

SUDAN SITUATION

13 – 19 June 2024



UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi (centre left) meets South Sudanese refugee Nyapuot (centre right) and her family in Alagaya refugee camp in Sudan's White Nile State. © UNHCR/Samuel Otieno

Highlights

- This week, the UN Security Council [called](#) for an immediate cease-fire and de-escalation as the Sudan war descends further into violence.
- On 19 June, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, visited the refugee camps and displacement centres in Kosti, in Sudan's White Nile State, where over a million people have sought shelter since the fighting started. He [warned](#) that without concerted peace efforts, many more people will flee the brutal war in Sudan and into neighbouring countries.
- The plight of civilians in El Fasher, North Darfur State has [deteriorated](#) significantly over the last month due to fierce fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and its allies and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Bombings and targeted attacks on densely populated areas have killed civilians, injured thousands and damaged critical civilian infrastructure, including hospitals and IDP camps, violating international humanitarian law.
- In the Central African Republic, [activities](#) of armed groups have increased, complicating a security landscape that has seen a spillover of the conflict in neighboring Sudan.

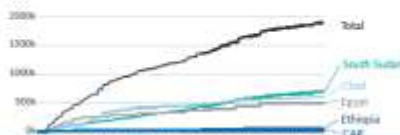
OVERVIEW: There are now 9.4 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 7.3 million internally and 1.9 million in neighbouring countries. Sudan and neighbouring countries were already hosting large refugee populations before this new emergency and require 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.

9,384,900 Forcibly Displaced
7,262,187 New IDPs in Sudan
1,903,187 Newly arrived refugees, asylum seekers and returnees
219,526 Self-relocated Refugees in Sudan

Arrivals by population and estimated gender type



New arrivals from Sudan



Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- During the reporting period, the security situation in Sudan remained unchanged. Severe clashes are reported in and around Khartoum, Al Jazirah, Kordofan, and El Fasher in North Darfur, resulting in significant civilian casualties and displacement.

Population Movements and Registration

According to IOM, 213,486 individuals (43,680 households) have been displaced from El Fasher to other localities within North Darfur and to other states in Darfur since the conflict intensified in early May 2024.

During the reporting period, a total of 1,882 families from various locations in the Darfur region have been displaced across the border to Chad and Libya, as reported by Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). Displacements include 1,832 households to Chad and 50 households to Libya.

In Blue Nile State, UNHCR and the Commission for Refugees (COR) conducted individual biometric registration of 86 newly arrived refugees and asylum-seeker in Camp 6. During registration, 18 people with specific needs were identified, comprising separated and unaccompanied children, women at risk, and a visually impaired person. Refugees and asylum-seekers were issued documentation (photo slips and ration cards). As of 13 June 2024, the population profile in Camp 6 comprises 3,828 families totalling 12,081 individuals.

Protection

During the reporting period, UNHCR and COR in Blue Nile State conducted a joint border protection monitoring mission to assess the reported arrival of over 3,800 asylum-seekers at the border since January 2024. The findings showed the group comprises 360 households of approximately 2,000 individuals in the border area of Menza. UNHCR is coordinating with operational partners to prepare for their relocation to Camp 6 once approval from State authorities is received.

In East Darfur, protection monitoring using key informants and CBPNs at El Nimir refugee camp and Sheria locality IDP gathering sites highlighted lack of food assistance, shelter issues, and gender-based violence (GBV) as concerns.

UNHCR's partner visited 15 unaccompanied and separated refugee children (9 girls and 6 boys) in El Ferdous settlement and El Nimir refugee camp, East Darfur providing psychological support services and orientation to their caregivers on how to care and build trust with them.

Prevention against gender-based violence (GBV)

In East Darfur, UNHCR's partner raised awareness on the negative impacts of early marriage, exploitation, violence against women, domestic violence and female genital mutilation in El Nimir Refugee Camp with 40 women and girls. Seven GBV cases were identified in El Nimir, Abu Karinka, Khor Omer, Kario, and El Neem IDPs camp and received psychosocial support and cash for medication and dignity kits.

