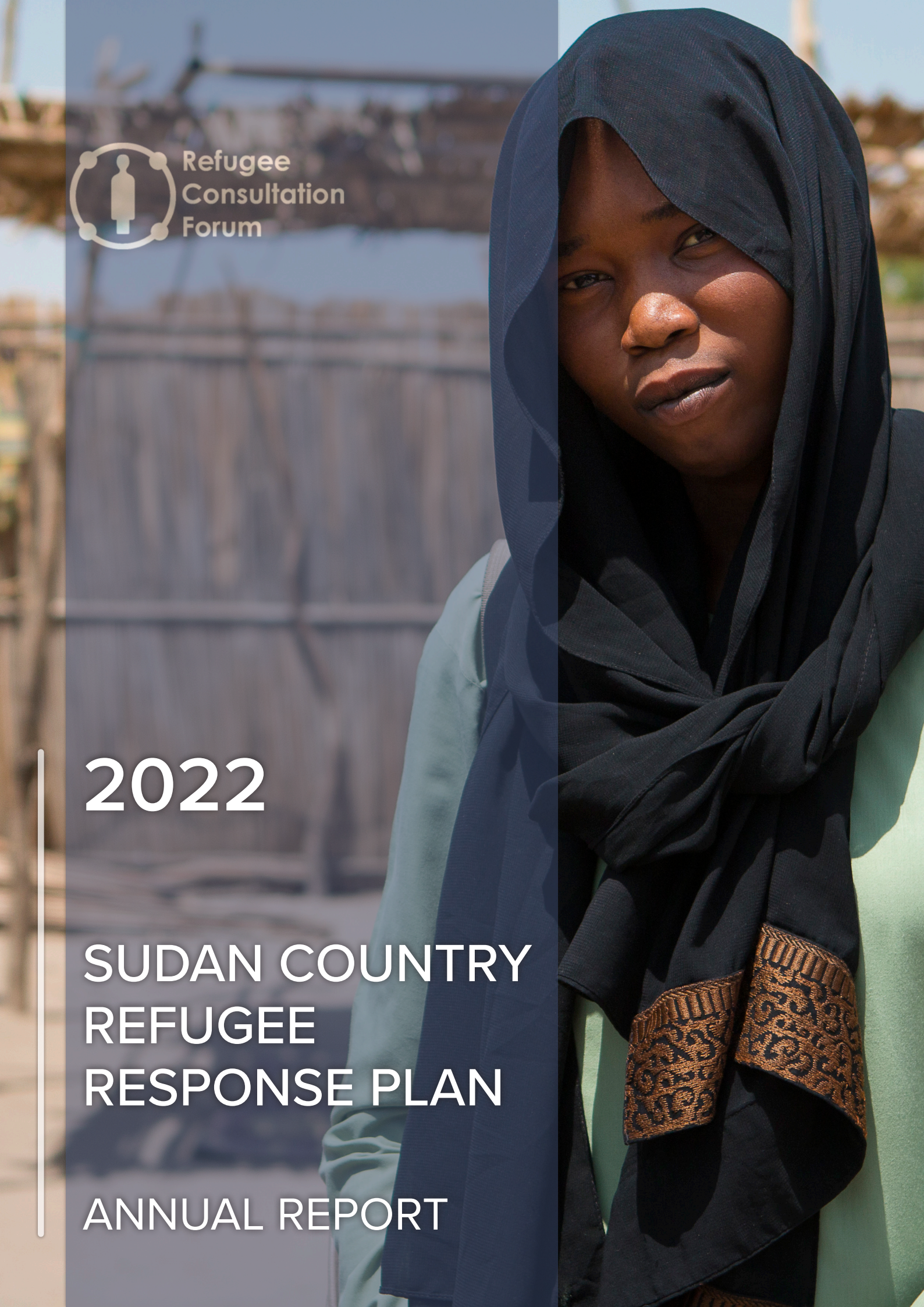

Refugee Consultation Forum

2022

SUDAN COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

ANNUAL REPORT

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Primary school student of Khor Alwaral Primary School hopes to finish her education and become a doctor.

