms and a security post. These structures will improve the reception conditions and increase the efficiency of the registration process.

UNHCR identified 269 individuals with special needs (cumulative 432) among newly arrived individuals during the reporting period; this is an increase of 106 individuals from 163 individuals identified during the first week of January.

UNFPA and its partner, Homme de Galilée continue to provide GBV prevention and response services.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

During the reporting period, 105 shelters were constructed and allocated to families.

UNHCR and partners distributed 210 CRIs kits to 210 households consisting of 462 people, making a total of 359 households/ 739 people since 1 January. They consisted of 410 mats, blankets, and mosquito nets, 59 buckets and containers, 205 kitchen and soap kits, and 760 solar lamps.

To respond to the influx of new arrivals in Korsi, UNHCR and its partner expanded the hot meal distribution, incorporating breakfast into the evening meals that have been provided since the start of the situation.

In comparison to the previous week, UNHCR partner NOURRIR distributed four times as many hot meals throughout the reporting period. This represents an increase from 616 meals per day to 2,257 meals per day. 15,799 hot meals (7,686 breakfasts and 8,113 dinners) were served in total during the reporting week. Since January 1st, 18,264 hot meals (7,686 breakfasts and 10,577 dinners) have been served.

Health and Nutrition

The NOURRIR and IMC medical team working at the health centers in Korsi provided 655 curative consultations, a total of 1,105 since 1 January, of which 87% were for refugees and 13% for the host community. Children aged under 5 years accounted for 48% or 314 children for 109 curative consultations since 1 January.

The obstetrics and gynecology team provided 31 consultations as well as assisted in first delivery of the year. Nine new people joined the malnutrition treatment Programme, making the total 22 since 1 January.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNHCR's partner NOURRIR built 8 emergency showers (cumulative 35 since 1 January) and 8 emergency latrines (cumulative 35 since 1 January) during the reporting period.

UNHCR and its partners put in a lot of effort to upgrade the water supply at the location. On January 8th, 40 cubic metres of water per day, or 10.8 litres per person, were being supplied by the lone water point. The average was raised to 14.8 litres per person per day by increasing the water supply to 60 cubic feet. But because of the constant stream of newcomers, this ration was reduced by about 0.9 litres every day until January 13, at which point it fell to 11.3 litres of water per person per day. In order to boost Korsi's water supply as soon as possible, UNHCR and its partners are actively searching for alternatives.

NOURRIR continues to conduct awareness-raising activities on hygiene and sanitation, since 1 January, 815 refugees (226 men, 283 women, 181 boys, 125 girls) have been reached through the sanitation awareness campaigns.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- The number of new arrivals has shown a 41% increase since the beginning of January 2024 compared to November and December 2023.

Population Movement and Registration

In Benishangul Gumuz region, 278 households crossed through Kurmuk and Gisan entry point. L1 registration was conducted for 276 households consisting of 926 individuals, while the two households who crossed through Gisan were registered in Sherkole camp. Females head 53% of the households, and 62% of them are children under the age of 18 years old. Additionally, 27 unaccompanied and separated children were registered among the new arrivals.

In Metema, Amhara region, L1 registration was conducted at the entry point for 149 households of 309 individuals of Sudanese, South Sudanese, and Eritrean nationalities. L3 registration was conducted for 240 households of 504 individuals at Kumer refugee site.

Relocation

Relocation of new arrivals from Metema entry point to Kumer refugee site takes place daily. Following L1 registration at the entry point, refugees are provided hot meals or High Energy biscuits before they are transported by IOM to Kumer refugee site.

In Benishangul Gumuz only new arrivals crossing the Ethiopian border through Gisan entry point are relocated to Sherkole camp by IOM for registration and other services. Kurmuk entry point continues to host refugees until the new allocated land by the regional government is developed into a settlement and refugees from Kurmuk are relocated.

Protection

Child Protection:

Social workers and community-based structures have identified and registered a total of 175 (71 girls) newly separated and Other Vulnerable Children (OVC) in Kurmuk. The total population of vulnerable children so far, totaled 946 (414 girls).

A total of 175 separated children best interests' assessments (BIA) have been initiated in Kurmuk. Thus far, a total of 797 children have been addressed through BIA.

Gender-based violence:

The GBV response services by World Vision Ethiopia continue to support identified survivors with psychosocial support together with provision of material assistance in the form of dignity kits.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on GBV and PSEA were distributed in three languages (Arabic, English and Tigrigna) to 200 new arrivals at the Metema entry point.

Three (Sudanese, Eritrean and South Sudanese) women protection groups were established in Kumer to enhance women protection from GBV protect and discrimination.

International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted awareness raising session on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as the reporting mechanism, for 555 individuals in Kurmuk.

Multipurpose cash was provided to 691 individuals (6,300 Birr each) at transit and Kumer site. Persons with Disability, Unaccompanied and Separated children, elders, GBV survivors, malnourished children and women head households were considered and included. Cash assistance was provided to 208 mothers with children under the age of 2 in Kumer with an amount of (1,700 Birr each).

