

SUDAN SITUATION

3 – 9 November 2024

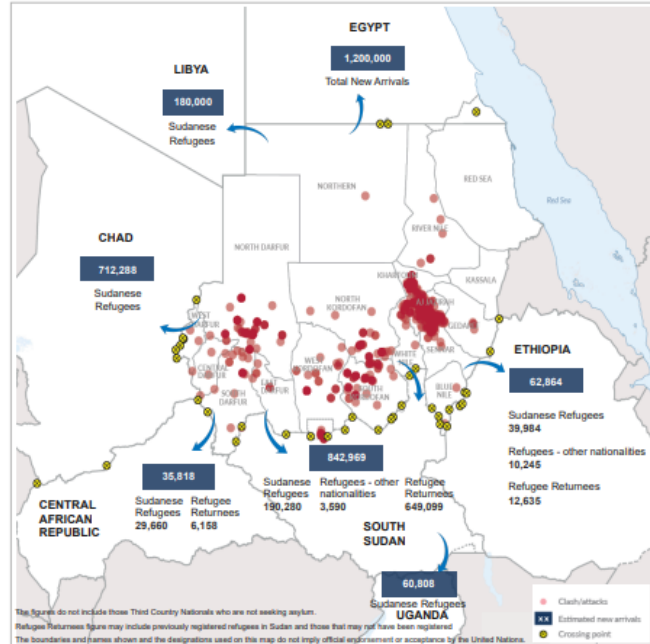
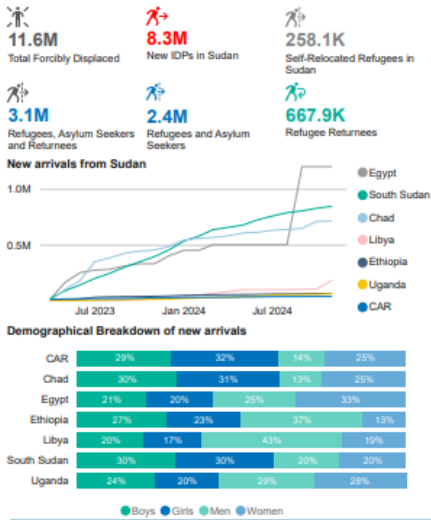


Newly arrived refugees in Alkufra, Libya, receiving support from UNHCR and its partners. © UNHCR/Ahmed Elshamikh

Highlights

- In nearly 600 days of conflict, [over 3 million](#) people have fled Sudan, seeking safety in neighboring countries including the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan, and Uganda. Each day, as violence escalates, thousands more are forced to leave their homes, deepening a humanitarian crisis that has left millions in urgent need of assistance. UNHCR, in coordination with partners, is providing life-saving support by delivering food, clean water, shelter, and medical care to displaced families both within Sudan and in host countries. However, the scale of this crisis requires even greater support. The international community is urged to act swiftly to push for an end to the violence and scale up humanitarian aid, alleviating suffering and preventing further displacement.
- In a Sovereignty Council [Press Release](#) on 13 November, the Government of Sudan has announced its decision to extend the opening of the Adré border crossing for another three months to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to vulnerable populations. This decision follows a recommendation from the Second Humanitarian Response Forum and was made in the presence of UN agencies and national organizations. The Sudanese authorities reiterated a commitment to ongoing cooperation and coordination with international organizations, UN agencies, and all partners in the humanitarian field. See [here](#) the statement from the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan welcoming the decision to keep Adré border crossing point open.

There are now 11.6 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 8.3 million internally and 3.1 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.



Sources: UNHCR & Government | Contact: dimaehad@unhcr.org

Published: 11 November, 2024

Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- Since 20 October, approximately 135,000 people have fled violence in Al Jazirah State to River Nile and Gedaref States, according to IOM DTM. In Kassala State, where around 40,000 people have reportedly arrived, UNHCR's partners, including 3 internally displaced persons (IDP)-led organizations focusing on legal aid, mental health, and psychosocial support (MHPSS), general protection, site management, and registration, have immediately deployed teams to Reifi Nahr Atbara, New Halfa, and Girba localities. UNHCR is supporting partners and authorities in registering the newly arrived internally displaced people, with approximately 12,000 people (2,000 households) recorded so far. In Reifi Nahr Atbara, Kassala State, UNHCR and its partners are working in Village 6 Arab, where they have installed around 200 tents and distributed core relief items to over 1,800 IDP households. In Gedaref State, IOM DTM estimates that approximately 77,000 people have arrived from Al Jazirah State. UNHCR and its partners have selected 4 IDP gathering sites in Gedaref town, which host the largest number of forcibly displaced individuals, and have already distributed 240 tents.
- Protection monitoring with forcibly displaced people highlights insufficient shelter, overcrowding, inadequate WASH facilities and services at gathering sites, a need for basic items such as sleeping mats and cooking sets, and a need to replace civil documentation lost or damaged during displacement. The overall protection situation of forcibly displaced people is critical. The majority of the displaced are women, children, older people, or those with other specific needs. Family separation during displacement has also been reported. There are reports of a high incidence of gender-based and conflict-related sexual violence among the displaced, and many exhibit high levels of trauma and post-traumatic stress.
- While the security situation in the receiving states is reported to be stable, there are concerns that tensions may arise between different groups of forcibly displaced people and between displaced

populations and host communities, who have received multiple waves of displaced individuals in the past year, as both individual and common resources are depleted.

- Partners and IDP-led organizations responding in Kassala State have established protection desks, are identifying individuals with specific needs, making referrals to partners for assistance and specialized services, and conducting awareness-raising sessions on various topics, including obtaining and replacing civil documentation, where to receive specific assistance, and promoting good hygiene practices, including cholera prevention messaging. 2 suspected cholera cases identified by UNHCR's partner have been placed in isolation, and health partners are monitoring the situation to prevent further spread in overcrowded conditions. It is reported that there are approximately 150 cholera cases among the newly arrived population.
- All localities in White Nile have been affected by a cholera outbreak, with 3,000 positive cases and over 150 deaths reported in the state by early November. As of 9 November, 67 suspected cholera cases have been reported among refugees in refugee camps.