Khor Alwaral, White Nile State / Sudan.

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SITUATION OVERVIEW

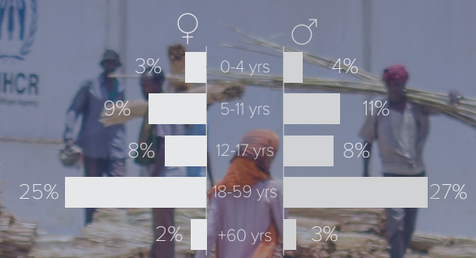
1,129,090

Refugees living in Sudan as end of December 2022, including **56,092** new arrivals

Population Tends 2019 – 2022

Age and Gender Breakdown asa end of December 2022

	♀ Female	♂ Male
0-4 yrs	58,358	58,842
5-11 yrs	121,903	124,633
12-17 yrs	86,791	88,056
18-59 yrs	273,091	254,672
+60 yrs	31,258	31,487
Total	571,401	557,689



Sudan Overview Map as end of December 2022

South Sudan
796,831 (71%)

Eritrea
134,714 (12%)

Syria
93,478 (8%)

Ethiopia
70,978 (6%)

Central African Republic
24,369 (2%)

Chad
4,657 (0.4%)

Yemen
2,329 (0.2%)

Others
1,734 (0.2%)

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

Emergency shelter kits distribution in Babikri as part of rainy season preparedness.
Babikri, Gedaref state / Sudan.
© UNHCR/AFARIN DADKHAH TEHRANI

OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Sudan has deteriorated in 2022, with the total number of persons in need of humanitarian assistance estimated at 14.3 million by the Humanitarian Needs Overview , including 925,000 refugees as outlined in the Country Refugee Response Plan . With refugees having fled their countries of origin, often with very few belongings and arriving to face persistent barriers in accessing basic services and livelihoods, they remain particularly vulnerable.

Sudan's economy has remained in crisis, with inflation rates at over 100% for the majority of the year. The resulting rising prices of staple food items and fuel have been compounded by the impact of global events, culminating in significant loss of household purchasing power. Refugees, often unable to access formal labour markets, are specifically at risk of knock-on effects of economic crisis, including heightened protection risks and barriers to access basic services.

By the end of 2022, Sudan has come to host 1.13 million refugees and asylum-seekers as the Government of Sudan continues to graciously maintain an open-door policy for those fleeing their countries of origin in search of safety. Placing as the second largest refugee hosting country on the continent, the refugee and asylum-seeker population includes both new arrivals and protracted caseloads, living in camp, settlement, urban and rural settings.

An estimated 39% live in 24 camps, often affected by camp enforcement policies severely limiting freedom of movement and thereby placing barriers on access to livelihoods and avenues for integration. Protection risks further remain central to the humanitarian context facing refugees in Sudan and require humanitarian and development support to realize self-reliance and solutions.

Of the more than one million refugees in Sudan, approximately 796,000 are from South Sudan, with many having been in Sudan since before South Sudan's cessation and facing protracted displacement. South Sudan continues to also be the country of origin for the largest number of new arrivals, with 36,627 new arrivals in 2022.

Eritrean refugees make up the second largest refugee population, with approximately 134,000 in Sudan. Large portions of the Eritrean refugee population settle in camps in the East, however onward movement trends also continue in response to gaps in basic services and livelihoods access. Other refugee population groups include approximately 93,000 Syrian, more than 70,000 Ethiopian, close to 24,000 Central African Republicans, and others. The full refugee population is composed of approximately 47% female and 53% male, including 43% children, 52% adults, and 5% elderly.

