

SUDAN SITUATION

24 April 2024



Sudanese refugee children and their mother waiting for registration with UNHCR in Egypt after the fleeing conflict in Sudan.
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Highlights

- It has now been over one year since the outbreak of conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Sudan has become one of the world's worst humanitarian tragedies and one of the largest internal displacement crises globally. Millions are on the [brink of famine](#).
- According to the latest [Global Report on Food Crises](#), a joint initiative involving FAO, UNICEF and WFP, 20.3 million people in Sudan – or 42 per cent of the population – struggled to find enough to eat last year. This represents the highest number of people in the world facing “emergency” levels of acute food insecurity, or phase four, in line with the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification warning scale (where phase five indicates the highest level of danger).
- On 21 April, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan urgently [called](#) for humanitarian organizations to be granted “unimpeded and rapid access” to all civilians in need noting humanitarian needs have reached unprecedented highs.
- On 19 April, UN and African Union officials [warned](#) the UN Security Council that the world must rethink the way it supports the Sudanese people amid rampant atrocities against civilians and no end in sight.

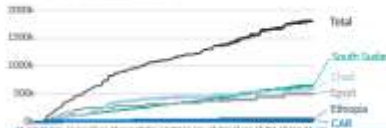
OVERVIEW: There are now 8.7 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 6.7 million internally and 1.8 million in neighbouring countries. Sudan and neighbouring countries were already hosting large refugee populations before this new emergency and require 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.

8,713,500 Forcibly Displaced
6,680,850 New IDPs in Sudan
1,813,147 Newly arrived refugees, asylum seekers and returnees
219,503 Self-relocated Refugees in Sudan

Arrivals by population and estimated gender type



New arrivals from Sudan



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Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- The security situation in Sudan remains highly volatile, characterized by ongoing armed conflict, criminal activities, and communal tensions. Confrontations, including airstrikes, were reported in various States such as South Kordofan, North Kordofan, South Darfur, North Darfur, El Jezirah, and Khartoum, as well as its surrounding areas like Omdurman and Khartoum North. Overall, the potential for escalation remains a significant concern for UNHCR operations, necessitating vigilant monitoring and the adaptation of security protocols to effectively navigate the evolving situation.
- During the armed attacks on 13 villages in El Fasher, North Darfur, more than 6,300 households were reportedly displaced, seeking refuge in Shagra area. In addition, internally displaced persons (IDPs) who were previously displaced from South Darfur to North Darfur in 2023 are now choosing to return home, according to reports from organizations on the ground. Significant civilian movements from North to East and South Darfur are anticipated as fighting escalates, particularly in El Fasher.
- UNHCR's new Sudan Representative embarked on her familiarization mission to Eastern Sudan from 20-26 April. During her mission, she engaged with authorities and partner agencies in both Kassala and Gedaref States to discuss the challenges faced by displaced populations and ways to improve the delivery of assistance. The new Representative met with UNHCR colleagues to assess the ongoing operations and challenges on the current context. She will also visit gathering sites hosting Sudanese displaced by the conflict and refugee camps in the two states to gain firsthand insights into their situation and needs.

Population movements and Registration

According to Sudanese Commission for Refugees (COR), during the first quarter of this year, some 3,850 individuals have crossed into Blue Nile State, fleeing the recent intercommunal conflict in the Benishangul Gumuz region of Ethiopia. COR is currently following up on processing the formal approval from the authorities for the relocation of the new arrivals to Camp 6. UNHCR and partners will ensure that all necessary arrangements for the planned relocation are in place, including joint border monitoring and verification, transportation, reception and provision of cooked meals, registration, allocation of emergency shelter, and NFI distributions.

In Gedaref State, during the reporting week, COR and UNHCR registered a total of 44 individuals. Among them, 38 were registered as asylum-seekers, and 6 were registered as refugees. Out of these, 30 were Eritreans who self-relocated to Umgargur camp and 14 were Ethiopians of Tigray ethnicity who self-relocated to Tunaydbah refugee camp.

During the reporting period, 12 individuals from Tunaydbah refugee camp in Gedaref State requested travel permits from COR to return to Ethiopia through the Gallabat border. COR supported their self-organized return in coordination with immigration authorities and with UNHCR.

Movement of South Sudanese refugees back to their country of origin was observed from Al Nimir settlement in East Darfur.

In Wadi Halfa, local authorities and our partner, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), reported a new arrival of 71 IDPs in 22 households. Of the total, 38 individuals (12 households) were relocated to different gathering sites. The IDPs were displaced from Omdurman, Khartoum, Halfa Al Jadidia, Kalkala, Al Azhari, Al Fasher, and Atbara.

Protection

In Blue Nile State, UNHCR conducted protection monitoring at IDP sites in schools to assess the situation of IDPs in these gathering sites in Damazine. During monitoring, 12 schools were visited, hosting a total of 560 households comprising 2,560 individuals. These schools are managed by the Ministry of Social Welfare, with staff acting as managers. Assistance in the schools mainly consists of hot meals provided by the neighborhood emergency committee and some philanthropic organizations. At some schools, they received food baskets and cash assistance. The families are nevertheless in critical need of non-food items, food, hygiene items, postnatal care for women, and health services.

During the reporting period, UNHCR and ALIGHT provided counselling to 287 individuals in Gedaref State – nine through the urban counselling desk and 278 in the four refugee camps. The counselling desks received inquiries about resettlement, livelihood opportunities, legal inquiries, shelter, NFIs, food, livelihood and medical care. All concerns were heard, and feedback was provided accordingly. Referrals were initiated in all camps to support the refugees' access to tailored multisectoral services from UNHCR, partners or other service providers. In addition, UNHCR's partner ALIGHT initiated referrals for a total of 49 individuals with specific needs, facilitating access to appropriate support from service providers tailored to their requirements. All referred cases were successfully closed, ensuring access to various services such as non-food items (NFI), shelter, land, registration, and healthcare.

UNHCR conducted remote protection monitoring focusing on the newly displaced population from El Fasher Rural, North Darfur State who recently arrived in El Fasher town and Zamzam camp due to attacks on their villages. Community leaders indicated an increase in missing persons, separated children, and cases of GBV among the newly displaced population.