Health and Nutrition

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

Outpatient department (OPD) consultations were provided in Kumer to 471 adults of whom 259 refugees and 60 host community and 146 children. In Kurmuk, 420 adults were provided with consultations.

The prevalent diseases in children under-five include acute upper respiratory infections (AURI), diarrhea, pneumonia, malaria, and intestinal worms. For adults OPDs, acute upper respiratory infections (AURI), malaria, dyspepsia, intestinal worms, diarrhea, intestinal parasite (IP), and dyspepsia.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) education sessions was conducted for a total of 555 people in Kurmuk by mental health and psychosocial support officer to raise awareness on suicide, depression, epilepsy, and psychosis.

Distribution of high energy biscuits is ongoing to the new arrivals in Kurmuk and Kumer. On entry and at the transit center, transit food assistance of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) is dispatched by WFP in Kumer. UNHCR has requested WFP to provide food assistance since its partner Plan International has concluded delivering hot meals that were provided as an interim measure during the food aid pause.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Kumer, a total of 1,623 Individuals (863 Household) received 3,257 soaps, 3,081 sleeping mats, 1,154 kitchen sets, 1,479 mosquito nets, 1,152 buckets, 1,005 solar lamps and 1,701 blankets.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

During the reporting week, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) provided 513 m3 of chlorinated water in the transit and Kumer sites, which is a decrease compared to last week (603m3).

With an average of 10.6 L/P/D (Liters per Person per Day), the quantity of supplied water is well below UNHCR emergency standards (15 L/P/D).

CRS has set up a new water filling station at Gundewuha municipality which has been functional since 12 January 2024. This station will reduce the daily distance covered by water trucks (33 kms) and related costs, while securing water supply in Kumer.

IT and Telecoms

In Kumer, additional access points have been installed and commissioned to improve connectivity in the UNHCR premise. Work to prepare a small room for the IT network infrastructure and power backup system UPS are ongoing.

EGYPT

Highlights

- The Prime Minister convened a variety of ministries on January 8 to assess the impact of hosting "9 million foreigners," including refugees, in Egypt as a response to the escalating number of forced displacements. The Prime Minister instructed the ministries to expedite the issuance of extended residency permits for refugees and migrants residing within the country. In addition, it has been reported that the Ministry of the Interior is currently undertaking an account of the precise number of 'refugees' residing in Egypt, as well as the per capita expenses accrued by the government in the areas of health, education, transport, and housing.
- 400,000 Sudanese and 9,000 individuals of other nationalities, totaling some 409,000 people, have crossed into Egypt since the start of the Sudan crisis, according to the latest figures shared by the Government of Egypt.
- Regular daily entries in Egypt from Sudan for all nationalities remained stable in December 2023 with an average of some 363 individual per day.
- UNHCR has so far fully registered 143,000 new arrivals from Sudan, 91 per cent of whom are Sudanese.

Population Movements and Registration

As of 11 January, UNHCR provided pre-registration appointments to 254,633 newly arrived people from Sudan (113,792 households), of whom 143,040 (68,184 households), i.e., 56%, were already registered. Most of the registered population are Sudanese nationals (91%), while the other main nationalities registered are South Sudanese (4%), and Eritrean (3%). In terms of new arrival registration trends, both female new arrivals and female heads of household remain slightly disproportionate at 53% and 52%, respectively. The great majority of new arrivals registered still originate from Khartoum (89%), and 22% of those registered have one or more specific needs—with 72.9% of the people with specific needs reporting having no legal documentation.

Protection

Community-based protection:

Refugee outreach workers continue to provide support to new arrivals from Sudan at UNHCR's 6 October Reception Centre in Cairo on services, assistance, and procedures for reporting fraud and complaints. In the reporting period 2,630 were reached out. Furthermore, UNHCR partner, Psycho-Social Services and Training Institute in Cairo (PSTIC) provided basic counselling to 1,525 refugees and asylum-seekers.

Child protection:

Family separation continues to be one of the main protection risks facing children fleeing from Sudan. Following tracing conducted through the UNHCR database, four children were reunited with their families in the past week.

Infoline:

10,712 inquiries were handled by UNHCR's Infoline last week and registration appointments were given to 5,298 people who have fled Sudan. This brings the overall number of people who received registration appointments through the system to 154,022. Following the merging of the Cairo and Alexandria lines and the hiring of additional agents, the average number of calls per day has tripled compared to pre-crisis levels.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- The majority of the 14,299 individuals who were registered during the reporting week, crossed through Joda/Renk in Upper Nile State (98 per cent), while the rest crossed through Raja Town in Western Bahr El Ghazal, El Kuek, Abyei and Borrmadina.