RESPONSE STRATEGY & PRIORITIES

The refugee response in 2022 focused on the following three core areas:

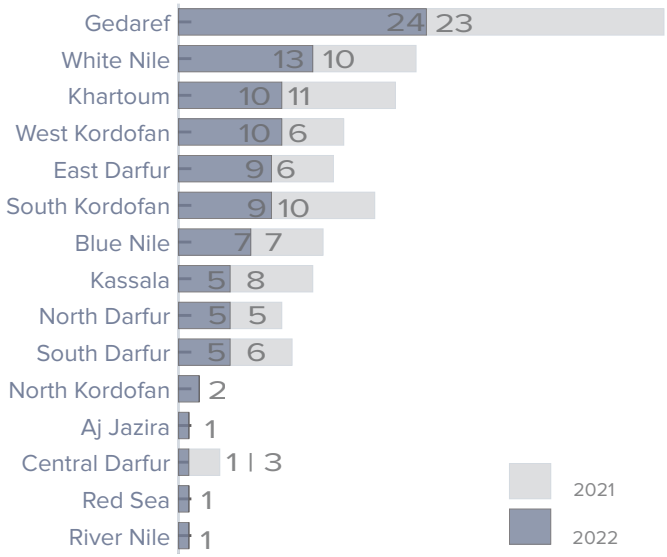
1. **Strengthen the protection environment for refugees.**
2. **Enable access to timely protection and lifesaving assistance.**
3. **Provide equitable access to basic services for refugees and strengthen opportunities for resilience and self-reliance while finding lasting solutions for refugees.**

To address the critical protection and immediate humanitarian needs of 925,000 refugees in Sudan, the 2022 Country Refugee Response Plan appealed for US$ 517 million for the delivery of essential protection and multi-sectoral assistance, and secured US$ 192 million in funds, or 37% of the appeal, by year end. Of funding received US$ 55.6 million was dedicated for provision of humanitarian aid to the Ethiopian refugee response, US$ 49.3 million for the South Sudanese refugee response, and US$ 80.7 million for all refugee groups (unearmarked). **A total of 32 partners contributed to the delivery of the response plan, resulting in provision of at least one form of assistance reaching 707,889 refugees**.

Multi-sectoral and lifesaving response included food security assistance, reaching at least **523,186 refugees with monthly food rations for minimum one month**, including half and or full rations, and either through cash or in-kind modalities. **556,996 health consultations were provided** to refugee communities, with health consultations made available also to host community members. **67,077 refugee households were provided with non-food item kits**, while **27,806 households received some form of shelter assistance**, including emergency shelter kits, tents, construction materials or durable shelter solutions, via in-kind and cash modalities.

To ensure safe and adequate water supplies, CRP partners have **operated and maintained 78 water sources**, installed 2 water yards and rehabilitated 6. To support improved sanitation outcomes, partners have **constructed or rehabilitated more than 2,400 household latrines and more than 3,800 communal latrines.** In an effort to tackle underlying protection risks and to ensure access to basic services, **139,168 refugees and asylum seekers were individually registered** in 2022, including new arrivals as well as individuals arriving in prior years.

Number of Reporting Organizations per State



Darbatti refugee settlement is one of the most remote refugee settlements in South Kordofan. The settlement faces shortage of water during the dry season. The refugee women have to spend hours to fetch drinking water from limited handpump installed inside the settlement. Haffirs (water reservoir) are the usual water sources for the refugee community but cannot suffice during the dry season making handpump only available option for drinking water. Darbatti refugee settlement, South Kordofan state / Sudan

© UNHCR/DEEP RAJ UPRETY

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Protection

The 2022 CRP protection response identified seven key objectives, aimed to focus on provision of support to the Government of Sudan (GoS) in solutions-oriented approaches through alignment of relevant national legislation with the international refugee and human rights law and through gradual integration of refugees in national systems. Moreover, the CRP aimed to improve protection services and pursue durable solutions. The following seven objectives guided the response:

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

Protection risks are central to the humanitarian context facing refugees in Sudan. Critical gaps in access to registration and civil documentation pose hurdles for refugees in accessing assistance, as well as barriers for integration into local systems. UNHCR and COR prioritized registration processes for refugees in 2022 with the objective to register and provide documentation to new arrivals and where needed to protracted caseloads. In 2022, 139,168 refugees were registered, equivalent to approximately 63-percent of the annual registration target. 1,810 refugee children were assisted with civil documentation and 33,572 refugees have received legal counselling assistance.

