

SUDAN SITUATION

31 January – 7 February 2024



High Commissioner Filippo Grandi High visits an internally displaced (IDP) Sudanese family staying at the Al-Salam IDP site in Kassala town ©UNHCR Sudan

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 UN High Commissioner for Refugees (HC), Filippo Grandi, conducted a mission to Sudan from 31 January – 4 February. The HC conducted this mission to bring attention to the ongoing violence and its consequences for the more than seven million displaced people. Before this mission, the HC conducted a three-day mission to Ethiopia. [The HC speaks on the displacement crisis from the Sudan conflict. \(Al Jazeera video report\)](#)
- On 7 February, the HC, Filippo Grandi and the Emergency Relief Coordinator, Martin Griffiths, launched the [Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan](#) and the [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) for 2024. Both plans called for a combined 4.1 billion USD to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of some 17.4 million in war-torn Sudan and the neighbouring countries.
- According to WFP, since the the beginning of conflict in Sudan, about 18 million people nationwide have experienced [acute hunger](#), and in the areas, most severely impacted by the fighting, over five million are experiencing emergency levels of hunger.

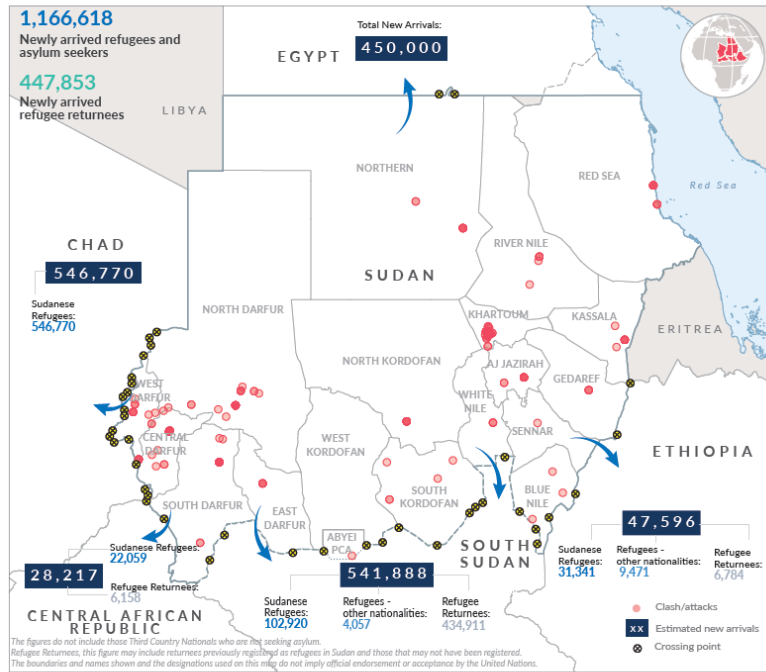
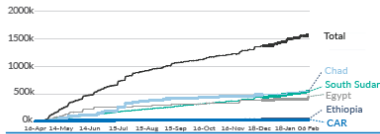
OVERVIEW: There are now 7.9 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 6 million internally and 1.6 million in neighbouring countries. Sudan and neighbouring countries were already hosting large refugee populations before this new emergency and require 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.

7,902,770 Forcibly Displaced
6,092,788 New IDPs in Sudan
1,614,471 Newly arrived refugees, asylum seekers and returnees
195,511 Self-relocated Refugees in Sudan

Arrivals by population and estimated gender type



New arrivals from Sudan



Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- Protection monitoring in North and East Darfur shows that IDPs and refugees are having trouble accessing basic needs and services due to a lack of humanitarian support. Due to the persistent insecurity, there is a limited presence of organizations on the ground, overcrowding in gathering sites, and a lack of medical staff all which contribute to a delayed and insufficient response.

Population movements and Registration

Due to the dire situation in Gedaref, 15 internally displaced people (IDP) families, comprising 47 individuals, have returned to their places of origin in Khartoum and South Darfur.

Protection

Five victims of trafficking (3 women and 2 men) from Ethiopia who entered Sudan through the Gallabat border were apprehended by immigration authorities in Gedaref town and handed over to the Commission of Refugees (COR). The individuals are receiving psychosocial support and counselling.

In Kassala and Port Sudan, [Mutawinat](#) provided legal assistance to 52 people, which included legal representation in courts and legal counselling.