IDP leaders from Khamsa Dagiga in Zalingei, Central Darfur, have reported an acute food shortage among IDPs in the camp. Most IDPs in the camp were unable to cultivate their farms during the last farming season, leading to cases of malnutrition among children and the elderly due to lack of food.

Physical protection monitoring by UNHCR's partner, HOPE in Kreneik, West Darfur, has raised a major concern about the lack of freedom of movement outside Umtajouk and increasing cases of shooting,

physical assaults, and harassment by armed groups. Similarly, in Kebkabiya, North Darfur, community contacts reported restrictions on civilian movement, detentions, killings, and injuries in Kebkabiya town following escalated tensions and hostilities between conflict parties. Abduction and detention of male youth by armed elements have also been reported in Kebkabiya. The lack of freedom of movement negatively impacts IDPs and the host community's access to markets and livelihood opportunities. Community members have requested advocacy to address these concerns and the provision of humanitarian assistance.

In White Nile State, four awareness-raising sessions were conducted in Redis 1&2, Al-Kashafa, and Juri refugee camps, each targeting 100 individuals for a total of 400 participants. These sessions focused on promoting peaceful co-existence and educating attendees on Sudanese national criminal law regarding murder, rape, drug abuse, theft, and physical assault. With a recent increase in such crimes among the youth, the sessions aimed to enhance refugees' understanding of these topics.

Legal

In Gedaref State, 11 individuals (4 Ethiopians and 7 Eritreans) were intercepted by Sudanese immigration authorities at the Gallabat border after entering the country illegally. The Ethiopians reportedly used a smuggler to transport them from the border area to the Um Rakuba refugee camp. With the intervention of UNHCR partner, Mutawinat, they were released with the charges dismissed and referred to COR for further asylum procedures. Meanwhile, the Eritreans were found to be using a smuggler with the intention of traveling to Libya and were subsequently fined. If they cannot pay the fine, they will be imprisoned.

In Wadi Halfa, immigration police targeted third-country nationals and refugees lacking proper ID cards. Two Ethiopian refugees faced court for expired COR cards, were fined SDG 50K, and faced deportation pending COR confirmation. Our legal partner, Mutawinat, secured their release on bail and appealed the deportation.

Prevention and Response against gender-based violence (GBV)

Gedaref State: During the reporting period, seven incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported: three in Tunaydbah and four in Um Rakuba refugee camps. All survivors received psychosocial support and were referred to receive appropriate support as needed, including shelter, non-food items, legal assistance and remedies, and medical services.

1,375 women and girls accessed protection services at the women and girls' centers managed by UNHCR's partner ALIGHT in all four refugee camps. In Addition, ALIGHT conducted a total of seven awareness-raising sessions on GBV prevention and response, reaching 123 refugees and asylum seekers in all refugee camps In Gedaref.

On 17 April, UNHCR conducted a capacity-building session on community-based protection and peacebuilding for protection partners, including operational and implementing agencies. The session reached 15 participants from 12 agencies. The training emphasized the involvement of outreach volunteers and highlighted the importance of mobilizing community resources to address identified needs. Its aim was to promote the effective participation of refugees, reduce dependency, and ensure culturally appropriate assistance.

ALIGHT conducted three awareness-raising sessions on peacebuilding, reaching a total of 112 individuals in Tunaydbah and Um Rakuba refugee camps. In Tunaydbah, participants identified refugees' alcohol abuse, idleness, and lack of income as the main sources of conflict, stemming from limited resources in the camp. In Um Rakuba, participants emphasized the need for livelihood opportunities and more recreational activities for youth.

Refugees belonging to the Protection Action Groups (PAG) conducted household visits, reaching a total of 970 households in Tunaydbah and Um Rakuba refugee camps. The visits aimed to identify refugee needs requiring attention with services and assistance. ALIGHT supported PAG members in discussing protection issues, referral pathways, complaints mechanisms, and available services in the camps.

Child Protection

In Gedaref State, during the week, 1,110 children both boys and girls accessed recreational, play, and pre-education services/activities at the child-friendly spaces in Um Rakuba, Tunaydbah, and Babikri refugee camps maintained by UNHCR's partner, ALIGHT. ALIGHT also conducted three psychosocial support sessions, reaching 100 children at the child-friendly space in Um Rakuba camp. Also in Gedaref, ALIGHT conducted a total of 5 awareness-raising sessions on child protection, reaching a total of 178 refugees in Tunaydbah and Um Rakuba camps.

Resettlement

Between 15 April 2023 and 31 March 2024, a total of 229 refugees departed for resettlement from Sudan to Australia, Canada, Sweden, and the United States, based on UNHCR submissions made prior to the conflict and with support from IOM. New UNHCR resettlement submissions on behalf of refugees in Sudan remain suspended, while efforts continue to facilitate and expedite processing by resettlement countries for refugees whose case was submitted prior to 15 April 2023. UNHCR has also coordinated the transfer of cases and continuation of processing by resettlement countries for refugees who have been forcibly displaced and moved onwards from Sudan to neighbouring countries. In addition to resettlement through the UNHCR programme in Sudan, UNHCR has continued to support the processing of applications by refugees for admission to Canada and Australia through named sponsorship pathways. To restore family unity, UNHCR has provided practical assistance to deliver travel documentation issued in Nairobi to applicants in Sudan to benefit from family reunification programs in Europe, including 46 individuals granted visas to join family members residing in the UK.

Education

In preparation for the scheduled school reopening on 5 May, the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and local partners in Wadi Halfa, has initiated the relocation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in schools and other educational institutions. Sites for relocation are being identified by the local authorities in collaboration with UNHCR and other agencies.

Health and Nutrition

UNHCR's health partner, CAFA Development Organization, reported a critical shortage of anti-malaria medication, including Coartem and Quinan tablets, in clinics in Camp 6, Blue Nile State. They are requesting support to facilitate the delivery of these drugs, as malaria is one of the common diseases in the area. With the rainy season approaching, and the possibility of the Gadaref-Sinja-Damazine Road becoming inaccessible, there is a need for a plan to dispatch a consignment of medicine to Blue Nile State that will cover the entire rainy season to avoid access issues. UNHCR is working with operational partners, including WHO, on how to address these critical gaps.