Health and Nutrition

In East Darfur, 1,397 South Sudanese refugees and host community patients received consultations at refugee health facilities in Abu Jabrah and El Nimir. The main recorded diseases were upper respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea, and malaria, which have been consistent trends since the beginning of the year. Although no disease outbreaks were reported in the hospitals, cases of malnutrition remain high.

Reports from CBPNs and community workers in North Darfur indicate a rise in malnutrition cases among displaced children, lactating women, and the elderly due to food shortages and lack of available medications.

In Zalengei locality, Central Darfur, there has been a notable rise in malnutrition cases among children, attributed to the ongoing conflict, as reported by the Department of Therapeutic Nutrition at Zalengei Teaching Hospital. The lack of immunization has heightened children's vulnerability to preventable diseases that could have been mitigated with timely vaccination. There is currently a stockout of most drugs and medical supplies at refugee health facilities, highlighting the urgent need for the provision of emergency drugs and medical supplies.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

After months of delay, UNHCR's partner distributed CRI kit to 443 IDP households in Korno and 700 IDP households in Um Baru, North Darfur.

UNHCR's partner provided food to 35 unaccompanied and separated refugee children in El Nimir and Kario refugee camps in East Darfur to meet their specific needs. The items included rice, wheat flour, and cooking oil, aiming to address and mitigate the risk of hunger among them. Approximately 1,000 refugee children took part in sports games, football, volleyball, drawing, songs, and dance organized as psychosocial support.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

UNHCR Camp Coordination and Camp Management trained 156 IDP leaders (including women and youth), Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) staff members, Ministry of Social Welfare officials, security personnel, and IDP gathering site supervisors in Dongola and Karima, Northern State on site organization, safety, and community engagement. These trainings highlighted the importance of inclusive decision-making processes, enhancing self-reliance and improving communication, and provided authorities with information on effective camp management and boost their capacity to respond to IDP needs, ensuring better protection and assistance.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Refugee volunteers visited 241 households, comprising 1,105 people, in Kario, El Nimir, and Al Ferdous refugee camps in East Darfur to promote hygiene awareness as a preventive measure against diarrhoea and malaria. Volunteers also organized three garbage cleaning campaigns, reaching 72 refugees in the same camps.

UNHCR's partner reported water supply challenges in the Adila refugee settlement in East Darfur State. Difficulty in accessing water sources within the camp has led to an increase in water prices. This financial strain, combined with reduced incomes, has made it increasingly difficult for refugees to afford drinking water.

Cash Assistance

In Dongola, Northern State, 201 IDPs and refugees with specific needs out of the identified 655 received multi-purpose cash assistance to support them address their urgent needs.

Some 200 vulnerable IDPs and refugees in El Geneina and Umdowe in West Darfur and in Um Shalaya refugee camp received individual protection cash assistance through UNHCR's partners in the reporting week.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Highlights

- WFP May and June food distribution resumed in Korsi after a four-day pause. This week, the distribution team reached 2,784 households (6,513 refugees) in five days.
- Refugee enrolment increased in Birao Elementary School. Between January and May, refugee enrolments quadrupled from just 230 pupils at the beginning of the year to 933 pupils in May. The gross primary school enrolment rate for refugees in Korsi currently stands at 43 per cent, compared with 37 per cent in March and 31 per cent in January. This increase is attributed to robust awareness campaigns and new arrivals.
- The security of Sudanese refugees in the Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture remains a major challenge due to the presence and activities of armed elements who continue to roam the area, causing secondary refugee movements within the prefecture.

Population Movements and Registration

During the week, the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) and UNHCR registered 377 Sudanese new arrivals from 101 households in Korsi. The population now stands at 13,393 refugees (5,857 households) in Korsi. Since January, 9,617 new arrivals from Sudan have been registered in Korsi.

Registration continued outside of Korsi in other locations hosting Sudanese refugees, including Bria and Sam-Ouandja (Haute-Kotto), where registration has been ongoing for about three weeks in very challenging logistics and access conditions. As of 14 June, 2,961 Sudanese refugees had been biometrically enrolled since the launch of the exercise.