Despite efforts to bring registration and documentation to the forefront of response, a backlog in registration remains and will continue to be addressed in 2023. The expansion of registration access is critical for all refugees, with barriers to accessing basic services, rights and formal economies otherwise expected to stunt protection outcomes.

Funding limitations of 2022 resulted in large reliance and emphasis on community-based protection approaches to promote better protection outcomes at community level. 276 community-based protection networks (CBPNs) have been supported in 2022 across refugee hosting states. Trainings and awareness campaigns have been rolled out for improved case identification, to utilize referral services where available, to improve accessibility of services, and to strengthen information sharing and reporting channels. 66,099 women, men, boys and girls participating in Child Protection CBPNs have been trained on child protection specific risks and response, while 482 awareness campaigns on GBV were conducted.

Safety and security risks largely contribute to protection risks faced by women and girls in displacement, with low access to services contributing significantly to vulnerabilities. While women and girls are among those most affected, men and boys too are at risk. CRP partners have constructed and maintained 165 safe spaces for children in 2022 as part of the Protection response, estimated to benefit 20,625 refugee children.

Child protection assistance delivered by CRP partners has provided 2,855 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) with appropriate interim or long-term care arrangements, while 328 children have been reunited with their families. To support better access to basic services and strengthen social protection outcomes, partners have directly targeted 27,407 refugees with multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) in full or half ration, heightening target household purchasing power and benefitting an estimated 82,200 refugees.

Despite continued investment in protection response across Sudan, gaps in capacities and resources combined with vulnerabilities faced in situations of protracted displacement continue to negatively affect protection outcomes for refugees. In rural and hard to reach locations partners' presence remains especially low, with needs on the ground outgrowing resource availability and scope of response capacities.

Refugees struggle with an extended rainy season year after year in White Nile State. Damaged shelters and lost belongings as result of flooding contributes to household vulnerability.

© UNHCR / ISADORA ZONI

NRC is building and expanding new classrooms in Tunaydbah and Babikri camp in Sudan, and are enrolling more children in school.

Um Rakuba, Gedaref / Sudan
© NRC / AHMED OMER

Education

To tackle considerable gaps in the refugee Education response in Sudan in line with the Global Refugee Forum pledges, CRP partners identified two key objectives to guide the response in 2022:

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

In 2022, the Ministry of Education, UNHCR and CRP partners have collaborated to expand education opportunities for refugee children and to facilitate integration into national education systems. Access to schooling is fundamental to solutions driven programming, while education spaces also provide critical spaces where humanitarian actors are better able to identify, understand and respond to child protection risks. Despite the critical role played by Education it remains one of the most under-funded sectors, with partners reporting Education response in only 7 states and 17 localities in 2022.

Education response has included provision of education facilities through constructing, maintaining and equipping learning spaces, delivering direct support to teachers through incentive payments and training, and supporting students with learning materials, uniforms, and payment of daily subsistence and exam fees where possible. Enrolment rates of refugee children are worrisome in Sudan, with approximately 35% of primary school aged children enrolled, 14% of secondary school aged population, and 0.2% at university level for the 2022-2023 academic year. With the economic decline and reduced purchasing power refugee households increasingly require support to send their children to school as payment of school fees place increasing burden on family financial capacities.

By the end of the 2021-2022 academic year, 4,209 students were assisted with exam fees to enable participation in national exams, integrating into national schooling systems, including 3,417 primary students and 792 secondary students. In 2022, 385 university refugee students were provided with subsistence allowance, while in the 2022-2023 academic year only 257 are enrolled in tertiary education. For the 2022-2023 academic year, 75,604 refugee students have been enrolled in primary and secondary education combined (26% of primary and secondary school aged children).

To support access to quality education facilities, CRP partners have constructed or rehabilitated 138 classrooms, provided 20,507 classroom kits, 4,354 school furniture sets, and 39,973 primary and secondary school students with uniforms. Critical investments and commitments to education are urgently required from the humanitarian and development community in collaboration with relevant government counterparts to help fill gaps in education services and opportunities.