Population Movements and Registration

During the reporting period, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) registered 64 refugees and asylum-seekers across Um Gargour and Babikri refugee camps in Gedaref State. This figure includes 3 new arrivals from Ethiopia and 61 secondarily displaced individuals from Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Additionally, 18 refugee households, comprising 25 people, self-relocated to Um Rakuba camp in Gedaref State. The primary driver for this self-relocation remains the country-wide emergency laws, which have heightened the risks of arrest and detention for foreign nationals.

In terms of documentation efforts within Gedaref State, close to 270 photo slips and over 1,000 refugee identity cards were issued across Tunaydbah, Um Rakuba, Um Gargour, and Babikri camps. Since July, more than 9,300 identity cards have been distributed to refugees.

Protection

During the reporting period, UNHCR's partner established 5 new community-based protection networks in White Nile State to assist UNHCR and its partners in identifying community concerns and sharing information on available services and assistance. This addition brings the total number of protection networks in White Nile State to 224.

Additionally, UNHCR's partner conducted protection monitoring at 10 IDP gathering sites in Gully and Kosti localities. Key concerns identified included incidents of child labor, lack of civil documentation, insufficient privacy, and a shortage of gender-segregated latrines. These issues have been raised with relevant partners to address the identified gaps.

Legal

In the Ar Rusayris IDP gathering site in Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner provided over 20 internally displaced persons (IDPs) with information on accessing civil documentation and obtaining legal assistance.

In Gedaref State, a mobile protection desk has been set up to visit IDP sites in and around Gedaref town. Over the past week, approximately 40 individuals received guidance on replacing civil documentation that had been lost or damaged due to displacement.

Protection against gender-based violence (GBV)

In the past week, 650 women and girls visited the 5 Women and Girls' Centres across the four refugee camps in Gedaref State. These centres provide essential protection services, including counseling, psychosocial support, and case management for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV).

Additionally, around 80 refugees attended 4 awareness-raising sessions on GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) across three of the 4 camps in Gedaref State. These sessions provided information on preventing, reporting, and addressing incidents of GBV or SEA through established reporting and referral mechanisms.

Child Protection

In White Nile State, the Higher Council of Youth and Sport provided volleyball coaching and refereeing skills to about 30 women from both refugee and host communities. This initiative promotes community cohesion and encourages women's leadership in sports.

In the refugee camps in Gedaref State, around 1,200 refugee children took part in various social and recreational activities, such as music classes, offered at child-friendly spaces within the camps. These spaces serve as safe venues for children to interact, engage with each other, and learn new skills.

Additionally, UNHCR's partner conducted best interest assessments for 7 at-risk refugee children in Gedaref State. These children have been referred for appropriate assistance to address their needs.

Health and Nutrition

During the reporting period, 950 refugees and host community members in Blue Nile State accessed general healthcare, reproductive health, and nutrition services at local healthcare facilities. Daily health awareness sessions at these clinics reached approximately 250 individuals in the past week, while around 90 people participated in psychosocial group awareness and counseling sessions.

In primary healthcare facilities within refugee camps in White Nile and Gedaref States, close to 10,000 and over 5,200 outpatient consultations were conducted, respectively. In White Nile State, about 150 people received mental health and psychosocial support consultations, most of whom were new cases, while in Gedaref, 130 consultations took place.

In White Nile State, UNHCR's partners reached approximately 11,000 individuals across 7 of the 10 refugee camps through household outreach initiatives. These outreach initiatives provided essential information on health, nutrition, and cholera prevention. Community health volunteers identified 169 individuals in need of additional healthcare, referring them to clinics for further assistance.

In Kassala State, the IDP-led Mental Health Youth Voluntary Organization (MHYVO) provided psychosocial support sessions to over 200 recently displaced children, delivering essential emotional and psychological support while sharing vital health information about cholera, including symptoms, transmission, and prevention. A psychosocial support session for other newly displaced individuals included stress-relief activities like singing and dancing, bringing moments of relief and joy. MHYVO also ensured the chlorination of all on-site water tanks, safeguarding the water supply and reducing the risk of waterborne illnesses to enhance community health.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Gedaref State, over 100 refugee households received non-food item kits, which included sleeping mats, plastic sheets, and cooking sets. Additionally, around 20 secondarily displaced refugee households and 240 internally displaced person (IDP) households received emergency shelter assistance, such as tents or shelter kits. These shelter kits included essential items like plastic sheets, wooden poles, and tools.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In the refugee camps in Gedaref State, daily water provision stood at 23 litres per person, surpassing the post-emergency standard. This was made possible through the regular maintenance of water distribution networks, equipment, and routine chlorination of the water. Additionally, partners have been cleaning and repairing latrines to maintain high hygiene and sanitation standards, particularly in response to the cholera outbreak and the rise in malaria cases. To further support these efforts, hygiene promotion campaigns are being conducted across the camps, emphasizing good hygiene practices and the proper use of WASH facilities.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Highlights

- The security situation in refugee-hosting areas of Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute Kotto, Ouaka, Mbomou, and Haute Mbomou remains highly volatile due to the presence of non-state armed groups, with reports of ongoing human rights abuses and several notable security incidents.

- In Vakaga Prefecture, an upsurge in criminal activities was observed, particularly along main roads, where criminals have become increasingly active and aggressive. Ten individuals en route to a training session in Birao were robbed by members of a non-state armed group.
- WFP, in partnership with Ecobank and in collaboration with UNHCR, the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), NOURRIR, INTERSOS, and members of the refugee committee, successfully completed cash distributions as a substitute for dry food. This initiative supported 13,537 Sudanese refugees from 5,673 households for the months of October and November.

Population Movements and Registration

This week, 56 Sudanese refugees (25 households) arrived at the Korsi refugee settlement in Birao, showing a slight decrease from last week's 77 arrivals. Additionally, 112 newly arrived Sudanese refugees (60 households) in Korsi received core relief items, including sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, solar lamps, soap, and jerrycans, from UNHCR. WFP provided a total of 1.16 tonnes of dry food.

A registration mission led by UNHCR, and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) biometrically registered 1,189 Sudanese refugees from 419 households in Rafai, near the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Additionally, in Mbrès, the CNR and UNHCR documented the arrival of 137 Sudanese refugees from 13 households.

Protection

During the reporting week, 23 protection monitoring missions were conducted in Vakaga prefecture to assess the security situation, document protection incidents and human rights violations, and survey the newly arrived refugee households in Korsi. These efforts aim to provide tailored psychological support where needed and to relay critical protection concerns to relevant authorities. Additionally, Project 21(P21)¹ surveys were conducted for new refugee households in Korsi, complemented by outreach and coaching sessions for community relays.