In the Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou prefectures, an estimated 4,769 Sudanese were also reported in Dembia (292), Mbiro (2,104), Ngutiforo (1,805) and Mboki (568). However, due to the current dire security situation and the activities of non-state armed groups in these areas, CNR and UNHCR could not conduct the verification and registration.

This week, the CNR carried out a "level one" registration using the Kobo tool. 47 Sudanese refugees arriving in Koundi on the Ngarba axis in the Bamingui-Bangoran region have been registered. The data collected from this level one registration will enable UNHCR to organize a biometric registration and provide refugees with the necessary documentation.

Protection

This reporting week, the number of protection incidents reported and documented has increased due to an upsurge in robberies and hold-ups on the Birao-Am Dafock, Boromata-Tchad, and Boromata-Sikikédé axes. Deteriorating road conditions have restricted users' movement on these routes.

In Birao and Korsi in Vakaga prefecture, UNHCR partner INTERSOS conducted 26 monitoring visits, which enabled the collection of 106 protection incidents, mainly GBV cases. All survivors received psychosocial support through the available response mechanisms, especially from Protection Monitors and Psychosocial workers.

Community-based protection and AAP

In Korsi, INTERSOS supervised and coached community relays on protection issues, collected perception surveys on the humanitarian response administered to refugees, and organized focus group discussions with refugees and host communities on general human rights. In addition, 29 perception surveys were carried out among Sudanese refugee households in Sam-Ouandja, Ippy and the Bornou district in Bria, reaching 92 individuals. These surveys aimed to gather information on the refugees' experiences, identify their real needs, and propose solutions to improve the protection environment and living conditions. The most serious concerns were access to shelter, food assistance, drinking water, healthcare, education, security, protection, and socio-economic integration.

During the reporting week, in preparation for World Refugee Day (WRD), UNHCR and partners organized sessions with Sudanese women, men, girls, and boys in Bria (Haute-Kotto) to get them involved in preparing the commemoration event. During the discussions, participants raised the issue of socio-economic integration as the pathway to self-reliance. In addition to the day's theme, this concern will be the main discussion point during the round table in Bria planned with the authorities and humanitarian actors as part of this WRD commemoration.

Prevention against gender-based violence (GBV)

In the safe space in Korsi, UNFPA, through its partner *Olivier Homme de Galilée*, carried out awareness-raising activities for 201 refugees. They also provided individual psychosocial support sessions for 115 people, including 20 refugees. The team referred three cases to other services for appropriate care.

Cases of GBV were documented this week in Korsi, Am Dafock and the host community of Birao in the Vakaga prefecture, with most cases being domestic violence. Factors leading to this violence included men's abuse of women, family disagreements and misunderstandings within the household, and alcohol and drug abuse. Survivors received psychosocial support from UNHCR partner INTERSOS case managers and psychologists. In addition, some survivors were referred to the International Medical Corps (IMC) health centres in Am Dafock and Korsi, and others to the Birao Health District for medical care.

Education

In the Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture, UNHCR monitored the ongoing construction of the Zobossinda school, implemented by UNICEF's partner APADE. The school will accommodate some 72 Sudanese refugee children (including 40 girls) living in the spontaneous site of Zobossinda village, located some 50 km from Ndélé on the Ngarba road.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Korsi, there are 211 usable emergency latrines and 232 emergency showers. Since last week, the ratio has been 62 people per latrine and 56 people per shower since 20 unusable latrines were closed. New ones are being built.

This week, construction work continued in Birao, finishing the construction of latrines made of durable materials for schools.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

The construction of 50 additional emergency shelters, which started last week, continued this week. Once finalized, the number of emergency shelters in Korsi will be 1,796.

This week, UNICEF's partner *Triangle Génération Humanitaire* (TGH) monitored and supervised the construction of three washing platforms in Korsi. To date, TGH has built 10 washing areas and is operational in Korsi.

Food security

On 13 June, WFP distributed rice to 92 households in Bria. The quantities are 12kg per person for 85 days.