In Blue Nile State, WFP distributed 3-month food rations to the IDPs from Al Jazirah State in ten gathering sites in Damazine and Rusayris.

On 17 April, in Gedaref Camp, WFP initiated the general food distribution exercise for refugees in Tunaydbah and Um Rakuba camps, at a half-ration, covering two months (April-May). The food items provided include 1.8kg of lentils, 14.25kg of sorghum, 0.9L of oil, and 0.3kg of salt. Distribution in Babikri camp and Village 8 is expected to start in the coming week.

In Gedaref State, UNHCR's partner Medical Teams International (MTI) supported two emergency referral cases from Um Gargour camp to Gedaref Teaching Hospital and conducted a refresher training on mortality surveillance reporting for 13 community healthcare workers in Um Rakuba camp and Um Gargour camp. Similar exercises will be conducted in Tunaydbah and Babikri camps in the coming week.

There is a looming threat of communicable diseases in Darfur and Kordofan. The Ministry of Health (MoH) registered 20 cases of Tuberculosis among South Sudanese refugees in North Kordofan. Ongoing screening efforts are underway to identify more cases and provide medication. In South Darfur, MoH reported three positive cases of Dengue Fever in Nyala and Mershing among the host community. Additionally, cases of watery diarrhea were reported in Abujarra settlement in Al Lait, prompting investigations by MoH.

In East Darfur State, a total of 1,054 patients received consultation at refugees' health facilities in Kario and Abu Jabrah health facilities. This included 583 South Sudanese refugees and 471 patients from the host community. The main reported diseases included upper respiratory tract infections, diarrhea, and malaria. Reproductive health services were provided to 77 South Sudanese refugees and women of reproductive age from the host community. This included antenatal care services for 75 women, with two delivering safely in health facilities across Kario and Abu Jabrah.

Out of 910 screened South Sudanese refugee children, 15 were identified as Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (1.6%) and 128 as Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) (14.1%). Additionally, 60 pregnant and lactating women were screened for their nutrition status, with 13 found to be malnourished. However, they were only provided nutrition education due to the absence of a Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP). UNICEF supplied vaccination and nutrition supplies to health facilities in East Darfur from Chad, which is expected to address some of the existing gaps.

During the reporting week, Mutawinat facilitated psychosocial support services for 48 female IDPs in Wadi Halfa and Dongola. The sessions focused on adapting to changes, improving mental health, and managing stress. Since January 2024, the partner has provided psychosocial support services to 186 IDPs.

During the reporting period, a total of 1,180 patients consulted at OPDs in Jourie, Alagaya, and Algana'a camps White Nile State health facilities. Eight cases were referred from Alagaya to secondary healthcare services in Kosti. To address the fuel challenge for ambulances and generators at health facilities, UNHCR has secured fuel for one month in the state.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

Under cross-line operations, UNHCR is to transport 4,500 core relief items (CRIs) and personal hygiene kits from Port Sudan to South Kordofan and various states in Darfur. Of these, 2,000 CRIs are still awaiting security assurance in the Ad Dabbah area before proceeding further to El Fasher and Al Lait in North Darfur State. 1,000 CRIs for Kadugli, South Kordofan State were transported in 3 trucks from Port Sudan on 17 April to Kosti. However, due to fighting between Sidra and Abu Karshola, the trucks will remain in Kosti until the situation stabilizes. 500 CRIs for Jebel Awlia in the south of Khartoum are ready for loading and transportation. 1,000 CRIs for El Obeid, North Kordofan State, are still in Port Sudan awaiting approval from the authorities.

On 19 April, a cross-border convoy carrying 1,280 CRI kits departed from Farchana, Chad and arrived at the Tine crossing on 21 April. Arrangements for further transportation of the items to Saraf Omra in North Darfur are currently underway.

In Gedaref State, UNHCR's partner Sudanese Organization for Relief and Recovery (SORR) provided emergency shelter kits to 245 households in Um Gargour and Tunaydbah refugee camps which include five households affected by fire incidents. In addition, 24 family tents were provided to newly arrived secondarily displaced refugees in Tunaydbah camp.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Gedaref State, water delivery continues in all refugee camps. The average water consumption was 29 liters per day in Gedaref during the reporting week, exceeding the UNHCR indicator for post-emergency settings of 20 liters per day. UNHCR's partner, CARE International, commenced the installation of a new submersible pump in one of the boreholes in Babikri camp to support the provision of water to the host community.

In Gedaref, a total of 196 household visits and 2 focus group discussions were conducted to raise awareness about personal hygiene across the four refugee camps reaching 760 persons.

The Water and Environmental Sanitation Project (WES) continues to operate and maintain 11 water supply systems in ten camps of White Nile State, providing an average of 11 liters of water per person per day to some 430,000 individuals, including refugees and host communities.

In White Nile State, the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) conducted intensive hygiene promotion messaging in Alagaya camp, targeting areas with reported increases in diarrheal cases. The hygiene messages focused on water safety, handwashing during critical times, waste

management, and more. In total, the hygiene promotion and risk communication messaging reached 3,500 people.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Highlights

- The security situation remains volatile in the Vakaga prefecture. This Prefecture, which hosts most Sudanese refugees in CAR, continue to face considerable security challenges due to the activities of non-state armed groups, including allegations of the presence of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) from Sudan. These groups continue to disrupt the lives of civilians and humanitarian interventions in the region. MINUSCA's presence at Am Dafock appears to have secured the main border crossing point with Sudan, but infiltration continues along the porous border.
- UNHCR and the *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés* (CNR) continued coordinating border monitoring, reception, screening, and registration of new arrivals. Along with CNR and humanitarian partners, UNHCR provided lifesaving assistance, including protection services, food, CRIs, emergency shelter, health care and education at Korsi settlement.