12 Eritrean refugees departed on resettlement to Canada via Port Sudan.

In Gedaref, UNHCR conducted protection assessments for 224 individuals who had recently relocated from Um Gulja settlement to Um Rakuba and Tunaydbah camps. All of them reported experiencing

secondary or multiple displacements and having undergone screening by Sudanese military intelligence.

In Kassala and Port Sudan, UNHCR conducted training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for 28 personnel of its new health partner, Jasmar Human Security Organization. In addition, UNHCR conducted a life skills session for 35 male high school students in Shagarab refugee camps to equip them with self-development, career, and human relations skills. UNHCR also conducted an awareness session for 25 youth in Shagarab 2 refugee camp on the dangers of smuggling and trafficking.

Education

In Kassala, the State Ministry of Education has identified 100 teachers from the refugee and host community schools in Girba, and Wad Alhelow to undergo teacher training in English, Arabic, and mathematics.

Health and Nutrition

The health and nutrition situation across all refugee camps in Gedaref, has stabilized, with the last case of acute water diarrhoea reported on 4 December, 2023. However, due to a lack of relevant approvals from the authorities, the delivery of medicines and medical supplies to various locations in Gedaref State, including refugee camps, has not taken place. UNHCR health and supply teams are working with the partners to support obtaining the approvals.

In Kassala, as part of the national health plans, the State Ministry of Health launched measles and rubella immunization campaigns targeting children under 15, including refugee children. A total of 38,548 refugee children were vaccinated between 22 and 27 January.

In Kassala, Jasmar, UNHCR's health partner, distributed essential medicines to refugee health facilities in Shagarab, Girba, and Kilo 26 camps during the reporting period.

WFP commenced the general food distribution on 31 January in Babikri refugee camp at a 50 per cent reduction, as announced late in 2023.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

UNHCR, through its partner Sudanese Organization for Relief and Recovery (SORR), distributed core relief items to 265 households (1,000 people) in Tunaydbah and Doka localities, Gedaref. 161 refugee households in Um Rakuba, Um Gargour, and Tunaydbah refugee camps also received core relief items, emergency shelter kits, and tents.

In Gedaref, UNHCR provided over 3,800 refugees and asylum seekers with cooking energy at Tunaydbah camp. This included 2,756 individuals who received sawdust and 1,096 individuals who received LPG refills for cooking fuel.

Cash Assistance

In Gedaref, UNHCR provided cash assistance to 379 individuals with protection cases including child protection cases to cover their most urgent basic needs and to mitigate risks of onward movements.

IT and Telecoms

During the reporting period, the telecommunication and other internet networks experienced nationwide disruptions which disrupted humanitarian operations particularly in remote areas where communication infrastructure is already limited.

CHAD

Highlights

- UNHCR and partners hosted a German Foreign Ministry delegation led by the German Embassy Representative in Chad. The delegation met with refugees and local authorities in Adré.

Population movements and Registration

1,304 individuals (303 households) crossed the border into Chad through the Adré/Adikong and Tine border entry points. The average number of daily arrivals was around 150 per day. Most new arrivals come from Ardamata, El Geneina, Nyala, Mornei, and Kreneik, with a minority from Sisi and Karthoum.

Biometric registration of refugees was officially launched at the Metché site on 30 January. 2,061 individuals (551 households) have been registered, including 247 people with specific needs. In Zabout, biometric registration of refugees continued, with 11,710 individuals (2,358 households) registered.

Following the joint humanitarian mission in Tissi, UNHCR, in collaboration with IOM, launched a pre-registration activity for new arrivals in the localities of Karma and Saraf-Bourgou, with 5,343 refugees pre-registered.

86 households and 416 spontaneous new arrivals were pre-registered in Djabal Refugee Camp in Sila Province.

Relocation

UNHCR and partners relocated 5,977 (1,749 households) from the Adré spontaneous site to the new camp, Alacha and from the Tine transit site to the Touloum Refugee Camp. Alacha Refugee Camp is already at its full capacity. UNHCR and its partners are assessing the capacity of other existing camps to accommodate more refugees and continuing to search for new sites in close collaboration with the government of Chad.

Protection

Community-based Protection

Community identification and referral mechanisms have been strengthened at the Metché Refugee Camp. 15 members of the women's committee, and 26 members of the child protection committee, were trained on humanitarian principles, identification, and referral of specific cases such as survivors of GBV and child abuse.

The Croix Rouge du Tchad (CRT), conducted awareness sessions in Ourang on the harmful consequences of childmarriage, reaching 207 refugees. In Metché, awareness-raising focused on anti-fraud during biometric registration, reaching 224 refugees.