This week in Korsi, UNHCR's partner NOURRIR distributed 8,807 breakfasts provided by UNHCR and 9,706 hot meals provided by WFP to new arrivals at the transit centre.

Health and Nutrition

NOURRIR and IMC completed 639 medical consultations at the Korsi health centre, focusing on common health issues and maternal healthcare. The consultations benefitted 596 Sudanese refugees and 43 host community members. Twenty patients have been referred from Korsi to the district hospital in Birao for more appropriate care. Since January 2024, a total of 16,364 medical consultations have been carried out in Korsi.

The medical team conducted nutritional screening of children and pregnant and lactating women. Seventeen cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and seven severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were diagnosed, affecting children aged 06 to 59 months. Since January 2024, a total of 1,044 children suffering from MAM and 83 children suffering from SAM have been treated.

During the week, one pregnant woman was vaccinated against tetanus, bringing the total to 110 since the beginning of the year. In addition, 14 children received multi-antigen vaccines, including four measles vaccines. Since January, 180 children have received the multi-antigen vaccine, including 122 measles vaccines.

CHAD

Highlights

- A media mission organized by ECHO, including journalists from several major media outlets (Bloomberg, Al Jazeera) as well as independent journalists and photographers, visited the Farchana, Adré, Aboutengue and Metché refugee sites from 10-12 June. The mission held a meeting with the prefect, visited the Adré border crossing point and conducted interviews with refugees and members of the host community from the Adré, Aboutengué and Metché refugee sites.
- According to consistent sources from border and local authorities, as well as fleeing refugees during the joint border monitoring undertaken by UNHCR and the Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR), there is a higher risk of massive new influxes into Chad due to the recent escalation of fighting inside the city of El Fasher in Sudan. There are reports of a big population movement inside Darfur towards the Chadian border despite concerns about insecurity on the roads inside Sudan preventing people to cross over into Chad.

Population Movements and Registration

During the reporting period, 2,245 individuals sought refuge in Chad from Sudan.

As of 7 June, the Government of Chad has counted 606,486 new arrivals (171,233 households) to have crossed over into its territory, of which 115,741 have crossed since January 2024; 89 per cent are women and children, and 14 per cent are persons with specific needs.

As of 18 June, there were more than 180,000 refugees stranded at the Adré border entering point waiting to be relocated.

Biometric registration of new arrivals continued during the reporting period, with 13,286 individuals (3,327 households) registered at the Touloum and Alacha refugee sites, totalling 17,920 individuals (4,884 households) since the start of the exercise in two refugee sites. The biometric registration ended

in the Mile refugee site extension with a total of 13,557 refugees (2,929 households) biometrically registered. Preparations for the individual biometric registration are underway for the Zabout refugee site.

Relocation

A total of 320 individuals (241 households) were relocated from the Adré and Tine border crossing areas to Dougui and Touloum refugee sites. There are now 2,551 refugees in Dougui site.

Protection

Prevention against gender-based violence (GBV)

32 gender-based (GBV) Survivors benefited from individual psychosocial and medical support in the different sites.

UNHCR's partner *Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad* (APLFT) organized training on GBV and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for teachers from the Djabal and Kerfi refugee sites on the basic concepts of GBV and PSEA.

Livelihood

In collaboration with World Vision, UNHCR is conducting an assessment that provides a relevant analysis of the socio-economic potential of Sudanese refugees relocated to the new Dougui site to enable them to make a judicious choice of economic activities for their socio-economic and successful resilience. UNHCR met village chiefs and landowners to discuss the possibility of granting agricultural land to the newly relocated refugees to enable them to benefit from the current agricultural season. The discussions resulted in commitments to be further explored for sustainable access to these lands.

Health and Nutrition

579,797 medical consultations have been carried out since the start of the emergency, including 13,732 new consultations the previous week. Malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI), watery diarrhoea and malnutrition remain the main diseases.

46,032 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 21,151 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were treated among the screened children aged 6 to 59 months.

Over the past week, 16,980 children were screened, including 870 MAM and 465 SAM.