Health & Nutrition

In 2022, partners identified key objectives to strategically guide the Health and Nutrition response with the intention to scale-up services for both refugee and host communities:

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

Comprehensive and life-saving primary, secondary and tertiary health care services have been provided to refugee and host communities by CRP partners and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health in 2022. CRP partners have reported provision of healthcare services across 11 refugee hosting states and 43 localities, including conducting 556,996 health consultations. Healthcare services are made available also to members of host communities for improved holistic targeting of needs on the ground.

In support of positive sexual and reproductive health outcomes for women and girls of reproductive age, 32,237 antenatal care visits were conducted and 7,263 postnatal sessions. Infant and young child healthcare has been further supported by vaccination campaigns, including 7,830 refugee children under one reached with measles vaccination by UNICEF. Infant and young child feeding counselling has also been provided to 11,982 persons.

The collaboration between Ministry of Health and CRP partners aims to improve access to healthcare for vulnerable populations across Sudan. Despite pledges to increasingly integrate refugees into national health care systems, historic underfunding of national medical systems, critical gaps in equipment and pharmaceutical inputs, has left the Sudanese national health system struggling to find avenues for integration. In rural areas specifically, national health care systems struggle to provide services to local populations, with members of host communities receiving care also at refugee community facing services. In tandem, impediments faced in medical and pharmaceutical supply chains have continued to challenge adequate stocks of critical supplies in medical centres run by CRP partners.

Nutrition outcomes have been of concern for refugee populations and refugee responding agencies in 2022, indicating downward trends. Higher than average morbidity rates were recorded in refugee children under-5 in East Darfur in the first and second quarter of the year, while the Standard Expanded Nutrition Survey has indicated above emergency level threshold GAM rates among refugees in White Nile. To mitigate rising mortality rates and long-term effects of malnutrition, CRP partners have supported 27,087 children under-5 and 1,065 PLW with MAM treatment, as well as 10,078 children under-5 with SAM treatment.

South Sudanese refugee girl sitting by her classroom window. Assalaya / East Darfur state / Sudan.
© UNHCR / AKRAM AL-ABSI

Shelter & Non-food Items (NFI)

CRP partners identified two key objectives to underpin the Shelter and NFI sectoral response in 2022 as follows:

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

Shelter assistance remains critical for most refugees in Sudan, including at point of arrival as well as in protracted displacement settings. Shelter assistance crucially provides private, dignified, and safe habitual spaces, and is fundamental in mitigating key protection risks, most notably facing women and children in displacement. As at the time of first arrival refugees often have very few belongings, basic non-food items are also essential to support dignity and protection of persons served.

Emergency shelter kits were delivered by partners to 18,894 refugee households, of which 2,899 were delivered to those facing displacement or losses due to natural hazards and crisis, including fire and flooding. Non-food item (NFI) kits have also been provided as part of core relief item response, with 67,077 households reached, of which 42,139 received partial NFI kits.

The Shelter and NFI Sector has largely prioritized new arrivals and refugees affected by emergency events, as funding levels have required tightening of prioritization strategies and target groups. Funding levels are largely affected by global economic events, humanitarian crisis worldwide and competing priorities, all of which have been further compounded by economic crisis in Sudan and rising costs nationally. Shelter response has thereby been largely required to focus on emergencies, resulting in depletion of resources aimed to promote sustainable and durable shelter and settlement solutions.

In attempts to support longer-term and more durable shelter solutions for displaced populations where possible, Shelter and NFI partners have delivered transitional and durable shelters to 3,709 households. Transitional and durable shelter solutions have longer lifespans than emergency shelter kits, as well as being more resistant to natural hazards, mitigating risks of cyclical shelter damage or loss. Transitional and durable shelters also offer improved privacy for residents and reduce exposure to protection risks. Shelter partners continue to advocate for access to resources that will enable greater focus on sustainable interventions, as well as disaster risk reduction interventions in camp and settlement settings to mitigate impacts of natural hazards, reduce emergency occurrences and prevent frequent cyclical shelter loss scenarios.