UNHCR's partner INTERSOS reported 25 protection incidents in Vakaga during the reporting week, a slight decrease from the previous week's 42 incidents. The drop is possibly due to restricted civilian movement during the harvest season, poor road conditions, and flooding in the region. A training on case management for protection monitors this week also contributed to reduced monitoring coverage.

Most incidents involved property rights violations, including extortion, theft, and illegal taxation, followed by cases of gender-based violence and restrictions on freedom of movement and physical safety. Key areas of concern include Am Dafock, Sikikedé, and Korsi, with non-state armed groups identified as primary perpetrators. Local men, particularly those traveling between towns, are frequently targeted for robbery and harassment.

Protection against gender-based violence (GBV)

UNHCR's partner INTERSOS held two awareness-raising sessions in Korsi focused on promoting girls' education and addressing the underlying factors of gender-based violence (GBV). The sessions were attended by women and girls.

Five focus group sessions took place in Ndélé's safe space in the Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture, bringing together 80 women and girls from both the host community and refugee population to discuss the importance of coexistence. A similar group session in Kobo's safe space focused on menstrual hygiene advice. These sessions fostered connections between local and Sudanese refugee women, providing a platform for them to share experiences, strengthen bonds, and offer emotional support to one another through stories of daily life amid ongoing crises and challenges.

In Ndélé, persons with specific needs, including women living alone in difficult conditions, received individual counselling from UNHCR's partner INTERSOS.

Water, Shelter, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The number of emergency latrines in Korsi has increased to 237, improving the ratio from 65 people per latrine to 62. However, this still falls short of the emergency standards, which recommend a maximum of 50 people per latrine. Additionally, the ratio for the number of people per shower remains at 58, also below the recommended standards.

¹ Project 21, co-led by UNHCR, is a regional protection monitoring tool that collects data and analyzes protection risks across West and Central Africa. In the CAR, P21 tools have been adapted to help integrate local protection monitoring data into a broader regional database. This approach allows for more comprehensive insights into protection gaps and informs targeted interventions.

The daily drinking water supply remains at 100,000 litres, due to a borehole breakdown and a generator malfunction at another borehole. This brings the average water provision to 7.11 litres per person per day for the 15,064 people in Korsi, below the Sphere standard of 20 litres per person per day.

UNHCR's partner, NOURRIR, along with community members, continues to promote sanitation and hygiene in Korsi. Hygiene promoters conducted outreach sessions, reaching 2,041 people from 1,081 households to encourage safe hygiene practices.

A total of 264 refugees have been mobilized to construct a refuse pit for household waste and drainage channels in Korsi, with the supervision of the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), UNHCR, and NOURRIR.

Education

Four awareness-raising sessions were organized in Korsi, engaging 620 people from both the refugee and host communities. These sessions focused on two main themes: the importance of education in society and the start of the new school year.

In Ndélé, 766 school-age Sudanese refugee children are continuing their education in school.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

Three new emergency shelters were constructed and converted into hangars in Korsi, Birao. This brings the number of emergency shelters built in 2024 to 757, with 343 remaining to be built. Currently, there are 1,857 emergency shelters in Korsi.

The construction of 220 semi-durable shelters in Birao is ongoing, with 85 launched so far.

Health and Nutrition

NOURRIR and International Medical Corps (IMC) medical teams, under the supervision of WHO and the Vakaga Health District, conducted 438 consultations in Korsi. Of these, 392 (89 per cent) were for refugees and 46 (11 per cent) for host community members. Among the refugee, 72 (12 per cent) were new arrivals, and 22 per cent of all consultations were for young children aged 0-59 months. The most common health issues were malaria (170 cases, 39 per cent), acute respiratory infections (52 cases, 12 per cent), and intestinal parasitosis (24 cases, 5 per cent). All patients received outpatient care. In 2024, a total of 32,507 consultations have been provided, with 10 per cent serving the host community.

In Korsi, 26 Sudanese women received antenatal consultations during the reporting week, bringing the annual total to 1,245. Additionally, there were 6 postnatal consultations, totaling 259 for the year. 23 women had gynecological consultations, reaching 1,667 for the year, and 4 received family planning services, totaling 250 for 2024. Two babies were delivered during the reporting week, bringing the annual total to 128 deliveries and 131 newborns.

During the reporting week, 5 patients were referred from Korsi to Birao District Hospital, adding to the 651 referrals made so far in 2024. No deaths were reported.

A total of 4 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 10 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified in children aged 6 to 59 months. In 2024, 1,234 children have been treated for MAM, 182 for SAM, and 844 children have participated in malnutrition prevention programs. In total, 2,260 children aged 0-59 months have received treatment for malnutrition.

Vaccination efforts continued, with 10 pregnant women receiving the anti-tetanus vaccine and 6 children receiving multi-antigen vaccines, including one for measles. For 2024, 563 children have received multi-antigen vaccines, with 193 vaccinated against measles, and 494 pregnant women have received the anti-tetanus vaccine as part of routine immunization.

CHAD

Highlights

- As part of Spain and Espana Con Acnur's (ECA) financial support to UNHCR, the mission visited the health centre at the Farchana refugee site. They engaged with staff and beneficiaries to discuss ECA funded projects and their impact on the daily lives of the refugees.
- UNICEF hosted a United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS mission to strengthen the child protection and education responses. The mission visited the border, the Adré refugee spontaneous site and the child-friendly spaces in the Farchana Extension and Dougui refugee sites.

Population Movements and Registration

Chad has continued to uphold the principle of non-refoulement, with 1,834 individuals (530 households) seeking refuge in its territory during the reporting period. Since the onset of the conflict on 15 April 2023, a total of 712,306 individuals (197,139 households) have crossed into Chad, including 227,356 individuals in 2024 alone.

The refugees come from the localities of El Geneina, Sirba, Kreinik, Misterei, Nyala, Al Fasher, Ardamata, Saraf Djidad, Khartoum, Kondobe, Mornei camp, Tendelti, and Zalingue. The key reasons for flight remain ongoing fighting and severe human rights violations, including the forced recruitment of men and children into armed groups.