60,348 pregnant and breastfeeding women were screened. 5,723 cases of MAM were treated. For the past week, 2,471 pregnant women were screened, including 215 women with MAM.

15,465 mental health cases have been received for consultation and treatment, including 88 new cases last week.

7,872 deliveries attended to by qualified health personnel have been recorded since the start of the emergency, including 194 deliveries last week.

2,530 Hepatitis E suspected cases were recorded in six refugee sites: Adré, Aboutengue, Metché, Allacha, Ambelia and Arkoum.

WFP's general food distribution took place in the Zabout and Arkoum refugee sites, benefiting 57,588 individuals (18,802 households). Since the start of the emergency, WFP has provided food to 708,409 beneficiaries (refugees: 541,909; returnees: 110,561 and host population: 55,939).

As part of the nutritional elements, WFP also gave Plumpy dose (50g) and CSB++ (100g) for lactating and pregnant women, and children aged 0 to 23 months.

611 children were vaccinated against measles.

Cash Assistance

WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR and the Chadian Red Cross (CRT), distributed cash at the Farchana and Touloum refugee sites during the reporting period. In total, 21,139 refugees (9,696 households) received monetary assistance of 8,000 XAF (approximately USD 13) per person per month.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

As part of the shelter construction, UNHCR's partner ADES trained 40 refugees in masonry techniques in the Iridimi and Touloum refugee sites. The training is a tool to strengthen the capacity of all refugee workers through theory and practice in masonry techniques. Among the 40 trainees, the 20 best performing received starter kits.

UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to 725 households and allocated 663 shelters to the newly relocated refugees in Dougui. Forty-one (41) households of 162 individuals who could not receive their WFP food rations in Adré prior to their relocation received it upon arrival in the new site of Dougui.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The Canadian mission carried out geophysical surveys from 6 to 13 June in the Amnabak, Iridimi, and Touloum refugee sites. The team presented the preliminary results of their work to UNHCR, CNARR, and *Secours Catholique Développement* (SECADEV), which included the possibility of finding water in the three refugee sites. The findings will be analysed by technical staff at the UNHCR Regional Bureau in Dakar.

300 solar streetlights are being installed at the Zabout site by LMI with the view of improving the physical security of refugees and preventing gender-based violence, especially at water points and latrines.

UNICEF's water station in the Zabout refugee site was commissioned during the reporting period. The terminals' finishing work continues to help reduce the site's water shortages.

EGYPT

Highlights

- UNHCR [held](#) an event at the American University in Cairo on 12 June in honor of World Refugee Day. The event saw the participation of more than 400 attendees including government officials, donors, private sector representatives, partners, refugees and asylum-seekers, and host communities. It included musical performances from groups from Syria, Sudan, and South Sudan and stories from refugees who have made Egypt their home.
- UNHCR and the Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport [launched](#) the 'Bridge of Hope' initiative in Alexandria on 10 June. Through this collaboration, refugees in Egypt will receive scholarships to study for bachelor's degrees. The initiative aims to create inclusive learning environments and facilitate sustainable solutions for refugees to build a better future through education. UNHCR's Representative to Egypt stated that this joint programme will provide refugees with the tools they need not only to survive but also to thrive, ultimately promoting self-reliance and contributing to the development of host communities.

Population Movements and Registration

As of 12 June, UNHCR Egypt provided pre-registration appointments to 600,959 people forced to flee Sudan since the onset of the conflict in April 2023. Of those, 308,503 individuals are registered (51 per cent). Most of the newly registered population arriving from Sudan are Sudanese nationals (95 per cent), followed by South Sudanese (2 per cent), and Eritrean (2 per cent). Over half – 54 per cent – are female and the great majority originate from Khartoum (87 per cent). A fifth of those registered have one or more specific needs, including lack of legal documentation, children at risk, people with disabilities, or serious medical conditions.

Protection

Community-based protection:

Over the last week, some 3,860 refugees and asylum-seekers attended information sessions at the UNHCR registration centre in Greater Cairo and were provided with details on services, assistance, and procedures for reporting fraud and complaints.