UNHCR and Norwegian Church Aid distribute shelter materials to refugees at El Radoum camp in South Darfur, Sudan. © UNHCR / BEHROOZ

Energy & Environment

The Energy & Environment sector focused on the following three objectives:

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

Energy and Environment response plays a pivotal role in preservation of natural resources and environmental conservation in and around sites of displacement. CRP partners and the Forest National Corporation (FNC) have been working to strengthen reforestation and environmental protections, as well as secure access to safe and sufficient energy supplies to meet household needs of refugees in camp and settlement settings. In 2022, partners planted 1,709 hectares of trees, as well as grew and distributed 182,000 tree seedlings.

Reforestation efforts aim to support environmental protection in areas hosting refugees, also as means to reduce reliance on local firewood resources. In long term prospects, reforestation efforts have capacity to mitigate and reverse environmental degradation in and around camps and settlements, promoting also peaceful coexistence with host communities.

In tandem, 3,500 refugee households have been receiving monthly fuel rations, and 3,295 refugee households have been provided with improved and fuel-efficient stoves to manage energy consumption and needs. Provision of fuel, reducing reliance on firewood and lowering overall fuel consumption directly supports energy management and environmental protection. It also mitigates key GBV and protection risks faced by women and girls travelling distances to fetch firewood. Safe and sufficient access to cooking fuel promotes positive food security and nutrition outcomes by reducing negative coping strategies to access fuel and ensuring food can be cooked properly.

While Energy and Environment programming is cross cutting with potential to promote positive outcomes in multiple sectors, it remains a critically underfunded sector. Only three partners have reported energy and environment activities against CRP appeals in 2022. Within the context of Sudan with critical protection concerns, high food insecurity, deteriorating nutrition outcomes and growing tensions between communities, energy and environment programming can contribute to risk mitigation, social cohesion and resilience outcomes.

In 2022, partners were able to deliver more than 3,000 tukuls for Ethiopian refugees..
Um Rakuba/ Gedaref state / Sudan.
© NRC/AHMED OMER

Food Security & Livelihoods

The Food Security and Livelihoods sector aimed to ensure access to food assistance and livelihoods support for vulnerable and food insecure refugee households, and to mitigate negative coping mechanisms resulting from food insecurity and income gaps. FSL CRP partners worked towards two key objectives as follows:

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

Refugee household food security remains heavily reliant on humanitarian aid, largely due to barriers in accessing livelihoods and contributing to dependence on food assistance. This is particularly true in rural areas where refugees are largely living in camp and settlement settings. The United Nation's World Food Program (WFP) remains the largest food security responder for refugees in Sudan, working with implementing partners to deliver food rations via in-kind or cash modalities, and targeting both new arrivals and protracted caseloads.

South Sudanese refugee rents small shop by investing livelihood grants money and applying small business training provided by ADRA.
© ADRA/ REEM TILAL

Due to funding shortages experienced in 2022, food rations were reduced from full to half for all refugees in the third and fourth quarters of the year, with 523,186 refugees having received at least one half or one full monthly food ration in the reporting period. To overcome impacts of food ration reductions on food insecurity and protection risks, funds have been secured to reinstate full food rations for refugee populations from January 2023.

Livelihoods underpin self-reliance and solutions, while improved purchasing power to better enable access to basic services also shares critical links to protection. Despite the role played by livelihoods in facilitating integration, wellbeing and long-term solutions, support for these interventions remains critically underfunded in Sudan, most notably in the post-October 2021 setting. Five partners have reported providing some form of livelihoods assistance to refugees in 2022, with 26,583 refugees having directly received agricultural inputs, 526 have received livestock inputs, and 202 individuals benefitted from business support.

The growing number of persons across the country spending the majority of household incomes on food due to rising food prices is contributing directly to reduced access to other basic services. This economic volatility affects refugee populations too, with high prevalence rates of negative coping strategies to meet food needs identified among refugee communities. Investments in livelihoods access and resilience building are increasingly imperative to secure durable solutions for refugees facing protracted displacement in Sudan.