On 7 November, 168 people (42 households), women and children from the Arab community, arrived at the Adré border crossing from Sudan. The intensification of clashes between government forces and armed groups were identified as the primary cause of their displacement.

A total of 272 individuals (64 households) were registered with the assistance of Starlink, which was installed in remote areas of Farchana operational zones lacking internet connectivity.

Pre-registration of new arrivals continued at the Adré refugee spontaneous site, as well as at the Koulbous and Tine sites, during the reporting period. In total, 10,879 individuals (3,341 households) were pre-registered across the three locations. Adré alone has 237,106 individuals (61,378 households) awaiting relocation.

To date, 3,103 new births have been registered at the Oure Cassoni refugee site.

Relocation

On 7 November, a total of 316 individuals (105 households) were relocated from the Tine border crossing point to the Kounoungou refugee site.

152 individuals (51 households) were relocated from Adré to the Dougui refugee site.

Protection

Protection against gender-based violence (GBV)

The second capacity-building session for UNHCR staff on the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and sexual harassment in Iriba took place from 6 to 7 November. The training aimed to clarify key concepts related to PSEA and sexual harassment.

Legal protection

During the reporting period, UNHCR and its partner Access to Protection and Legal and Forensic Technical Support (APLFT) provided legal aid to 37 individuals. The cases included both criminal (such as verbal death threats, intentional assault, and battery) and civil matters (such as child support claims and divorce requests). The Division of Protection and Humanitarian Law (DPHL) and the APLFT clinic are conducting additional follow-ups.

31 visits were made to detention centres throughout the operation to assess the situation of refugees held in police custody, improve detention conditions, and ensure the respect for the fundamental rights of the individuals we serve. These visits also provided an opportunity for the UNHCR and its protection partner APLFT to advocate with Judicial Police Officers on behalf of 17 detained refugees in conflict with the law.

A judicial follow-up took place this week at the High Court of Goz-Beida, Sila Province. 8 refugee-related cases were registered for hearings. Of these, 4 were suspended, and 2 refugees were sentenced for various crimes.

Community-based protection

On 7 November, 3 training sessions on "accountability to affected persons" were organized for the complaints management committees in the Iridimi, Touloum, and Amnabak refugee sites. The training aimed at strengthening the capacities of the committee members and clarifying their understanding of admissibility towards the populations, as well as the links with cross-cutting protection, the prevention of abuse and sexual exploitation, and communication with communities. A total of 54 people participated in the sessions.

The Centre for Information and Feedback (CIF) facilitators recorded 92 complaints at the various centres. The complaints and requests for information and assistance were primarily made by women and girls attending the centres. This highlights the importance of the centres as a place where they can voice their complaints, be listened to, and provide feedback free from socio-cultural constraints.

Child protection

35 children at risk were identified with various protection needs, including physical disabilities, separated children, and mental health conditions. Following the best interest procedures, the necessary protection actions have been initiated in support of these children. Additionally, follow-ups were carried out for 88 children who were referred to other partners for further support.

UNICEF-CRT sketches produced by community members in Arkoum raised awareness about peaceful coexistence. 567 people attended the event.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) raised awareness on the importance and procedures for accessing civil status documents at the Métché and Aboutengué refugee sites, reaching 155 refugees.

Counselling and guidance sessions for parents on accessing birth certificates for their children reached 61 refugees.

Health and Nutrition

Since the onset of the emergency, WFP has provided food assistance to 768,560 individuals, including 597,411 new Sudanese refugees, 122,353 new returnees, and 48,560 members of the host population.

Preparation is ongoing for an ophthalmological campaign in Adré, focused on consultation and treatment of cataracts, in collaboration with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the local health district.

A total of 889,234 consultations have been conducted since the beginning of the emergency, with 17,937 new consultations conducted last week. The main health issues reported include malaria, acute respiratory infections, watery diarrhea, and malnutrition.

In terms of malnutrition response, 66,519 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 29,723 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been addressed among children aged 6 to 59 months. Over the past week, 14,929 children were screened, resulting in the identification of 647 new MAM cases and 259 SAM cases. Among pregnant and breastfeeding women, a total of 101,530 pregnant and breastfeeding women have been screened since the emergency began, with 7,744 MAM cases treated. During the reporting week, 2,133 pregnant women were screened, revealing 140 cases of moderate malnutrition.

Mental health services have supported 17,680 individuals, with 96 new cases receiving consultations and treatment during the reporting week. Additionally, 12,211 births have been assisted by qualified health personnel, including 208 deliveries.

In vaccination efforts, 522 children received vaccinations for all antigens combined, including 148 children for measles.

Two new Sudanese refugee doctors working with Médecins Sans Frontières West and Central Africa (MSF WACA) at the Touloum health centre received provisional registration for 6 months of practice as general practitioners from the Executive Office of the National Order of Physicians in Chad.

Livelihoods, Energy, and Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

The cash distribution exercise, which started on 22 October, was partially completed at the Amnabak site on 8 November. 11,651 individuals (6,032 households) received WFP's cash assistance of 24,000 XAF (approximately 38 USD) per person.

Environment

UNHCR and its partners continued their commitment to improving the environment by distributing an additional 2,382 assorted seedlings to 913 refugee households in the Aboutengué refugee site.

EGYPT

Highlights

- From 4 to 8 November, Cairo hosted the twelfth World Urban Forum (WUF12), organized by UN-Habitat, with significant participation from UNHCR. On 7 November, UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Operations (AHC-O) [spoke](#) at two sessions. UNHCR also supported the UN Pavilion, focusing on urban and sustainable development with an emphasis on refugee inclusion. UNHCR took part in a panel discussion focused on enhancing refugee and migrant data and empowering local authorities. The session highlighted refugee registration trends and initiatives such as Instant Network Schools and livelihoods projects in Damietta. In collaboration with Terre des Hommes (TdH), UNHCR also organized a side event where refugees shared their urban experiences through storytelling and artistic performances. UNHCR's AHC-O participated in media interviews with [Alhurra](#) (USA) and [EFE](#) (Spain)
- UNHCR [participated](#) in a workshop on 5 and 6 November in Luxor, co-chaired by Egypt and Slovenia under the Khartoum Process, which focuses on EU-Africa cooperation along mixed movement routes. The workshop addressed the impact of climate change on displacement, particularly in conflict zones. UNHCR's Special Advisor on Climate Action led a high-level panel on national and regional strategies for managing climate-driven migration, with UNHCR's Regional Director for the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes (EHAGL) [sharing](#) field insights and best practices. The event brought together government representatives, international organizations, and experts to explore solutions for both immediate humanitarian needs and long-term development, aiming to protect vulnerable populations and build climate resilience.
- On 5 November, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) mission visited UNHCR's Reception Centre in 6th of October City, where they learned about the registration process and inquired about integrity measures, including UNHCR's advocacy with ministries and law enforcement to penalize fraud cases.
- On 6 November, UNHCR [hosted](#) a high-level discussion with development partners and donors, including the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and World Bank. Led by UNHCR's Director of Resilience and Solutions, the Regional Director for EHAGL, and the Representative to Egypt, the meeting focused on advancing refugee inclusion in Egypt through flagship projects like the Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees and the Prospects partnership. UNHCR emphasized the need for increased private sector engagement and sustained international support.