At the same time, UNHCR's partner *Terre des Hommes* (TdH) provided on-the-spot basic psychosocial support to 1,520 new arrivals, from which 33 cases were referred for in-depth psycho-social assessment.

Legal and physical protection

During the reporting period, 77 cases were referred to UNHCR legal partners, the Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights (EFRR) and United Lawyers (UL) for legal aid, related to early and late birth registration, filing legal reports, divorce, custody, and legal representation. In addition, 332 individuals received legal counselling through UNHCR and partners, while 327 queries were answered through the legal partners' hotline, and eight birth certificates were issued.

Infoline:

Between 9 and 12 June, UNHCR in Egypt's Infoline handled 8,900 inquiries. Of those, 3,800 new registration appointments (43 per cent) were allocated to 11,000 individuals who had fled the conflict in Sudan. The proportion of callers from Greater Cairo, including Giza and 6th October City was 83 per cent, 7 per cent for Alexandria, 3 per cent for Aswan, and 7 per cent for other cities. 99 per cent of registration appointments for new arrivals from Sudan were allocated to Sudanese individuals. Among those seeking registration appointments, females represented 60 per cent. Since the start of the conflict, 408,000 new arrivals from Sudan, comprising 152,000 cases, have received appointments through the Infoline. Furthermore, 82 per cent of the total inquiries were related to registration, followed by 7 per cent for assistance. Infoline booked an average of 959 appointments per day for an average of 2,747 individuals.

Cash Assistance

As of 12 June, the total number of newly arrived Sudanese households assessed by UNHCR for cash assistance since the start of the crisis is 30,640. Of those, 4,290 families (19,926 individuals) have received the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA).

Between 9 and 12 June, 22 households (55 individuals) were also assessed for emergency cash assistance (ECA) in Aswan bringing the total to 4,504 families (12,880 individuals) since the beginning of the Sudan emergency. 15 households (41 individuals) were found eligible as per the rapid needs assessment criteria in the past week. To date, 3,056 families comprising 9,391 individuals have been found eligible for one-off Emergency Cash Assistance through this assessment modality.

Since April 2023, a total of 20,820 registered and unregistered households (56,696 individuals) have been identified as eligible for the one-off ECA, out of whom 16,938 families (48,839 individuals) have successfully received their assistance.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- On 17 June, UNHCR, the Government's Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) and partners started the relocation of refugees from the Kurmuk transit center to Ura Settlement in the Benishangul Gumuz Region. To date, 249 individuals have been relocated to Ura, which has the capacity to host up to 35,000 individuals. In 2024, UNHCR is planning to relocate 21,000 refugees to Ura but only has the limited resources to relocate 9,500 refugees so far.

Population Movement and Registration

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, household-level registration was not conducted during the reporting week due to the ongoing General Food Distribution (GFD). Thus, the cumulative total of persons that undertook household-level registration remained at 23,378 individuals since 15 April 2023.

In the Amhara region, 08 individuals from 05 households underwent household-level registration at Kumer refugee site. The cumulative total of persons who undertook household-level registration has reached 22,239 since the start of the conflict in Sudan.

Relocation

In Kurmuk, UNHCR, RRS and partners have started the relocation of refugees from Kumer Transit Center to Ura Settlement. The first phase of the relocation included 249 individuals from the transit center to the settlement. It is planned to relocate 2,500 individuals of 500 households by the end of the week.

Protection

UNHCR provided protection counseling services to 08 refugees and asylum seekers at the Transit Center in Metema. Most of the cases involved pass permits for Addis Ababa to facilitate their onward movement by air, two cases related to GBV, and other concerns related to Non-Food Items (NFIs) and food rations for new arrivals. Further complaints were received from new arrivals on lack of shelter provision. UNHCR and RRS will work with the Refugee Central Committee (RCC) to determine shelter reallocation as per the needs.

Child Protection

In Kumer, UNHCR child protection partner Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) conducted a follow-up for 9 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and 2 Other Vulnerable Child (OVC) to assess their well-being at the Kumer Transit Center. In addition, an awareness-raising session was held to educate 29 children and 13 parents and caregivers about child protection and managing psychosocial distress.