South Sudanese Refugee rents land for farming by investing money received through livelihood grants and applying small business training given by ADRA..
Alabaleen, White Nile / Sudan.
© ADRA/ REEM TILAL

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

The 2022 CRP WASH objectives were:

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

To address WASH needs across refugee communities 28 CRP partners appealed for funding in 2022, out of which 12 have reported delivery of WASH response across 24 localities in nine states. Activities have been implemented with objective to improve access to safe and sufficient water supplies, as well as dignified and segregated latrines.

In Sudan, progress towards meeting minimum WASH standards and ensuring accessibility to WASH services remains disparate, with refugees that have newly arrived and in protracted displacement often facing gaps in services. With the aim to address needs on the ground, and specifically provision of safe, adequate and accessible water, partners have operated and maintained 78 water sources, constructed two new water yards, and rehabilitated six. For improved sustainability of water systems, UNHCR and partners have solarized 11 water systems, reducing operational costs. However, despite continued water provisions and servicing, adequate water supplies for refugee communities remains elusive in some locations. South Sudanese refugees often remain underserved comparative to population size, and average water per person per day is measured at 16 liters – below the UNHCR-post emergency standard of 20 liters per person per day.

To ensure access to safe, dignified, and segregated sanitation facilities CRP partners have been constructing and rehabilitating latrines. By years' end, partners had installed 549 communal latrines and 2,508 shared or non-shared household latrines, as well as rehabilitated 3,311 communal latrines and 1,000 shared or non-shared household latrines. Provision of adequate latrines is critical to mitigate open defecation rates and improve first line defenses against disease outbreaks. Segregation of latrines in camp and settlement contexts have also proven to reduce protection risks faced by women, girls, and vulnerable community members. Moreover, 541 shower blocks and bathing facilities have been rehabilitated, with a further 46 shower blocks and bathing facilities constructed.

In parallel, 247,766 women and girls have been provided with in-kind sanitary materials and an additional 38,875 women and girls with cash-based assistance for improved access to sanitary materials. 118,861 refugee households were provided with soap, and 644,532 refugees reached by hygiene promotion campaigns in communal set ups. Soft WASH components provide integral support to meeting positive sanitation and hygiene outcomes, yet require continued parallel investments in sustainable water supply and sanitation infrastructure to ensure minimum WASH standards can be upheld.

New South Sudanese refugee arrival in Al Jameya, White Nile state.
Al Jameya, White Nile State / Sudan.
© NRC / AHMED OMER