Population Movements and Registration

UNHCR has scheduled registration appointments for 792,661 individuals who have fled Sudan since the onset of the conflict in April 2023. Out of these, 478,797 individuals (60 per cent) have completed full registration, enabling them to access assistance and protection services. The vast majority of the newly registered individuals are Sudanese nationals (95 per cent), followed by South Sudanese (2 per cent) and Eritreans (2 per cent).

Since the introduction of the UNHCR Registration Appointment Tool on 12 August, substantial progress has been achieved in streamlining the registration process. As of 7 November, the tool facilitated appointments for 18,381 Sudanese individuals (7,428 households), (6,273 households in Cairo and 1,155 in Alexandria).

Protection

Community-based protection

During the reporting week, outreach community workers at UNHCR's reception centre in the 6th of October City, Greater Cairo, provided 7,283 refugees and asylum-seekers with information on available services, assistance, and reporting procedures for fraud and complaints. Additionally, UNHCR's partner Terre des Hommes (TdH) provided basic on-the-spot psychosocial support to 5,000 individuals, with 11 individuals referred for further in-depth assessments.

Legal and physical protection

During the reporting period, UNHCR and its partners provided legal counseling to 306 individuals including 158 Sudanese. Additionally, 136 cases were referred to the Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights (EFRR) for legal assistance on issues such as birth registration, filing legal reports, divorce, custody, and legal representation. These efforts help ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers have access to necessary legal support and guidance on their rights in Egypt.

Infoline

UNHCR's Infoline responded to 12,399 inquiries during the reporting week, scheduling 2,544 new registration appointments for 6,789 individuals who fled the conflict in Sudan. Most calls came from Greater Cairo (88 per cent), followed by Alexandria (5 per cent) and Aswan (4 per cent). Among those seeking appointments, 97 per cent were Sudanese nationals, with women making up 61 per cent of those seeking registration.

The main topics of inquiry included registration (65 per cent), protection (9 per cent), and assistance (8 per cent). On average, the Infoline scheduled 508 appointments each day, serving around 1,358 individuals. Since the start of the conflict, a total of 539,104 new arrivals from Sudan have been scheduled appointments through the Infoline.

Education

So far in 2024, UNHCR's partner, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has registered 76,436 refugee and asylum-seeker children for education cash grants in Egypt, including 48,093 Sudanese.

Cash Assistance

As of 9 November, UNHCR has completed vulnerability assessments for 118,316 individuals newly arrived Sudanese (38,382 households) since the onset of the crisis. Out of these, 32,222 individuals (7,027 households) received Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), representing 35 per cent of the 20,000 households assisted. Despite these efforts, 72,356 individuals (25,570 newly arrived families) identified as highly vulnerable remain on the MPCA waiting list.

In recent weeks, UNHCR has resumed the distribution of one-time emergency cash assistance (ECA) to registered refugees and asylum-seekers who have fled the conflict in Sudan. Between 21 October and 4 November, UNHCR provided ECA to 32,788 individuals (12,559 households).

Between 3 - 9 November, UNHCR assessed 25 households in Aswan for Emergency Cash Assistance (ECA), bringing the total to 14,359 individuals (5,040 households) evaluated in Aswan since the start of the Sudan crisis. To date, 68 per cent of assessed households in Aswan have qualified for one-off ECA support.

Since April 2023, a total of 99,162 individuals (37,835 households) across Egypt have been determined eligible for one-time ECA, with 82,244 individuals (29,698 households) having successfully received the assistance. This financial aid is critical in helping newly arrived refugees meet their urgent needs as they settle in Egypt.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- The security situation in Amhara remains unstable. While public transportation along the Gondar-Metema highway is operational, armed groups continue to control several checkpoints along the route. The Galabat-Metema border crossing point, which reopened on 22 October, is still not fully functional, as immigration, visa, and customs services remain suspended following damage to government offices during the conflict. Despite these disruptions, some Ethiopian returnees have been allowed to cross the border. No new asylum requests recorded, though reports indicate some cross-border movement by other nationalities, during the previous closure.
- In Kurmuk, Ura, and Sherkole sites in the Benishangul Gumuz region, the security situation remains unpredictable. On 7 November at the Ura refugee site, tensions arose between beneficiaries and local security officials during General Food Distribution (GFD). The situation was managed through crowd control and community engagement, with no reported casualties. A State

of Emergency declared in Pawi woreda, Metekel zone, around 400km from Assosa, has been in effect since 7 October, further restricting mobility.

Population Movement and Registration

Since 15 April 2023, a total of 28,622 individuals have completed household-level registration in the Benishangul Gumuz region.

In the Amhara region, household-level registration remains suspended at the Metema entry point because of ongoing security concerns. To date, 32,300 individuals have been registered in the region since the start of the conflict in Sudan.

Relocation

In Benishangul Gumuz region, UNHCR, in coordination with the Refugee and Returnee Service (RRS) and partner organizations, relocated 373 individuals (89 households) from the Kurmuk Transit Centre to the Ura refugee site. This brings the total number of refugees relocated to Ura to 6,640 individuals (2,601 households). A total of 14,000 individuals are expected to be relocated by the end of 2024.

Protection

In the Amhara region, UNHCR continued its community engagement efforts with refugees through the Refugee Central Committee (RCC), local partners, and phone-based outreach in Aftit and at the Transit Centre. The protection desk remains operational, providing refugees with essential information on available services, including health care and responses to protection needs.