Population Movements and Registration

Sudanese refugees continue to arrive in CAR. They are arriving through several border entry points, the majority entering through Am Dafock (65 km from Birao town) in the Vakaga prefecture and proceeding to Korsi settlement in the town of Birao. This week, 43 new arrivals (22 households) were recorded and biometrically registered. However, there has been a significant drop over the last three weeks compared with March. This general drop is linked to the relatively improved security situation in the areas of origin.

29,444 forcibly displaced people from Sudan have arrived in CAR since April 2023, including 23,286 Sudanese refugees and 6,158 Central African returnees (former CAR refugees in Sudan).

The population in Korsi (Vakaga prefecture) is 11,196 Sudanese refugees (4,878 households), representing an increase of 291% compared to December 2023. Since January, 7,965 Sudanese refugees (3,538 families) have arrived in Korsi (Birao town), mainly from Darfur. This overcrowding has deteriorated hygiene and sanitation conditions, with 150 people per emergency latrine. The quantity of water distributed has also fallen below 12 liters per person per day - this despite doubling the potable water output since January.

A total of 14,858 (5,181 households) Sudanese refugees have been biometrically registered and live in 13 localities, mostly in hard-to-reach locations outside Vakaga prefecture and in need of protection and assistance. Biometric registration is underway for the rest of the Sudanese Refugees already pre-registered.

Protection

Protection monitoring

INTERSOS conducted 13 monitoring visits, including two joint missions last week in Korsi (07), Sikikédé and Ouanda-Djallé (2), where Sudanese refugees live, as well as in the host community in Birao (04). These visits enabled the identification and documentation of 77 protection incidents, including 51 cases of violation of property rights, 12 cases of physical violation and 14 cases of sexual and gender-based violence, which were referred to relevant services. These visits also enabled the capacity building of community relays, and the protection monitors conducted nine perception surveys among newly arrived refugee households in Sikikédé, who expressed an urgent need for food, essential relief items (CRIs) and shelter. In addition, a border monitoring visit was conducted on 17 April to the border area of Am Dafock to assess the protection situation, including identifying GVB cases and responding to identified protection incidents. Refugees and the host community in Am Dafock have reported the continuation of the detonation of weapons in Am Dafock, Sudan, and the pursuit of armed conflict, leading to the limitation of movement from Sudan towards CAR.

At the information and feedback center, 28 requests for information and assistance were received, and five positive feedbacks were recorded this week. The primary requests concerned cases of refugees whose names had not appeared on the distribution and assistance lists for over three months and questions relating to food assistance.

Prevention and Response against gender-based violence (GBV)

In the Safe Space at the Birao District Hospital, managed by UNFPA's partner *Olivier Homme de Galilée*, awareness-raising sessions on the prevention of GBV were organized throughout the week with the participation of 210 people, including 61 newly arrived refugees at Korsi. Group psychosocial support sessions were also organized, benefitting 20 people.

In the Safe Space at Korsi settlement, managed by UNHCR's partner INTERSOS, 14 cases of gender-based violence were received and documented, including 10 cases of physical violence, three cases of psychological violence and one case of denial of resources and opportunities. All survivors received psychosocial support, and three survivors of physical violence were referred to the IMC health center and received the necessary treatment.

Dignity kits, consisting of a mosquito net, clothing, fabric, a whistle, a solar lamp, a wash basin, and both reusable and disposable menstrual hygiene pads, were distributed to survivors. Three group therapy sessions were held last week at the Korsi safe space, with 206 women and girls participating.

Health and Nutrition

UNFPA's partner Olivier Homme de Galilee, assisted four deliveries, including two refugees. In addition, 32 people, including six refugees, benefitted from sexual and reproductive health services. 22 prenatal consultations, including for three refugees, and one postnatal follow-up were conducted.

NOURRIR and International Medical Corps (IMC) completed 688 medical consultations, benefitting 71 host community members and 500 refugees, including 32 new arrivals to Korsi. Since the beginning of the year, 11,459 curative consultations have been carried out in Korsi to respond to the Sudan crisis, including 1,129 host community members. The top three causes of morbidity were malaria (2% of cases), respiratory infections (20% of cases) and intestinal parasitosis (18% of cases). All patients were managed on an outpatient basis.

This week, the medical team followed up on 11 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and two cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Since January, 417 children have received treatment for MAM and 48 children for SAM.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

As the population continues to increase and exceed capacity, the ratio of water dispensed per person per day and the number of people per latrine is still increasingly below humanitarian standards. It is, therefore, urgent that WASH actors build more infrastructure to raise standards.

Hygiene promotion activities continue in Korsi to ensure that refugees live in a healthy environment. UNHCR and its partner NOURRIR carried out this week's awareness-raising campaigns for 495 people on good practices around water usage and cleaning community spaces (latrines and showers, health centers, and water distribution points).

CHAD

Highlights

- At the Tine border crossing point in the Wadi-Fira Province, where UNHCR and partners, the Chadian Red Cross (CRT), Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), *Secours Catholique Développement* (SECADEV), and the Prefet of Koba department undertook border monitoring, the administrative authorities at the border informed them of the deteriorating security situation in Al Fasher, North Darfur, but that some civilians find it difficult to cross into Chad due to hindrances caused by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF).
- On 18 April, a validation mission for the new Dougui site (Ouaddai Province) brought together a multi-sectoral team, including international and national humanitarian organizations such as UNHCR, the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés*

(CNARR), IRC, the African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD), *Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales* (APLFT), *Agence de Développement Economique et Social* (ADES), Help Tchad, and LM International. Community leaders from Dougui, the local authorities and representatives of the French Army were also present at the invitation of the Chadian authorities. After the discussions, a consensus was reached to establish the Dougui site as the sixth new refugee site (approximately 110 kilometers from Adré) to relocate part of the 150,000 refugees remaining at the border in Adré refugee spontaneous site. Local authorities and village chiefs signed the validation report. However, a final approval at the governorate level is awaited before a definitive validation.