Education

Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), identified 300 teachers and more than 10,000 school-aged children in Alacha and assessed their need for school supplies.

Plan International, completed the construction of five temporary classrooms, an administrative office, and eight latrines and fenced the school facility.

Health and Nutrition

Since the start of the emergency, healthcare professionals have conducted 305,210 medical consultations, with an additional 15,060 consultations taking place during the reporting week. Malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI), watery diarrhoea, and malnutrition remain the most frequent pathologies.

Healthcare providers screened 251,808 children and treated 27,314 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 14,207 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in children aged 6 to 59 months. During the reporting week, health workers screened 14,780 children, identifying 1,316 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 447 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

A total of 19,379 pregnant and breastfeeding women underwent screening, resulting in the treatment of 2,727 cases of MAM. During the reporting week, health workers screened 600 pregnant women, treating 88 cases of MAM.

Since the beginning of the emergency, a total of 13,144 individuals (207 new cases during the reporting week) received treatment on mental health.

Qualified health personnel have attended 4,377 deliveries since the start of the emergency, with 225 deliveries recorded during the reporting week.

WFP has provided food for 633,450 people, including 495,962 new arrivals, 87,372 returnees, and 50,116 host community.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

25 emergency family shelters were constructed during the reporting period. This brings the total number of shelters constructed to 60,778 since 15 April, 2023. 1,823 emergency shelters were allocated to 1,746 new arrival households in the Touloum extension site.

At least 50,000 shelters are required to provide basic accommodation to relocated households who are now living in makeshift structures, and others yet to be relocated. Additionally, the camps requires upto 13,000 latrines to meet the emergency standards and mitigate GBV and prevent the spread of disease.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Solidarités Internationales constructed three water distribution points in Metché with the capacity to distribute 8,000 litres per distribution point per day.

LMI has completed the construction of 70 latrines in Alacha. In total, 10,913 latrines have been constructed by the various partners since the start of the emergency.

Central African Republic (CAR)

Highlights

- Korsi hosts 7,401 Sudanese refugees (3,633 households), mostly women and children. The majority of Sudanese arriving in CAR are from Nyala and were registered in Amdafock in 2023 but chose to return to Nyala instead of going to Korsi. These refugees are now going to Korsi as airstrikes increased in Nyala.

Population Movements and Registration

The average daily arrivals are 133, down from 155 last week and 176 the week before. If 133 arrivals per day continue, Korsi will host 10,000 individuals by 22 February and 15,000 by 30 March. The arrival trend is influenced by different factors, including the availability of transport and its cost. Among the arrivals, are several single male who report being obliged to leave their families behind due to lack of means. Several women also arrived alone or with their children, and the majority reported their husbands' whereabouts as unknown.

Protection

Projet d'Appui au Retour et à la réintégration (PARET) recorded a total of 3,546 refugee returnees (1,036 households).

To enhance the reception conditions and optimise the efficacy of the registration procedure, UNHCR constructed one hanger.

During the reporting period, UNHCR identified 135 persons with special needs (total of 1226 since 1 January).

Prevention & Response against gender-based violence (GBV)

GBV awareness-raising activities continue during the registration process to mitigate the risk of GBV.

In collaboration with MINUSCA, a training on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse for PSEA focal points of the various humanitarian organizations in Birao took place. A total of 17 people participated in the training session.

143 refugees benefited from GBV awareness sessions (total of 322 since 1 January) organized by UNFPA through its national partner, Homme de Galilée.

Education

At present, 532 refugees are enrolled in primary institutions in Birao; this represents a 383-student increase since December 2023.

Plan International facilitated a friendly football match between refugee and host community pupils at the Ngueredomo school to promote harmonious coexistence.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

During the reporting period, 177 shelters were constructed and allocated to families (total 768 since 1 January).

Health and Nutrition

The NOURRIR and IMC medical teams working at the health centres in Korsi provided 903 medical consultations (total 3,540 since 1 January), of which 80 per cent were for refugees and 20 per cent for the host community. Children under five years accounted for 33 per cent, or 302 children, for medical consultations (total 1,273 since 1 January).

The obstetrics and gynaecology team provided 38 consultations (total 162 since 1 January), among 20 prenatal (total 89 since 1 January). The team provided 18 gynaecological consultations (total 73 since 1 January), and supported three deliveries (total of 10 since 1 January).

The nutrition team followed up on 72 children in the reporting period (total 121 since 1 January) who are enrolled in the malnutrition treatment programme, all with moderate acute malnutrition.