Protection counseling efforts are also ongoing in the Benishangul Gumuz Region. UNHCR's partner, the Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RADO), held awareness sessions tailored for elderly individuals, people with disabilities, and other people with specific needs. RADO also provided additional support items, including bed sheets, large mats, and body soap, to five individuals with specific needs.

Protection against gender-based violence (GBV)

In the Amhara region, UNHCR's partner, the Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC), organized awareness sessions on GBV prevention and available support services. These sessions engaged 30 households, including women and girls at risk, and covered a range of topics. Participants learned about the definition of violence and gender, diverse types of violence, contributing factors, and the impact of GBV. The sessions also emphasized Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and provided information on safe reporting channels and available response services. In addition, outreach activities were conducted by trained community workers in Aftit to further connect with women in the community. Follow-up was conducted for GBV survivors, and individual counseling was provided to women at risk. GBV survivors were referred to Action for the Needy (ANE) for safe house shelter. Dignity kits containing essential hygiene items were provided to refugee women at risk and GBV survivors.

Child Protection

In Aftit, Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) conducted group counseling and awareness sessions on positive parenting skills for 10 participants. The session provided parents and children with guidance on the benefits of positive parenting, including fulfilling family responsibilities, using constructive discipline, and avoiding harmful behaviors.

In addition, Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) and Plan International Ethiopia (PIE), RADO and DICAC organized an awareness-raising session for 37 participants, focusing on the risks of female genital mutilation, early marriage, and child labor, empowering the community to protect children's rights.

At Kurmuk Transit Centre and Ura refugee site, PIE registered 14 separated children. Case management is underway to provide tailored support for each child. In addition, 359 children engaged in indoor and outdoor activities at the Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Ura and Kurmuk Transit Centre, creating safe environments for learning, play, and psychosocial support.

Health and Nutrition

Medical Teams International (MTI) and WHO's Mobile Health and Nutrition Team (MHNT) provided essential outpatient consultations at the Metema Transit Centre and Aftit settlement. In Aftit, MTI served 529 refugees and host community members, including 111 children under 5, while MHNT attended to 356

refugees at Metema Transit Centre, of whom 161 were children under 5. The primary health concerns reported included acute febrile illness, non-bloody diarrhea, upper respiratory infections (URI), pneumonia, and bloody diarrhea/dysentery. Nutrition screenings were also conducted for 62 children and 20 pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Among them, 8 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) were identified in children and 6 MAM cases in PLW, with all affected individuals enrolled in appropriate in outpatient therapeutic and targeted supplementary feeding programmes.

At the Ura refugee site and Kurmuk Transit Centre, UNHCR's partner MTI extended outpatient care to 1,046 refugees and host community members, including 290 children under 5. Additionally, 27 pregnant women received antenatal care. The most prevalent diseases included malaria, lower respiratory tract infections, upper respiratory tract infections, and diarrheal diseases. UNHCR's partner GOAL conducted nutrition screenings for 175 children under 5 and 30 PLW. Among them, 13 children were diagnosed with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 9 with MAM, all of whom were enrolled in outpatient therapeutic and targeted supplementary feeding programmes to support their recovery.

Education

In Aftit, the teaching and learning process is ongoing for 744 primary school refugee students. UNHCR, together with the Refugee and Returnee Service (RRS) and partners, provided buses for the transportation of secondary school refugee students to attend Gende Wuha High School. A total of 123 refugee students arrived at Gende Wuha Secondary School for orientation and were assigned sections and classrooms according to their grade levels.

In Ura, teaching is taking place at the Akuda-Tumet Primary School through Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) for 827 refugee and 967 host community students. Early Childhood Care and Development is being provided for children aged between 4 to 6 years at the Ura refugee site, integrated with the Child-Friendly Space.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In the Amhara region, International Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) provided 58,000 litres of clean water per day for refugees in the Metema Transit Centre and Aftit settlement. This meets an average of 15 litres per person per day (l/p/d) for refugees at the Transit Centre but only 5 l/p/d in Aftit, falling short of the UNHCR emergency standard of 15 l/p/d for Aftit. The water supply during the reporting week decreased by 24,429 litres compared to the previous week.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Aftit, UNHCR's partner, the African Network for Environment (ANE), completed 130 additional emergency shelters, bringing the total to 350. 24 sustainable shelters were completed during the reporting week.

In Ura, ANE continued its efforts to expand shelter options by constructing 155 additional pre-transitional shelters, which were handed over to beneficiaries during the reporting period. This brings the total number of shelters in Ura to 1,399, improving living conditions for a larger number of refugees in the area.

LIBYA

Highlights

- Between 8-15 November, officials from the Libyan Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs are visiting UNHCR in Jordan to observe and learn from UNHCR's registration processes and its collaboration with the Jordanian government. The visit aims to explore best practices and strengthen future coordination efforts in Libya to improve refugee support and registration systems.
- On 7 November, UNHCR met with officials in Benghazi to discuss the response in Alkufra and other eastern locations. UNHCR raised the benefits of a cash assistance programme to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable refugees as well as providing an economic boost to local communities. The authorities expressed interest in a pilot project, once high-level clearance is received, and agreed to a meeting with relevant Ministries and UNHCR.

Population Movement and Registration

It is estimated that over 180,000 Sudanese refugees have arrived in Libya since April 2023, including 33,206 registered post-conflict, bringing the total registered by UNHCR in Tripoli to 52,663.