Refugee Consultation Forum

SUDAN

Overview of 2022 Country Refugee Response Plan

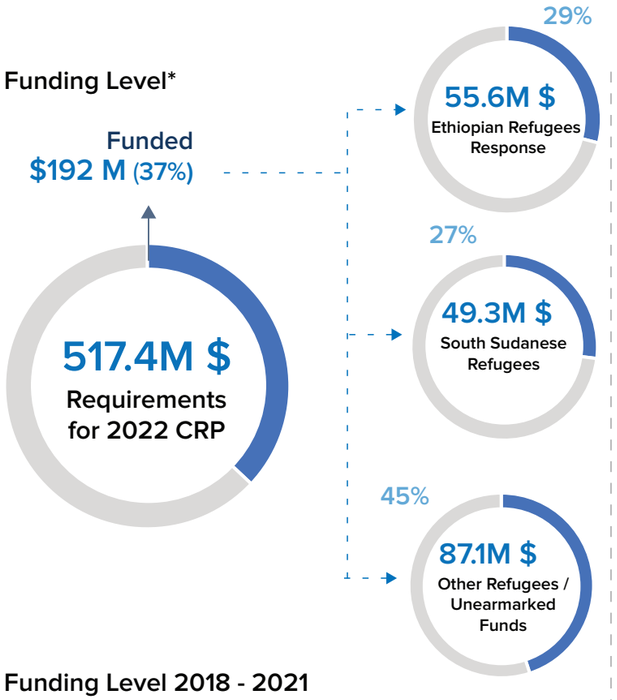
as of 31 December 2022

Sector / Indicator	CRP 2022 Indicator Target (Full Year)	Indicator Achievement	Percentage Achieved
Protection			
Number of refugees individually registered	400,000	139,168	35%
Number of community based structures established or maintained	601	276	46%
Number of identified UASCs that are reunified with their families	12,413	328	3%
Education			
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	517	138	27%
Number of classroom kits provided to primary or secondary school classrooms	25,435	20,507	81%
Health & Nutrition			
Number of antenatal care visits conducted.	143,032	32,237	23%
Number of outpatient consultations conducted.	1,710,762	556,996	33%
Number of under 5 children received MAM treatment services	77,161	27,087	35%
Number of PLW that received emergency blanket supplementary feeding	33,329	6,376	19%
Shelter & Non-food Items (NFI)			
Number of households that received durable shelter	11,600	3,709	32%
Number of households that received an emergency shelter kit	40,050	18,894	47%
Number of households that received NFI kits	86,250	67,077	78%
Energy & Environment			
Number of households having energy saving stove and equipment	53,200	3,295	6%
Food Security & Livelihoods			
Number of people receiving agricultural support	225,795	26,583	12%
Number of people that receive a full ration of food	545,745	523,186	96%
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)			
Number of women receiving sanitary materials	235,250	247,766	105%
Number of household latrines installed	17,340	2,508	14%
Number of household latrines rehabilitated	8,100	1,000	12%
Number of households that received soap	164,744	118,861	72%

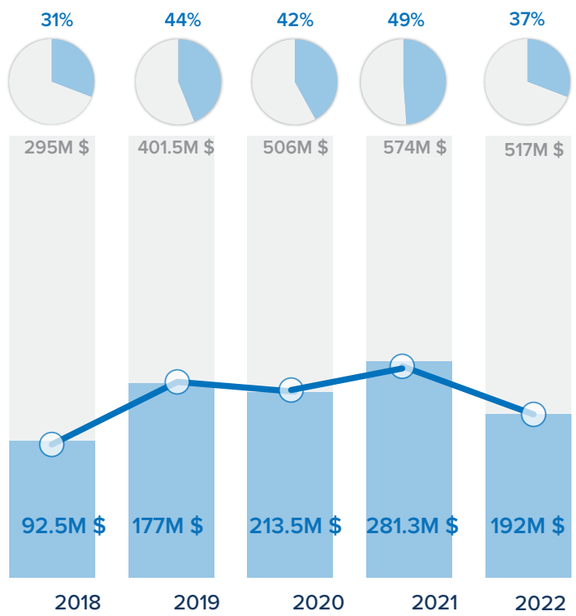
1,129,090

Total Refugees in Sudan as of 31 December 2022

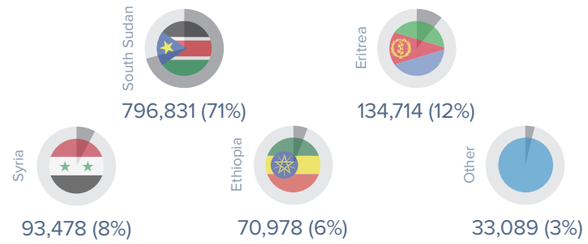
Funding Level*



Funding Level 2018 - 2021



Country of Origin



List of Partners

- Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
- ACTED (ACTED)
- ALIGHT (ALIGHT)
- Al Manar Voluntary Organization (AMVO)
- Al Salam Organization for Relief & Development (AORD)
- Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD)
- CARE International Switzerland (CIS)
- Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
- Concern Worldwide (CWW)
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Global Aid Hand (GAH)
- Hope Sudan (HOPE)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)
- Jasmar Human Security Organization (JASMAR)
- Mercy Corps (MC)
- Medair Organization (Medair)
- Mutawinat Benevolent Organization (MUTAWINAT)
- Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Plan International Sudan (PIS)
- Premiere Urgence Internationale (PUI)
- Solidarités International (SI)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Vision International (WVI)
- ZOA (ZOA)

For Feedback Contact: UNHCR - Sudan, Information Management Unit, SUDKHIM@unhcr.org | Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF), SUDKHRCF@unhcr.org
Further information are available on UNHCR Sudan data-portal, please click on the link https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/sdn, or scan the QR code.

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2022 SUDAN COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN ANNUAL REPORT