Population Movements

Refugees and asylum-seekers make up 46 per cent of the new arrivals during the reporting week (which is a 33 per cent decrease from last week). Cumulatively as of 14 January, 92,919 refugees and asylum-seekers have been registered in South Sudan, of which 92 per cent have been registered in ProGres.

As of 8 January, 43,903 individuals from 8,977 households have been biometrically registered in Renk.

In Gorom, new arrivals continue to come despite the discontinuation of registration activities of new arrivals in accordance with the instruction of the Government of South Sudan – 255 Sudanese fleeing the conflict have arrived as well as 58 onward movers from Kakuma camp in Kenya.

Relocation

There is a continued relocation of refugees and asylum-seekers from Renk to Maban, with two relocations (565 individuals/186 households) during the reporting period. A small number of self-relocated individuals (67 individuals/47 households) from Blue Nile State via Elfoj border crossing point to Maban was also recorded. Subsequently, 632 refugees/233 households from the Gendrassa Reception Centre were further relocated to their plots in Kaya camp.

Six boats with 2,449 individuals arrived from Renk to Malakal Transit Centre, while 2,246 individuals departed by air to Wau, Juba, Rubkona and Wodokona. Cumulatively 106,979 returnees have arrived/transited from Renk to Malakal TC since the start of the conflict. Following the new arrivals from Renk and onward movement from Malakal over the week, an estimated 6,203 returnees are currently staying at the transit centre.

Protection

During the reporting period, GBV prevention and response related activities were carried out in Doro reception centre and Kaya new site in Maban. Similar activities were carried out in Renk.

Public-awareness sessions on child protection were carried out in Malakal transit centre. Psychosocial support services are also ongoing at the child-friendly centre, with 120 children participating in games, learning and wellbeing activities.

ICRC is resuming tracing services in Maban.

Health and Nutrition

Across most transit centres, the leading causes of morbidity are still malaria, respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea. At the Bulukat transit centre in Malakal, cases of diarrhoea increased by 38 per cent compared to the previous week, with 390 cases recorded. This is attributed to drinking untreated water from the river while in transit from Renk to Malakal.

The trend of Sudanese, mostly from Heglig, crossing the border to seek medical care at the mobile clinic at the Panakuach reception centre continues, making up 35 per cent of the medical consultations carried out this week. This puts a strain on the limited capacity of the clinic, which is only equipped for emergency health services of new arrivals. This case load refuses to be registered and taken to the camps in Jamjang as they return to Sudan immediately after accessing medical services at the border. The lack of personnel and shortage of medical supplies in Heglig hospital due to the conflict is driving this movement.

In Rotriak, returnees complained that they had not received food assistance and do not have adequate health services.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

To mitigate the spread of cholera across Malakal and Renk transit centres, more latrines are being constructed. Still, substantial gaps persist in Renk, where the current latrine ratio stands at 1 latrine to 200 individuals, which is significantly below the recommended 1:20 individuals standard.

In Malakal transit centre, an additional 18 latrine stands were constructed for adults, children and persons with special needs.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Renk, there are 3,458 households/17,290 individuals residing in both the extension site and inside/outside the perimeter fence of the transit centre. However, the available shelters at the extension site can only accommodate 3,600 individuals as per the UNHCR minimum standards. Construction of additional shelters is ongoing. Challenges include limited funding and delays in delivery of transport materials.

New arrivals (632 individuals/233 HHs) in Kaya camp were provided with shelter and received core relief items (CRIs) before they were relocated to their plots.

33 HH/56 individuals were relocated from the reception centre in Pamir to the refugee camps and were supported with CRIs. Of this figure, 14 vulnerable households were supported with readily constructed emergency shelters.

Response Plans and Funding Situation

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

- On 4 September, UNHCR and 64 partner organisations published a revised inter-agency [Sudan Emergency Regional Refugee Response Plan – May to December 2023](#), which is appealing for **USD 1,004,761,770** to provide essential aid and protection to over 1.8 million people expected to arrive in five neighbouring countries by the end of 2023, fleeing ongoing conflict in Sudan. As of 17 January, total funding of USD 378 million has been recorded or **38%** of the funding requirements ([Refugee Funding Tracker](#)).
- RRP Summary: [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan \(May-December 2023\) – At a Glance](#).

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) – May-December 2023

- The revised inter-agency [Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\) for Sudan \(May-December 2023\)](#) requires **USD 2.57 billion** to help 18 million people. As of 17 January, the total funding for the HRP reached some USD 1.08 billion or **42.3%** of the requirements ([OCHA FTS](#)).

Revised UNHCR Supplementary Appeal – May-December 2023

- On 4 September, UNHCR issued a revised [Sudan Emergency Supplementary Appeal \(May-December 2023\)](#) to reflect increased needs of **USD 506,528,613**. As of 17 January, the total available funding for the appeal was USD 182.5 million or **36%** of the funding requirements ([Sudan Situation Funding Update](#)).

Resources

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

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