Prevention against Gender-based Violence (GBV)

At the Metema transit center, UNHCR's partner, DICAC organized a focus group discussion on GBV response interventions to provide deeper insights into perceptions and potential risks related to GBV. The session was attended by 15 female refugees and asylum seekers, aged from 21 to 49. In addition, social workers and community incentive workers conducted home-to-home visits to raise awareness about GBV, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and how individuals can safely access services when incidents occur. This outreach effort reached 42 individuals in the Kumer and Awlala settlements and the Transit Center. Around 50 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on GBV and PSEA were created in three languages—Arabic, Tigrigna, and English—and distributed at Metema Point of Entry (PoE), and transit center, through DICAC.

In addition, DICAC conducted a group discussion on male engagement to enhance male participation in preventing and responding to GBV at the Transit Center to contribute to a more balanced and harmonious society where everyone has equal opportunities and rights.

Education

In Kumer, the renovation of two classroom blocks at Kumer school was completed, and the construction office has prepared the acceptance certificate for payment.

Discussions were conducted with refugees to resume the teaching and learning process in Kumer. In addition, all necessary arrangements have been made to begin summer academic sessions for refugee children, based on the refugee community members' interests.

High-energy biscuits were provided for Awlala host community school.

Health and Nutrition

In Kumer, Awlala, and at the Metema Transit center, Medical Team International, World Vision's (WVI) Mobile Health and Nutrition Response (MHNT), and UNICEF conducted Outpatient Department (OPD) consultations for refugees and host community. A total of 413 adults and 197 children under 5 years refugees and 39 adults and 6 children under 5 from the host community were reached. One emergency referral was made. The prevalent diseases include acute upper respiratory tract infections (AURTI),

acute febrile illness (AFI), non-bloody cholera diarrhea, pneumonia, intestinal worms, malaria, gastritis (dyspepsia), and fevers of unknown origin.

Nutrition screening was conducted for 183 children under 5 and 32 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) in Kumer, Awlala and Metema. A total of 43 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 6 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were identified among the children and 7 MAM among the Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW). Antenatal Care services were provided to 4 women and 4 received Family Planning services in the three refugee locations in Metema. In addition, 28 PLW received iron and folic acid supplements.

In Metema, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Consultations were provided. Twenty-six individuals underwent screening for potential new mental health issues and 6 were identified with mental health issues.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Kumer, a joint Multi-Functional Team (MFT) has been established from UNHCR, RRS, Action for the Needy (ANE), IHS, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), PIE, MTI, Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) and World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) comprising of all sector leads to conduct a comprehensive site assessment of the new refugee site in the Amhara region, Aftit. All participants reached a consensus that the Aftit site is well-suited for a refugee settlement. A draft layout was prepared for the 45.6-hectare area, accommodating 1,500 shelter plots with access roads, sanitary corridors, Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs), partner workspaces, registration offices, protection desks, and other common facilities. The layout also included plans for extending existing school and health facilities within the host community. In coordination with RRS and partners, a work plan was prepared for the relocation of refugees from existing settlements and the development of the newly proposed Aftit site.

Three tents were installed for the security forces stationed along the Awlala roadside, where some 1,000 refugees have moved out of their settlements remain.

ANE continued distributing plastic sheets to beneficiaries at the Kumer transit center. To date, 500 plastic sheets have been distributed to over 240 households, helping refugees protect their shelters from heavy rains. To complement the plastic sheet distribution and mitigate damage during the rainy season, ANE has undertaken roof maintenance work. Two communal shelters identified by the community have been maintained by replacing damaged and torn roofs with new plastic sheets.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF's partner, CRS provided 706,000 liters of chlorinated water for refugees in Metema Transit Centre, Kumer and Awlala Settlements. With an average of 10.06 Liters per person per day. The quantity of supplied water is below UNHCR's emergency and post-emergency standards of 15 L/P/D and 20 L/P/d, respectively. An additional 15,000 liters was delivered to the host community in Kumer.