Authorities in Alkufra issued 92,500 health certificates this year, out of approximately 128,000 Sudanese arriving through Alkufra alone, averaging 400 to 500 new arrivals daily. Due to the irregular nature of entry, the ad hoc data shared by authorities, and the vast remote land border with Chad, Egypt, and Sudan, combined with movements towards cities along the coast, it remains challenging to provide an accurate number of Sudanese refugees.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) - Cash Assistance, Health and Nutrition

Needs in the east of the country are increasing due to continuous Sudanese arrivals, specifically in health, WASH, cash, food and shelter. Refugees show concerning health conditions, requiring immediate assistance, including nutritional support. WASH infrastructure is overstretched risking the spread of disease. Immediate support for increased access to water and latrines is required. Local authorities provide significant assistance, including access to public health services and education enrolment. However, support to local communities is needed throughout the country, as Sudanese refugees are moving towards coastal cities. Specifically tailored protection assistance to female-headed households is required to ensure no-one is left behind.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- As of 10 November, 7 more individuals had tested positive for cholera, raising the total to 107. This includes three from the Joda border Cholera Treatment Unit and four from Renk County Hospital. Nine patients are currently being treated in Renk. Preventive measures, including handwashing stations and awareness campaigns, are ongoing, while surveillance continues in Malakal, where eight unconfirmed cases have been reported.
- In Unity State, a presidential decree issued on 7 November replaced key officials, including six state ministers and three county commissioners from Guit, Koch, and Mayom, which are key flood affected and return areas. Water scarcity remains a critical issue for returnees and displaced families, with disputes over limited potable water in Tharwangyiela affecting peaceful coexistence. The WASH Cluster and Protection partners are promoting peaceful interactions among returnees, displaced families, and the host community.
- The South Sudan Ministry of Health and WHO recently assessed the acute watery diarrhea situation in Gorom Refugee Settlement, where UNHCR WASH partners have intensified hygiene education campaigns through 15 hygiene promoters to combat the spread. Approximately 220 latrines and water sources are being maintained, and an additional 6 water points will be restored to provide 13.7 litres of water per person, which is essential to safeguarding the health of the camp population.

Population Movement and Registration

By the end of the reporting week, 850,351 individuals had arrived in South Sudan, with 5,483 new arrivals recorded. This marks a decrease of 21 per cent compared to the previous week, however, the arrival of refugees and asylum-seekers in Renk saw an unexpected 60 per cent increase. To date, a total of 184,041 refugees and asylum-seekers from Sudan have been registered in South Sudan.

Relocation

There were no scheduled relocations from Renk during the reporting period, however, 628 individuals have been registered for relocation in the coming weeks. To date, over 10,000 refugees have been relocated to various refugee settlements across the country since the onset of the conflict on 15 April 2023

A delay in Onward Transportation Assistance (OTA) from Malakal to Aweil, due to administrative issues, has left 750 refugees stranded for three weeks, facing food shortages and cramped conditions as arrivals continue to increase. Additionally, 457 returnee families are on standby for boat transport from Malakal Transit Centre, with plans to relocate to areas including Bentiu, Fangak, Unity, Akobo, and the Sobat Corridor.

Protection

In Renk, protection actors observed the arrival of 413 individuals from the Jerbana unofficial border point to Renk Transit Centre. The new arrivals reported that others were stranded at unofficial entry points due to a lack of transportation to Renk town and other destinations.

In Jamjang, UNHCR noted the arrival of 80 Sudanese individuals, mostly from Darfur, who chose to engage in business in Abiemnhom rather than seek asylum, while those from South Kordofan requested relocation to Wau. The arrivals came through Abyei and Aweil. Additionally, 1 South Sudanese returnee who entered via Abyei provided a list of other returnees in urgent need of food assistance, which UNHCR will verify before forwarding to WFP for support.

In Aweil, reports from refugees entering South Sudan through Majokiyithiou and Kiir-Adem indicate a deteriorating situation in Sudan. Many continue to recount their experiences of torture and looting while fleeing the escalating conflict in the Darfur region.

Health and Nutrition

In Renk, of the 4,895 health consultations conducted, returnees accounted for 69 per cent, refugees for 24 per cent, and the host community for 7 per cent. Acute respiratory infections, malaria, and acute watery diarrhea were the top causes of morbidity, with an increase in viral conjunctivitis cases. The lack of health facilities in the host community continues to drive up daily consultations, with ongoing challenges in referrals outside Renk and increased outpatient consultations. Additionally, 3,814 children and 192 pregnant and lactating women were enrolled in the blanket supplementary feeding program.

In Jamjang, UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) continued nutrition screenings for new arrivals and pregnant/lactating women at the Yida Transit Centre. One pregnant woman and 5 under 5 boys were screened, with 2 children identified as malnourished and referred to the nutrition program for treatment.

In Malakal, plans to scale up the cholera response in Bulukat include requesting additional awareness posters and installing 15 handwashing stations. So far, 9 unconfirmed cholera cases have been reported in Malakal town and Bulukat Transit Centre, with 5 suspected cases referred to Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) for care, while preventative measures are being implemented to control the spread.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Gorom, the South Sudan Ministry of Health and WHO recently assessed the acute watery diarrhea situation in the settlement, where UNHCR WASH partners have intensified hygiene education campaigns through 15 hygiene promoters to combat the spread. Approximately 220 latrines and water sources are being maintained, and an additional 6 water points will be restored to provide 13.7 litres of water per person, which is essential to safeguarding the health of the camp population.

Despite delays from late consignment arrivals, the November general soap distribution in Jamjang was successfully completed, benefiting 92,057 individuals. Each person received a 250g bar of soap. Additionally, both Yida and Pamir transit and reception centres provided 15 litres of potable water per person per day, meeting mid-term emergency response and humanitarian standards for safe drinking water access.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Maban, UNHCR and partners distributed essential non-food items to 156 returnees as part of a flood response initiative. The distributed items included blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, buckets, and kitchen sets. While Maban is primarily a refugee response area, efforts are being made to support returnees from Sudan impacted by the recent flooding.

UGANDA

Highlights

- Uganda is currently managing an Mpox outbreak, which the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 23 July. To date, there have been 448 reported Mpox cases, resulting in one fatality. Amongst these cases, 6 refugees tested positive and have received treatment before being discharged. UNHCR, in partnership with the

Ministry of Health, district surveillance teams, and other partners, is coordinating the response with screening measures in place for all new arrivals.

Population Movements and Registration

Since the start of the conflict in Sudan in April 2023, Uganda has registered a total of 57,227 Sudanese refugees, with 45,564 individuals arriving since January 2024. Over the past week, 945 new Sudanese refugees arrived in Uganda, marking Sudanese nationals the largest group of new arrivals this year. In urban areas, 24,269 individuals have been registered since January, with 41 per cent of them from Sudan.

In Adjumani, Lukung and Kiryandongo Reception / Collection Points, 1,199 Sudanese refugees awaiting relocation to family plots. The new arrivals are part of the population at the transit centre.

Relocation

UNHCR and its partners, in coordination with the Office of the Prime Minister, relocated 38 Sudanese refugees (14 households) from reception centres in Nyumanzi and Kiryandongo, Western Uganda. Due to the closure of the Karuma bridge, relocations are being routed through Murchison Falls National Park with authorization from the Uganda Wildlife Authority, despite increased travel time and costs.