NOURRIR distributed an average of 3,090 meals per day (breakfast and dinner) to newly arrived refugees bringing the total number of hot meals served during the reporting week to 21,628.

The World Food Programme (WFP) distributed dry food for the preparation of hot meals (8,519) throughout the reporting period. The number of meals served decreased as more refugee families moved into their own shelters, and they will receive a full WFP ration.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

NOURRIR constructed 25 emergency latrines (total 95 since 1 January) and 26 emergency showers (total 76 since 1 January). Korsi has a total of 160 emergency latrines and 160 emergency showers, which makes a ratio of 46 pp/emergency latrine and 46 pp/emergency shower. Triangle Generation Humanitaire (TGH) is continuing the construction of 24 durable latrines at health centres and Child Friendly Spaces at Korsi.

The water pumping system delivers 80 m³ of water per day, resulting in a ratio of 10.8 litres of water per day per person.

A second borehole was equipped with a solar pump (capacity of 7 m³/hour) and keeps supplying water continuously, further improving water availability and reducing crowds around the main borehole (the quantity of water pumped per day from this second forage is not yet measured and therefore not calculated in the overall ratio).

NOURRIR conducted awareness-raising activities on hygiene and sanitation promotion in Korsi, benefiting 330 refugees). Since 1 January, 2,386 refugees have been reached through hygiene promotion and sanitation awareness campaigns.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (HC), Filippo Grandi, conducted a 3-day mission to Ethiopia from 29–31 January. The mission focused on the Sudan emergency response in Ethiopia. The HC visited Kurmuk Transit Centre in Assosa in Benishangul-Gumuz region. [Press release](#)

Population Movement and Registration

In the Benishangul-Gumuz region, L1 registration was conducted for 51 Sudanese families and 98 individuals who crossed through Kurmuk and other entry points. Women and children make up 62 per cent of the new arrivals. One household, consisting of eight Sudanese individuals, crossed through the Gisan entry point during the reporting period. The family was relocated to the Sherkole refugee camp, where they joined their relatives.

In Metema, L1 registration was conducted at the entry point for 197 families that consist of Sudanese, South Sudanese, and Eritrean asylum seekers. L3 registration was conducted for 693 families and 1,127 individuals at the Kumer refugee site. WFP provides High Energy Biscuits (HEB) on entry points and at the transit centre.

Relocation

Coordination talks are underway to construct the Awulala site in Metema and the new land received in Ura woreda in Assosa for the transfer of refugees from Kumer refugee camp and Kurmuk transit centre.

Protection

Child Protection

Social workers and community-based structures have identified and registered a total of 19 newly separated and other vulnerable children (OVC) in Kurmuk. The total population of vulnerable children is 1,160. Of whom, 113 were OVC, 1,047 were unaccompanied or separated children.

Best Interest assessments (BIA) have been initiated for six separated children in Kurmuk. A total of 957 children have undergone BIA so far. Nine children underwent BIA in Kumer.

Basic literacy and numeracy activities have reached 356 children in Kurmuk, including 242 girls. High-energy biscuits are distributed to children visiting the child-friendly space.

In the Kumer transit centre, a total of 203 children under-two-years were registered to receive cash support through their caretakers for nutrition supplements.

Prevention and response against gender-based violence (GBV)

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

93 women and girls (60 in Kumer, 33 in Kurmuk) took an active part in a session aimed at raising awareness within the Women and Girls' Safe Space. During this session, the facilitators disseminated vital information, equipping participants with knowledge and strategies to address GBV.

Awareness-raising was conducted for the newly arrived asylum seekers on PSEA, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), and basic services were provided in Kumer and Kurmuk. Information for women and girls included the need to report GBV in 72 hours.

A total of 528 women and girls received dignity kits and core relief items in Kurmuk.

Health and Nutrition

Medical Teams International (MTI) and World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) are supporting Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) in Kumer. In addition, UNICEF's Mobile Health and Nutrition Team (MHNT) is also complementing existing services with providing primary health and nutrition services at the transit site.

Outpatient department (OPD) consultations were provided in Kumer to 221 adults, of whom 190 are refugees, 31 are from the host communities, and 74 children under the age of five (60 are refugees, and 14 are from the host community). The health center referred 16 cases to Genda Wuha Hospital for further health services.

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

In Kurmuk, OPD consultations were provided to 521 adults and 136 children under the age of five. Upper and lower respiratory tract infections, malaria, and diarrheal illnesses accounted for most morbidities..