Population movements and Registration

This reporting week, 6,254 new arrivals (1,564 households) crossed into Chad, mainly through the Adre/Adiknog border crossing points in the Ouaddai Province. This accounts for an additional 5,558 individuals compared to last week's figure (696 individuals) and is the highest since the beginning of November 2023. As of 19 April, the Government of Chad, through the CNARR, has counted a total of 579,222 individuals (164,477 households) new arrivals including 90,189 that have crossed since January 2024. Most new arrivals are women and children (88%), and 14% are persons with specific needs. They come mainly from West Darfur and a few from North and South Darfur.

Relocation

The relocation of new refugees from Saraf-Bourgou, in department of Tiss, to the Kerfi site in the Sila province continued during the week, with 205 individuals (51 households). In total, 1,901 individuals (454 households) have been relocated since the start of this exercise on 30 March 2024. With the collaboration of UNHCR, CNARR and partners, the relocated refugees benefit from basic assistance, including shelter, food, non-food items, clean water, and primary health care. In total, 260,857 individuals (71,064 households) have been relocated since the start of the emergency on 15 April 2023.

Protection

Prevention and Response against gender-based violence (GBV)

To continue to mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) incidences, 114 staff members of partner organizations working in the field of GBV were trained on the case management mechanism, use of Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) tools, and the Mental Health Gap Action Programme (MHGap) Approach during the reporting period by the UNHCR Office in Iriba.

455 were sensitized on the typologies of GBV (rape, physical assault, sexual assault, psychological and emotional abuse, denial of services, forced marriage) and the reporting of cases by community mobilizers and members of the GBV committees. The objective is to motivate individual GBV cases to contact UNHCR's partner APLFT and other partners to benefit from better support.

UNHCR provided its partner Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS) with 100 assistance kits composed of basins, baby clothes, towels, etc., for distribution to newborns from vulnerable households at the Djabal refugee site.

Child Protection

25 new cases of children at risk were reported in the Ouaddai Province. Statistical data shows a predominance of orphans, children with serious illnesses, separated children and child-headed households among them. UNHCR, in partnership with JRS and the Adre school inspection authorities, is working on an approach to identify national host families among teachers to fill the shortage of foster families for new arrivals.

Education

UNHCR conducted a joint assessment with education authorities in Adré to launch the education initiative in the region. Thanks to effective advocacy, refugees can now study in existing host community schools through the double shift system. Host community schools can currently accommodate 2,620 students, and 3 others, after repairs, could accommodate 1,040 additional students, totalling 3,660 students.

127 teachers, including 48 women, participated in training organized by JRS in the Iridimi, Amnabak, and Touloum camps. The training objective was to improve teachers' conflict management skills and promote inter-community dialogue, reconciliation, and peaceful co-existence in the school environment.

Health and Nutrition

466,009 medical consultations have been carried out since the start of the emergency, including 12,972 over the past week. Malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI), watery diarrhea and malnutrition remain the main pathologies.

Since the start of the crisis, 421,862 children have been screened for malnutrition; 38,154 cases of MAM and 17,748 cases of SAM were treated for children aged 6 to 59 months. Over the past week, 16,524 children were screened, including 1,605 MAM and 285 SAM.

40,226 pregnant and breastfeeding women were screened, and 4,580 cases of MAM were treated. In the past week, 2,386 pregnant women were screened, including 67 cases of MAM.

6,275 deliveries attended by qualified health personnel have been recorded since the start of the emergency, including 179 deliveries last week.

14,762 mental health cases were received for consultation and treatment, including 79 new cases last week.

A total of 1,709 cases of hepatitis E were recorded in six refugee sites (Adre, Aboutengue, Metche, Alacha, Ambelia, and Arkoum). The trend shows a clear decrease in cases, with 179 new cases recorded this week due to preventive measures put in place by UNHCR and partners.

On 17 April, MSF-Switzerland and UNHCR supported a trainer training on hepatitis E. The training aimed to promote a better understanding of hygiene behaviors to reduce the transmission of hepatitis E. It brought together 26 participants from 12 different WASH partners.

Partner staff were trained on ActivityInfo during the nutrition cluster meeting on 18 April. MSF-Spain plans to conduct a nutritional and mortality survey at the Alacha refugee site in early May.

The general food distribution at the Adré refugee spontaneous site began on 15 April; 109,300 individuals (25,007 households) have been served, representing 75.1% of the target population of 146,357 individuals, excluding new households being registered. Each individual who received food assistance also received soap as a donation from MSF-Switzerland to help fight hepatitis E.

General food distribution at the Adré site was coupled with nutritional assistance during which a total of 8,455 children aged 6 to 23 months received Plumpydoz, and 3,849 pregnant and lactating women received super cereal for the prevention of acute malnutrition.

WFP has distributed food to 684,049 individuals (refugees 531,400; returnees 96,710, host population 55,939) since the start of the Sudan emergency.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

UNHCR's partner INTERSOS completed the construction of 1,517 emergency shelters and the installation of 148 tents in Kerfi. Of these, 1,279 shelters and 143 tents were allocated to recently relocated refugees. In total, 61,688 shelters have been constructed since the start of the emergency.

The distribution of CRIs to new refugees in the Farchana extension was completed during the reporting week; 1,287 households, comprising 5,091 individuals, were assisted, covering 100% of the planned people. Items distributed include mats, blankets, kitchen kits, buckets, jerry cans, soap, mosquito nets and solar lamps.

The allocation of family shelters continued at the Touloum site; 465 individuals (174 households) received 176 shelters.

The Chadian Red Cross distributed CRIs (tarpaulins, mats, blankets and jerrycans) to 403 households relocated to Kerfi.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

ACF provided 216 WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) kits to vulnerable households in the host village of Zabout. UNHCR will provide trucks and lists of vulnerable people to ACF to transport and distribute 4,800 WASH kits to the Zabout site and 1,400 WASH kits to the Kerfi site.

LMI completed the construction of 300 emergency shower latrines in Kerfi and will soon begin building 120 more.

2,438 latrines have been built since the emergency started in Sudan.

ACF and LMI are working closely to create a map of the future water network in the camp. This joint effort improves the visibility and effectiveness of humanitarian actions and demonstrates collective commitment. The map will be continually improved.