Protection

Access to Territory

Sudanese asylum-seekers are granted prima facie recognition upon arrival. General violence and insecurity resulted in 583 new Sudanese arrivals in Uganda this week.

Reception Centres

Sudanese nationals make up 76 per cent (583 of 768 individuals) of the population at the Adjumani, Arua, and Kiryandongo reception centres.

Urban relocation

Since March 2024, 1,193 Sudanese individuals (573 households) in Kiryandongo have requested relocation to Kampala through a newly established registration desk.

Protection against gender-based violence (GBV)

In Kiryandongo, GBV incidents that were disclosed attributed to factors such as polygamy, family conflicts, neglect of responsibilities, and challenges in food prioritization. Each survivor received full case management support, and follow-up assessments to evaluate their emotional well-being and address any further needs.

In Kiryandongo, 37 community activists from various clusters attended a quarterly feedback meeting focused on discussing social-cultural norms as a contributing factor to gender-based violence (GBV) and examining how these norms impact the community's living conditions.

Legal and Physical Protection

In Kiryandongo, two sensitization sessions were held, covering topics such as refugee rights, responsibilities, criminal procedures, and Mpox awareness. These sessions reached 173 participants. Additionally, 3 police stations received essential items to support women and girls in detention, including blankets, sleeping mats, sanitary pads, and laundry soap.

Child Protection

In Kiryandongo, UNHCR and its partners conducted five Best Interest Assessments (BIA) for a separated child at risk of missing school and carried out well-being checks for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Additionally, 157 children were registered and participated in mobile Child-Friendly Space (CFS) activities held in clusters G, L, and the reception centre. Activities included football games, storytelling, skipping rope, singing and dancing, bottle-filling, and running races. However, challenges persist due to limited play materials and insufficient space for the children.

Health and Nutrition

In Kiryandongo, there were 1,765 outpatient consultations this week, with respiratory tract infections (RTIs) being the leading cause of illness, accounting for 36 per cent of cases. Malaria continued to be a significant health concern, contributing to 29 per cent of the disease burden. Additionally, UNHCR and health partners

screened for acute malnutrition, diagnosing 6 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition and 40 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition. All identified cases were referred to existing nutrition programs for support.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

A total of 4,514 cubic meters of water was supplied within the settlement, sourced from solar-powered systems, and generators.

At Kiryandongo refugee settlement and in the neighboring host community, home visits and health sensitization campaigns were conducted to promote better WASH practices. Supported by 140 Village Health Team (VHT) members, these door-to-door activities led to the installation of several new household WASH facilities.

At Kiryandongo refugee settlement, the WASH team, alongside skilled masons, completed the casting of 181 dome-shaped latrine slabs, raising the total production to 1,321 slabs. These slabs will be distributed to households with prepared pit sites, supporting sustainable latrine construction and improved sanitation.

Additionally, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), with UNHCR, managed waste at the reception centre by transporting solid waste from the waste bank to a designated disposal site in Cluster C, mitigating odors and reducing disease risks. 3 environmental health and hygiene sessions were also conducted at the reception centre, reaching 655 new arrivals with key messages on food hygiene, environmental cleanliness, waste management, handwashing, safe water practices, personal hygiene, and menstrual hygiene, aiming to promote positive behavior change and enhance overall hygiene standards.

Livelihoods, Environment and Economic Inclusion

In Kiryandongo, 98 new arrivals were sensitized on environmental conservation, encouraged to plant trees around households, along boundaries, and in community woodlots once the rains begin. They were advised to use agroforestry practices, incorporating fruit trees and shade or timber trees, and to adopt fuel-efficient cookstoves. Key concerns include increased demand for tree seedlings and the need for more support and supervision for farmers who have already planted seedlings. To address these concerns, it was suggested that community structures be established to monitor and train farmers on effective tree planting and management, which will support sustainable growth and conservation efforts.

Response Plans and Funding Situation

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

On 2 July, UNHCR and 86 organizations launched the [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) mid-year update, with an appeal for **USD 1.5 billion** to provide essential aid and protection to a total of **3.3 million people** in seven countries by the end of 2024. This includes 2.8 million refugees, returnees, and others who have fled the ongoing conflict in Sudan and 500,000 host community members. As of 14 November, the total funding for the RRP reached some USD 430.27 million, representing **29%** of the required amount.

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) – January - December 2024

The [Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#) was launched on 7 February and requires **USD 2.7 billion** to assist **14.7 million people**. As of 14 November, the total funding for the HRP reached USD 1.54 billion, covering **57.3%** of the requirements. Access OCHA's Financial Tracking Service here: [OCHA FTS](#).

UNHCR Supplementary Appeal – January - December 2024

UNHCR's total financial requirement for the 2024 [Sudan Emergency Supplementary Appeal](#), covering Sudan and neighbouring countries, was revised on 3 July. It now amounts to **USD 1.03 billion**. As of 31 October, the appeal is funded at **42%**.

Resources

- NEW! [Briefing notes - Unrelenting violence in Sudan drives continued refugee exodus](#)
- [Sudan RRP 2024 Progress Report: May-August 2024](#)
- [UNHCR Annual Executive Committee Meeting - 15 October 2024](#)
- [Sudan-Emergency-Critical-Life-Saving-Needs](#)
- [South Sudan: Refugee figures hit the half-a-million mark as thousands arrive, fleeing conflict in Sudan.](#)
- [UNHCR Mpox Appeal 2024](#)
- [Sudan Regional Refugee Response 2024 - June revision](#)
- [Sudan Regional Response 2024 - At a glance](#)
- UNHCR's [Sudan Situation Supplementary Appeal - 2024 - June revision](#)
- [Sudan RRP 2024 Progress Report – January to April 2024](#)
- UNHCR's [Operational Data Portal \(ODP\) for the Sudan Situation](#) provides weekly 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](#)).

Contacts: Joyce Munyao-Mbithi, Senior Donor Relations Officer, RBEHAGL (munyao@unhcr.org); Kabami Kalumiya, Reporting Officer, RBEHAGL (kalumiya@unhcr.org); Undraa Bayanaa, Associate Donor Relations Officer, RBEHAGL (bayanaa@unhcr.org)