MHPSS and Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) education sessions were conducted in both Kumer and Kurmuk. Family planning consultations, contraceptives, and male condoms were distributed.

In Kumer, malnutrition screening was conducted for 43 pregnant and lactating women (PLW), where 12 cases were identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), 206 children under five were screened, and 12 cases were identified with MAM. All the identified cases were enrolled in the targeted supplementary feeding programme.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) provided 532 m3 of chlorinated water in the transit centre and Kumer sites during the reporting period.

With an average of 105 L/P/D (litres per person per day) in Kumer, the quantity of supplied water is well below UNHCR emergency standards (15 L/P/D).

Incentive refugee workers clean all latrines in Kumer daily. In Kurmuk, a cleaning campaign was conducted to maintain the hygiene of the site. Organic wastes are dumped at a landfill, while inorganic trash is burned.

EGYPT

Highlights

- 450,000 Sudanese and 8,827 individuals of other nationalities (458,827 individuals in total) have crossed into Egypt between the start of the Sudan crisis in April 2023 and 31 January, according to the latest figures received by UNHCR from the Government of Egypt.
- The average number of regular daily entries by all nationalities from Sudan to Egypt slightly decreased in January to 353, compared to 363 in December. For Sudanese, however, the daily average increased from 238 to 252 between December and January.

Population Movements and Registration

Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers make up almost half of the 500,000 individuals currently registered with UNHCR Egypt. Driven by the increasing number of new arrivals from Sudan, the total number of individuals fully registered with UNHCR surpassed half a million on 31 January. Out of these, 232,000 are Sudanese, and some 160,000 of them arrived in Egypt after the onset of the conflict in April 2023. Syrians are the second-largest population, with 154,000. Other significant nationalities include South Sudanese (39,000), Eritreans (33,000), and Ethiopians (18,000). A total of 62 different nationalities are registered with UNHCR in Egypt as refugees.

UNHCR had provided pre-registration appointments to 325,100 people forced to flee Sudan since the start of the conflict. Of them, 161,350 individuals are now fully registered (50%). Most of the registered population are Sudanese nationals (91 per cent), while the other main nationalities registered are South Sudanese (4 per cent), and Eritrean (3 per cent). Female new arrivals and female heads of household are represented at 53 per cent and 52 per cent, respectively. The great majority of new arrivals registered originate from Khartoum (89 per cent), and 22 per cent of those registered have one or more specific needs. Of the new arrivals registered, there is continued concern about rising numbers reporting crossing irregularly into Egypt, given the associated protection risks.

Protection

Community-based Protection

Refugee outreach workers provided support to 3,044 Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers at UNHCR's Reception Centre in Greater Cairo with services, assistance, and procedures for reporting fraud and complaints. Furthermore, UNHCR partner Terre des Homme (TdH) provided basic counselling to 1,580 refugees and asylum-seekers.

As part of its community engagement activities, UNHCR organized a meeting with 30 refugee men and women, mostly Sudanese, to explain the functioning of its cash assistance programme. Refugees expressed a keen interest in understanding more about the criteria used by UNHCR to prioritize the most vulnerable families receiving cash support.

Prevention & response against gender-based violence (GBV)

In Cairo, UNHCR and UNFPA hosted a donor advocacy roundtable on prevention and responses to GBV in emergencies. The event brought together representatives from women refugee-led organizations, NGOs, embassies, and UN agencies to improve the effectiveness of funding and increase awareness of the specific complexities facing refugees in Egypt. Among the key challenges which were highlighted for Sudanese women were financial dependence on perpetrators and the inability to work, and the legal framework that makes divorce difficult.

Infoline

UNHCR Egypt's Infoline handled 13,573 calls and provided registration appointments to 18,836 people who have fled Sudan, bringing the overall number of people who received registration appointments through the system since the start of the Sudan conflict, to 209,323. Following merging the Cairo and Alexandria lines and the hiring of additional call agents, the average number of calls per day has increased by 173% compared to pre-crisis levels (before April 2023).

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- Some 543,315 individuals (127,675 household) have now arrived in South Sudan as of January 28, with approximately 9,850 individuals arriving during the reporting week. Of these, 92 percent arrived through the Renk/Joda border point, with South Sudanese returnees comprising 55 percent of all arrivals for this week, maintaining the same ratio between returnee and refugee arrivals as last week.

Population Movements and Registration

Some 114,311 refugees and asylum-seekers have arrived in South Sudan since the beginning of the response. To date, 95 per cent (108,945) have been biometrically registered in ProGres.