Access to water in four refugee sites (Zabout, Amnabak, Touloum and Iridimi) is approximately 6 liters per person per day, which is far below the Sphere standards (15 liters per person per day) in emergencies. The major challenges include the low water flow rate of the boreholes.

ICT/Energy Program Support

Installation of two 2.2 kWh mini solar power plants, each with a storage capacity of 800 Ah, has made it possible to reliably power the maternity and consultation room at the Goz-Amir health center.

EGYPT

Highlights

- UNHCR in Egypt resumed registration activities at full capacity after the end of Ramadan. Between 14 and 19 April, UNHCR registered a total of 10,644 refugees and asylum-seekers, out of which approximately 9,800 were new arrivals from Sudan, triple the number compared to the previous week.
- On 14-15 April, Egypt participated in the Paris International Conference on Supporting Sudan and Neighbouring Countries with a delegation headed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for African Affairs. [Egypt presented a set of proposals](#) and humanitarian initiatives to deal with the crisis and mitigate its repercussions on the Sudanese people, including establishing relief warehouses close to the border with Sudan, sending medical teams to work in Sudanese hospitals and supplying them with medical equipment and medicines, and other mobile medical teams across Sudan.

Population Movements and Registration

As of 19 April 2024, UNHCR Egypt provided pre-registration appointments to 489,685 people forced to flee Sudan since the onset of the conflict in April 2023. Of those, 237,712 individuals have already been registered (49%). Most of the newly registered population arriving from Sudan are Sudanese nationals (93%), followed by South Sudanese (3%), and Eritrean (2%). In terms of new arrival registration trends, females remain at 54%. The great majority of new arrivals registered originate from Khartoum (88%), and 20% of those registered have one or more specific needs, such as lack of legal documentation, children at risk, people with disabilities, or serious medical conditions. Concerns remain due to the continued rise of reported irregular crossings into Egypt.

Protection

Community-based protection

Over the last week, refugee outreach workers provided information to some 3,766 refugees and asylum-seekers at UNHCR's Reception Centre in Greater Cairo on services, assistance, and procedures for reporting fraud and complaints. Furthermore, UNHCR's partner *Terre des Homme* (TdH) provided basic counselling to 1,750 new arrivals and referred 22 cases for in-depth psycho-social assessment.

On 16 UNHCR organized April a meeting with 10 refugee leaders from Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen, Syria, and Ethiopia which included a visit to the 6th of October reception centre. Several representatives were surprised by the high number of refugees and asylum-seekers that UNHCR assists every day at the centre. Some representatives suggested that they could support the refugee response by working as volunteers sharing information and providing translation services.

Child Protection:

UNHCR has observed an increased number of separated Sudanese children approaching its reception centres, following family separation from their parents/guardians. UNHCR is providing case management and other types of services for them.

Infoline

Over the past week, UNHCR Egypt's Infoline handled a total of 9,300 inquires, of which 3,651 new registration appointments (39%) were allocated to 9,701 individuals who had fled from the conflict in Sudan. The proportion of callers from Greater Cairo, including Giza and 6th October City, was 84%, 5% for Aswan, 4% for Alexandria, and 7% for other cities. 98% of registration appointments for new arrivals from Sudan were allocated to Sudanese individuals. Among those seeking registration appointments, females represented 59%. Since the start of the conflict to date, 332,000 new arrivals from Sudan, comprising 125,000 cases, have received appointments via the Infoline.

Furthermore, 75% of the total inquiries were related to registration, followed by 10% for assistance. Additionally, Infoline booked an average of 790 appointments per day for an average of 1,940 individuals.

Health and Nutrition

Following conversations with UNHCR, the Society of Friends of Alexandria Pediatric Centre started receiving around five Sudanese patients per week for screening and different services. The board members discussed their willingness to extend support to more refugees and proposed formal cooperation with UNHCR to enable them to receive more vulnerable cases that can benefit from their medical services.

Cash Assistance and Livelihoods

During the period 14 – 20 April, 25 newly arrived Sudanese households underwent a vulnerability assessment to determine their eligibility for bimonthly cash support. The total number of newly arrived Sudanese families assessed by UNHCR since the beginning of the crisis is now 27,341. Of them, 3,602 households (15,774 individuals) have received the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA).

UNHCR also conducts rapid needs assessments to provide Emergency Cash Assistance (ECA) in Aswan. During the reporting period, 43 households, 109 individuals, were assessed bringing the total to 4,237 families, 12,119 individuals, since the beginning of the crisis in Aswan. 30 households (80 individuals) were found eligible as per the rapid needs assessment criteria in the past week. To date, 2,860 families comprising 8,786 individuals have been found eligible for one-off Emergency Cash Assistance through this assessment modality.

A total of 20,649 registered and unregistered households (56,202 individuals) have been identified as eligible for the one-off ECA, out of whom 16,445 families (47,359 individuals) have successfully received their assistance.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- Since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023, a total of 52,985 individuals (23,329 households) in need of international protection crossed the border from Sudan to Ethiopia. 21,524 individuals crossed through the Metema entry point in Amhara, 22,916 individuals through the Kurmuk entry point in Benishangul Gumuz, and 700 individuals at different entry points in Gambella (Pagak, Burbiey). Some 7,845 Ethiopian refugee returnees also arrived.

- In the Kurmuk transit center in Benishangul Gumuz region, the water distribution per person per day has decreased from 7 to 4 litres/per person/day. UNHCR and partners are trying to address the dire situation through water trucking. International Committee for the Development of Peoples (CISP) is working to start water trucking activity from the nearby Dulo Hode and Shitalo areas, aiming to deliver 15,000 litres of water per day while longer term solutions to strengthen the water system are also being developed.

Population Movement and Registration

In Benishangul Gumuz region, L1 registration was conducted for 99 individuals (59 households) at Kurmuk Transit Centre. The total L1 registration for new arrivals is 22,916 individuals since the start of the conflict in April 2023.

In Amhara region, L1 registration was conducted for 63 individuals (23 households) at Kumer refugee site. A total of 21,524 individuals have undergone L1 registration since the start of the conflict.