UGANDA

Highlights

- Since the onset of the conflict in April 2023, a total of 37,494 refugees from Sudan have been received in Uganda.
- Since January 2024, 24,671 individuals from Sudan have sought asylum in Uganda. Sudanese account for the largest number of new arrivals this year.

Population Movements and Registration

During the week in review, a total of 1,006 Sudanese new arrivals were received in the settlements.

Two new arrivals from Sudan were received in Kampala. Out of the 15,316 urban new arrivals received since January 2024, a total of 1,697 are Sudanese.

Relocation

UNHCR and partners in collaboration with OPM relocated 404 Sudanese refugees in 127 households from the reception centres to the settlements.

Protection

Access to territory

Prima facie recognition for Sudanese asylum seekers remains in force. There were 1,006 new Sudanese arrivals in Uganda this week, originating from Darfur, Khartoum, and Kordofan. General violence and insecurity remain the main reasons for their flight.

Reception Centres

46 per cent (1,442 out of 3,135 individuals) of the refugees hosted in Kiryandongo, Nyumanzi and Arua (Ocea, Omugo, Imvepi, Kuluba) reception centers are Sudanese nationals. Of these, 80 individuals (31 households) have been registered and have requested relocation to Kampala during the reporting period. Since the setup of the Kampala and Kiryandongo desk in March 2024, a total of 931 Sudanese individuals in 446 households have requested relocation to Kampala.

The Kiryandongo reception center, currently hosts 1,060 individuals for a maximum capacity of 560 individuals. This overcrowding is due to the large influx of new Sudanese arrivals (144/day on average), compounded by connectivity issues at the reception center.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Kiryandongo, over 1,500 households (4,500 individuals) were reached with cash-based intervention (CBI) following the monetization of CRIs for new refugee arrivals. A post-distribution monitoring exercise is in progress to gather feedback from refugee CBI beneficiaries to enhance future interventions.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Four environmental health and hygiene campaign sessions were conducted at the Kiryandongo reception center, attended by 1,166 new arrivals (481 males, 685 females). Additionally, five tap stands were installed to serve new arrivals in Kiryandongo Settlement.

Water availability remains a challenge, as the nearest tap is often distant and frequently without water. Refugees in Kiryandongo settlement, who were receiving more than 17l/p/d in January 2024 are now receiving less than 9l/p/d.

Response Plans and Funding Situation

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

On 7 February, UNHCR and 81 organization launched the [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#), with an appeal for **USD 1.4 billion** to provide essential aid and protection to **2.7 million people** anticipated to arrive in five neighbouring countries by the end of 2024, fleeing the ongoing conflict in Sudan. As of 21 June, the total funding for the RRP remained at some USD 164 million or **12%** of the requirements.

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) – January - December 2024

The [Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan](#) was launched on 7 February and requires **USD 2.7 billion** to help **14.7 million people**. As of 19 June, the total funding for the HRP reached some USD 440.6 million or **16.3%** of the requirements [OCHA FTS](#).

UNHCR Supplementary Appeal – January - December 2024

UNHCR's total financial requirement for the 2024 [Sudan Emergency Supplementary Appeal](#) – in Sudan and neighbouring countries – amounts to **USD 988.1 million**. As of 19 June, the total available funding for the appeal is **16%** of the funding requirements.

Resources

- UNHCR dashboard: [Sudan Situation: One year on](#)
- Data story: [Sudan: One year of spiralling conflict and displacement](#)
- [End of Year Report Sudan Regional RRP 2023](#)
- UNHCR's [Operational Data Portal \(ODP\) for the Sudan Situation](#) provides daily updates on the refugee and returnee arrivals in Sudan's neighbouring countries.
- [UNHCR and IOM Joint Dashboard](#) of arrivals to South Sudan, including data on returnee intentions, onward movements, and numbers and locations of returnees in and around Renk.
- [UNHCR Global Focus Sudan Operation page](#)
- [UNHCR Sudan Emergency website](#)
- UNHCR's HELP site for Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Sudan provides information to individuals seeking information and support inside Sudan (in [English](#) and [Arabic](#))