There was a notable decrease in outflows via Renk during the reporting week, as 1,842 individuals (397 households) were recorded departing, compared with almost 3,000 departures last week. Reasons for returning to Sudan remain unchanged, with most concerned about access to basic services and family reunification.

In Aweil, there are early reports of increased arrivals through the Kiir-Adem border entry point on the border with East Darfur, the Abyei border entry point, and the Majokynthiou entry point in Aweil East. UNHCR, together with IOM and RRC, are coordinating an appropriate response.

Relocation

In Malakal, 869 individuals transported in three boats, arrived from Renk to Malakal Transit Centre, while 1,998 individuals departed by air to Wau, Juba, and Rubkona, marking a significant drop in departures from last week's (3,026) owing to reduced flights from Malakal due to financial constraints.

In Renk, two convoys relocated 316 individuals to Maban, bringing the total number of refugees relocated to 2,107 individuals since the start of the year.

Protection

In Renk, there is a growing tension among new arrivals, contributing to increased protection incidents, including confrontations between new arrivals and aid workers as well as the police. New arrivals have voiced strong frustration at the limited access to food, and also expressed reluctance to relocate to Maban camps due to distance from the border and perceived limited services. Dozens of refugees who had previously been relocated to Maban have been observed returning to the transit centre.

In Renk, legal teams conducted detention monitoring at Renk Main Prison and provided specific legal counselling at the prison.

In Aweil, refugee leaders noted a significant departure of refugees from the settlements following the announcement of reduced WFP food rations. This prompted many to seek alternative livelihoods, such as fishing along riverbanks or engaging in border-area business activities.

In Aweil, UNHCR distributed solar lamps to 200 beneficiaries, primarily women and girls, to enhance safety during nighttime visits to latrines. However, there is a pressing need for additional solar lamps and street/security lights in the new settlement to address safety concerns.

Health and Nutrition

Health actors at Bulukat Transit Centre noted a 12 per cent decrease in health consultations across all morbidities, including respiratory infections, diarrhoea, and malaria, when compared with last week. The centre reported increased malnutrition screening for children under five, with the severe malnutrition rate falling in line with the emergency threshold rate of two per cent.

In Renk, a nine per cent decrease in consultations was also observed. 3,025 children received vaccinations, bringing the cumulative number of children vaccinated to 25,021 since the start of the response. Vaccines included measles, polio, BCG, pentavalent (6 months to 15 years), and other routine vaccines for those children under one year.

Due to the conflict, there is a lack of medical supplies in Heglig Hospital. This has contributed to pendular movement of Sudanese nationals between the Heglig and Panakuach borders to seek medical attention at Panakuach. This has resulted in pressure on the outreach clinic at the border, which was established with capacity for emergency services for new arrivals.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Abyei, United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNIFSA) was unable to truck water to the transit centre due to the worsening security situation. Refugees at the site had to walk to the nearby school to fetch water.

Water provision at Bulukat and Renk transit centres continued at 15 litres per person per day.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

According to the latest headcount, Renk transit, extension, and surrounding sites now host approximately 25,415 individuals combined. Refugees accounted for 52 per cent of this figure.

UNHCR completed the construction of five additional shelters, making a total of thirty communal emergency shelters constructed at the extension site, with a further three shelters in progress.

In Abyei, a humanitarian team comprised of OCHA, UNHCR, IOM, and WFP conducted joint food and NFI distribution for 2,047 individuals displaced from Nyinkauc and nearby areas. This included 238 people with specific needs who also received clothes, underwear, and soap.

Uganda

Highlights

- Uganda currently hosts 16,694 Sudanese refugees and the numbers are continuing to grow. There have been 1,882 Sudanese new arrivals (68 per cent women and children) registered in the Kiryandongo settlement since the change in policy by the government on 9 January, restricting registration to the settlement, and thereby obliging refugees in need of assistance to leave urban areas. Only 1,081 Sudanese refugees have been allocated plots of land in the settlement. Over 2,239 Sudanese refugees remain in the Kiryandongo reception centre, exceeding its capacity of 1,600, which is leading to overcrowding.

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** expected to arrive in five neighbouring countries by the end of 2024, fleeing the ongoing conflict in Sudan.

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.

UNHCR Supplementary Appeal – January - December 2024

- UNHCR's total financial requirement for 2024 [Sudan Emergency Supplementary Appeal](#) – in Sudan and neighbouring countries – amount to **USD 988.1 million**.

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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