Relocation

As part of the pre-relocation phase, a sensitization session was conducted with the refugee representatives at Kurmuk transit center to provide information on the relocation to the new Ura site, present the site map, and discuss the roles and responsibilities of the community leaders.

Subsequently, a joint RRS and UNHCR town hall meeting was held with refugees at the Kurmuk transit center on 17 April. The meeting provided relevant information about the relocation site, relocation process and timing, and site development progress as well as to understand the perception and related concerns of the refugees. Accordingly, refugees were well informed on the process and reacted positively for the relocation to happen.

Interagency coordination continued whereby a site-level meeting and a joint visit to assess progress at Ura were carried out. Thus, the minimum threshold for all sectors (Shelter, WASH, Health, Food, Energy, etc) is set and agreed upon to ensure the first phase of relocation happens the first week of May 2024.

Protection

UNHCR participated in the pre-distribution meeting of General Food Distribution (GFD), together with RRS, Action for the Needy (ANE) and RCC in Kumer. The discussions were on food ratio entitlements for the month of April, and the procedures to be followed by refugees on distribution days.

Protection consultations are ongoing in Kurmuk, a total of 49 individuals from 12 households were attended to and provided with protection guidance and support. Cumulatively, 214 individuals (117 female, 97 male) from 64 households were supported through weekly protection consultations at the protection desk since January 2024.

Child Protection

In Kurmuk, 33 separated children were identified and registered by Plan International Ethiopia (PIE). The cumulative figure of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and Other Vulnerable Children (OVC) since the beginning of the crisis stands at 1,299. Of the total, 1,131 (519 girls, 612 boys) are separated children, while 37 (9 girls, 28 boys) are unaccompanied children and 131 (62 girls, 69 boys) are other vulnerable children.

Rapid Best Interests Assessments (BIAs) have been conducted by Plan International in Kurmuk. A total of 14 separated children (07 girls, and 07 boys) were reached. A total of 1,020 (417 girls, 603 boys) cases of UASC and OVC have been addressed through rapid BIAs since the start of the influx in April 2023.

Plan International carried out Multi-Purpose Cash distribution for a total of 700 individuals (3,000 ETB/USD 53) including 300 most vulnerable children, 200 caregivers and foster parents of the UASC and OVC children as well as 200 vulnerable adolescent girls and young mothers.

Child friendly spaces (CFS) continued to provide basic literacy and numeracy activities as well indoors and out-door activities in Awlala, Kumer (an average of 133 children) and Kurmuk (an average of 198 children). The CFS provides a safe and nurturing environment for children, promoting their well-being and allowing them to participate in educational, recreational, and psychosocial activities.

Home visits and follow-ups on child protection issues were conducted in Awlala, Kumer and Kurmuk. Ten unaccompanied and separated children were reached in Awlala and Kumer. The children expressed concerns about the lack of firewood and insufficient food supplies.

Awareness raising on child protection issues was conducted through community Child Protection (CP) structures reaching approximately 150 individuals (85 female, 65 male) during the week. Cumulatively, a total of 1,125 individuals (444 females and 681 males) have been reached through the CP structures since January 2024.

Prevention of and Response to gender-based violence (GBV)

Awareness-raising sessions on early marriage and its effects, as well as on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), were conducted by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Medical Teams International (MTI) in Kurmuk for 201 individuals and in Kumer for 219 individuals. Discussions focused on available services for survivors of GBV and the PSEA reporting system. Emphasis was placed on the prevention of physical violence and early marriage, underscoring the importance of reporting GBV and PSEA in 72 hours.

Social workers, along with community incentive workers, conducted home-to-home and mass awareness sessions in Kumer, Awlala and the transit sites, focusing on concepts related to GBV, understanding its root causes, recognizing different types of GBV, and knowing how to safely access services when GBV incidents happen, a total of 147 individuals were reached.

Education

Education in Emergency (EiE) program continued at Kurmuk transit center and a total of 190 students (53 girls, 137 boys) are attending in grades 1 and 2. This intervention covers only 3% of the needs.

School pedagogy and Psychosocial Support training was provided for 29 children in Kumer and Awlala for host community teachers, 24 refugee incentive teachers, 3 Zonal education experts and 4 Woreda education experts.

Awareness raising session was conducted on the value of refugee children education and the roles and responsibilities of Parent Teachers Associations members on school governance and mobilizing refugee parents on sending their children to school.

Health and Nutrition

MTI is providing health services in Kurmuk. A total of 1,279 patients received clinical consultation services of whom 274 were under five children. Cumulatively, a total of 7,040 individuals have been reached since January 2024. Upper respiratory tract infection, lower respiratory tract infection, malaria, and diarrheal diseases were the major morbidity illnesses.

MTI and World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) are supporting the provision of health services through Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) in Kumer and Awlala. A total of 502 consultations were conducted including for 97 individuals from the host community. The prevalent diseases in children under-five include acute upper respiratory infections, diarrhea, eye disease, and intestinal worms. Among adults, OPD cases commonly involve acute upper respiratory infections, fungal infection and gastritis.

In Kurmuk and Akendayo Kebele, GOAL conducted screening for 13 children under 5 years of age for acute malnutrition. Three severe acute malnutrition children were identified and admitted to the outpatient therapeutic program and targeted supplementary feeding programs respectively. Cumulatively, a total of 602 children have been screened in 2024 to date.

In Kumer, nutritional screening was conducted for 118 children under five and 26 pregnant and lactating women. There was no case of MAM while one case of SAM was identified and admitted to the outpatient therapeutic program and targeted supplementary feeding programs respectively.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Kurmuk the water distribution per person per day has decreased from 7 to 4 litres/per person/day. UNHCR and partners are trying to address the dire situation through water trucking. International Committee for the Development of Peoples (CISP) is working to start water trucking activity from the nearby Dulo Hode and Shitalo areas, aiming to deliver 15,000 litres of water per day while longer term solutions to strengthen the water system are also being developed.

14.9 litres/per person/day of chlorinated water was distributed in Kumer and Awlala.

20 Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs) conducted tent-to-tent awareness sessions for a total of 210 households in both Kumer and Awlala. Community mobilization efforts comprised joint field visits and meetings to address various issues, including water shortage and low latrine coverage.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- As of 21 April, 651,496 individuals had arrived in South Sudan, with 4,511 arriving in the past week—a fourth consecutive week when arrivals are lower than the 10,000 weekly average observed earlier in the year. Returnee arrivals dropped by 23 per cent while refugees/asylum-seekers arrivals increased by 163 per cent from last week. Moreover, 140,288 refugees and asylum-seekers have been recorded/registered in South Sudan to date.
- In Gorom refugee site outside Juba, recent storms have destroyed several shelters, exacerbating the already dire shelter situation following the cessation of shelter material distribution due to funding constraints.

Population Movement and Registration

In Maban, UNHCR and partners have registered a population of 21,360 refugees and asylum seekers from Renk and Blue Nile since the onset of the emergency, with women and children comprising 70%.

In Wau, UNHCR partner organization Hold the Child reported that 425 Sudanese refugees arrived in Boro-medina. Additionally, 496 refugee returnees, were recorded in Raja Town, Dem Zubeir, and Boro-medina. Both refugees and returnees are entering South Sudan through Timsah, Frika Serrimalaga, Kafia Genji, and Boro-medina, often utilizing traders' lorries, motorcycles, and donkeys to reach their destinations.

Relocation

There were no relocations during the reporting period from Renk to Maban refugee camps due to low interest. Meanwhile, 1,596 individuals arrived at Malakal Transit Centre from Renk via boats, while 1,300 individuals were relocated by air to Wau, Juba, and Rubkona.

In Wau, 344 refugees/asylum-seekers are seeking relocation to Wedwil from urban areas in Wau including Deim-Zubeir.

Protection

In Jamjang, a significant number of refugees from the Nuba Mountains continue to arrive in Yida (236 individuals), while Panakuach recorded only 10 refugee arrivals this week. Those arriving reported insecurity in Dilling, Dalam, and Kadugli. Protection concerns include fear of persecution, food scarcity in the Nuba Mountains, and limited access to education and medical services in refugee camps.

In Bentiu, UNHCR supported 18 returnee households, mostly women and children, who were evicted from the former humanitarian hub by Star International University. Returnees who were provided with material assistance chose to reintegrate into Bentiu town instead of returning to Mayom County.

In Aweil, new arrivals reported airstrikes in El Fasher, Nyala, and Darfur, leading to increased displacement.

In Gorom, community engagement initiatives informed refugees about the upcoming closure of the settlement.

Health and Nutrition

In Renk, 499 consultations were conducted in the Transit Center and Joda/Wunthau reception center, with respiratory tract infections being the most common ailment.

Out of 1,942 children under five screened for malnutrition, 191 were found to be moderately malnourished and admitted to the supplementary feeding program. Additionally, 44 were severely malnourished and admitted to outpatient therapeutic care.

Other health related challenges include, including low refugee turnout for health screenings, shortage of ambulances, unclear referrals for returnees, issues with nutrition supply and staff payment.

In Maban, four new measles cases were reported in Doro camp during community and facility-based surveillance. The cases have been referred accordingly.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Maban, vandalism and theft of shelter materials have been reported at the new arrival extension site in Doro Camp. Addressing this includes removing unoccupied shelters, deploying police, and conducting community awareness campaigns.

Construction of seven communal shelters in Maban is nearly complete. These shelters will serve new arrivals at the reception center in Gendrassa refugee camp.

In Jamjang, 228 displaced individuals were accommodated at transit centers in Panakuach and Yida. Efforts are also underway to renovate five refugee housing units and construct two communal hangers.

In Gorom, recent storms have destroyed several shelters, exacerbating the already dire shelter situation following the cessation of shelter material distribution.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Renk, UNHCR and partners provided 20 litres of water per person per day, which exceeds emergency standards. Latrine coverage at the transit centers ranged from 1:59 to 1:63 individuals per latrine which is higher than the 1:50 standard.

In Maban, daily water consumption per person ranged from 18 to 20 liters across various camps.

In Abyei, water scarcity persists at the transit center. Despite a weekly delivery of 10,000 liters by UNISFA, the combination of hot weather and increased population needs at the site means that this water is usually depleted within one and a half days.

UGANDA

Highlights

- There are 16,841 new arrivals from Sudan since the start of the year and 29,811 since the start of the crisis. Sudanese account for the largest number of new arrivals this year (39%).

Relocation

A total of 530 Sudanese new arrivals (136 households) at Nyumanzi and Kiryandongo reception centres were relocated from the to their designated family plots in collaboration with UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).

Protection

This past week, a total of 941 individuals (394 households) from Sudan (Darfur, Khartoum and Kordofan) were received in Adjumani and Kiryandongo. They were all registered in ProGres database awaiting relocation to their respective plots. *Prima facie* recognition for Sudanese asylum seekers remains in force.

42% (812) of the current population hosted at the reception centres of Nyumanzi, Lokung and Kiryandongo are Sudanese nationals. 344 of these have been registered and have requested to be relocated to Kampala.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Due to the large influx of Sudanese refugees, there is additional pressure on all services in the Kiryandongo settlement, including already limited WASH facilities. This has resulted in a lack of safe water (9.8 litres per person per day) across the settlement. Open defecation is also a concern with latrine coverage at only 42%.

Three 6-stance communal latrine blocks and seven 7-stance bath shelters were constructed in Kiryandongo settlement to maintain hygiene standards following the recent influx Sudanese refugees. This initiative aims to discourage open defecation in these areas, which could otherwise lead to disease outbreaks and fatalities. On average, each of these constructed latrines accommodates 300 individuals, while the bath shelters accommodate 350 individuals across the clusters.

A community sensitization session was held for 60 Sudanese refugees residing in Kiryandongo. It covered topics such as food hygiene, environmental cleanliness, solid waste disposal, handwashing, sanitation facilities and safe water.

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. As of 24 April, the total funding for the RRP reached some USD 92 million or **7%** 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 24 April, the total funding for the HRP reached some USD 277 million or **10%** of the requirements [OCHA FTS](#).

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**. As of 31 March, the total available funding for the appeal is **12%** 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](#))

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