



SUDAN
COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE
PLAN

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2025



FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

An Ethiopian refugee family in Tunaydbah Refugee Camp, Gedaref State, has been living in the camp for 4 years.

Photos: © UNHCR

CREDITS:

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Please click on the following link: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/sdn> or scan the QR code.

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Description
AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
BIP	Best Interest Procedure
CAR	Central African Republic
CBPNS	Community Based Protection Networks
CFB	Compliant and Feedback Boxes
CFM	Compliant and Feedback Mechanisms
COR	Commissioner for Refugees
COV	Community Outreach Volunteers
CWC	Communication with Communities
CRSV	Conflict Related Sexual Violence
EIE	Education in Emergency
EMAP	Engaging Men in Accountable Practices
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MoE	Ministry of Education
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RCF	Refugee Consultation Forum
RCM	Refugee Coordination Model
ROF	Risk of Famine
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
RWGs	Refugee Working Groups
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SENS	Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

List of Partners

Acronym / Short Title	Partners
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ARC	African Relief Committee
AIRD	African Initiative for Relief and Development
AMVO	Almanar Voluntary Organization
AORD	Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development
BPWVO	Business and Professional Women Voluntary Organization
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
Care International	Care International
Concern Worldwide	Concern Worldwide
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
EDHO	Elruhma for Development and Humanitarian Organization
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FPDO	Friends of Peace and Development Organization
HOPE	Hope and Friendship for Development Organization
HA	Human Appeal-UK
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRW	Islamic Relief World
MTI	Medical Teams International
Mutawinat	Mutawinat
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
Plan International	Plan International
PA	Practical Action
SADO	Sabah Alsudan for Development Organization
SCI	Save the Children International
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHH	Welthungerhilfe
WR	World Relief
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision

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A word from the Refugee Coordinator

Amidst the ongoing conflict that erupted across Sudan in April 2023, Sudan has upheld an open-door policy, welcoming refugees and asylum-seekers from neighbouring South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Eritrea, as well as those fleeing turmoil in Syria, Chad, Yemen, and the Central African Republic. This stance is maintained despite Sudan's own formidable challenges, highlighting its commitment to humanitarian principles.

The situation in Sudan is characterized by complex emergencies, including escalating food insecurity and the impacts of climate-related hazards. These hardships place additional strain on the resources and resilience of both host and displaced communities. Nonetheless, the Sudanese Government continues to affirm its support for all forcibly displaced individuals within its borders.

The Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP) exemplifies strategic collaboration, bringing together 34 partners including UN agencies, international NGOs, national NGOs, and the Sudanese Red Crescent. This coalition aims to address the urgent needs of the over 892,000 refugees and asylum-seekers projected to reside in Sudan by the end of 2025.

To effectively assist and protect these vulnerable populations and advance towards durable solutions, UNHCR and its partners urgently require \$633.7 million. These funds are critical for sustaining life-saving interventions and bolstering the resilience of refugees until lasting solutions can be found. Our collective action in Sudan is a powerful demonstration of what can be achieved when humanitarian actors unite in solidarity and purpose.



UNHCR Sudan Representative with displaced persons in Kassala ©UNHCR

Executive Summary

Sudan continues to face one of the world's most severe and rapidly evolving humanitarian crises. Since April 2023, escalating conflict has displaced millions, leaving over 892,000 refugees and asylum-seekers projected in 2025 within Sudan's borders, displacing over 10 million IDPs and driving over three million Sudanese to neighbouring countries. Despite its own internal struggles, Sudan remains steadfast in its commitment to hosting refugees from South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and beyond, highlighting its adherence to humanitarian principles amidst the ongoing conflict.

The 2025 Sudan CRRP outlines a comprehensive response strategy to address the urgent needs of refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities. Bringing together 34 partners, including international and national NGOs, UN agencies, to support the government of Sudan, the CRRP aims to secure \$633.7 million to implement its goals.¹

Based on the interagency planning conducted in 2024, 892,161 refugees and asylum-seekers are projected to be in Sudan by 2025 which is slightly more than 2024 because of the fluid context in neighbouring countries, it is assumed that the numbers of refugee will remain relatively stable. In addition, partners will aim to assist 165,585 host community members.

Protection priorities include ensuring access to asylum, refugee ID issuance, legal assistance, protection monitoring and advocacy rights, strengthened family reunification, support for unaccompanied minors, mental health and psychosocial support services, advocacy rights, strengthened GBV prevention, risk mitigation, response services and community awareness, the provision of safe spaces and dignity kits.

The Education sector prioritizes the reopening of schools and non-formal learning centres aligned with national protocols, the provision of teaching materials, tertiary education scholarships, teachers training and enhancing learning environments through the education in emergency programme (EiE), the integration of WASH, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in schools.

The Health and Nutrition sector seeks to strengthen access to primary healthcare and access to secondary care by improving health service delivery through the recruitment of health workers and capacity building, enhancing mental health and tertiary healthcare services and ensuring the availability of essential medicines and medical equipment, strengthen reproductive health and address malnutrition through treatment programmes and feeding initiatives for vulnerable groups, and strengthen maternal and child nutrition programmes.

Food Security is critical, representing \$239.7 million of the total funds appealed for in the CRRP. It aims at meeting the basic food and nutrition needs of refugees in Sudan through in-kind and cash-based food assistance, in addition to targeting those in high-risk famine areas. The sector will also prioritize the coordination and provision of supplementary feeding for children at risk of malnutrition, pregnant and lactating women.

Livelihoods, which is also part of the Food Security and Livelihoods sector, seeks to promote agricultural activities, vocational training and financial inclusion to foster self-reliance through market linkages and capacity-building for refugees and host communities in the face of challenges such as climate change and environmental sustainability.

¹ A summary of the budget requests for 34 partners (8 UN agencies, 18 International NGOs and 8 national NGOs) seeking financial support through the CRRP is presented at the end of the document.

The WASH sector seeks to ensure access to safe water through system rehabilitation and optimization, address latrine shortages through rehabilitation and new construction to eradicate open defecation, promote hygiene awareness, distribute essential hygiene supplies and to prevent vector and water -borne disease outbreaks.

The Energy and Environment sector focuses on providing energy-efficient stoves and alternative fuel to reduce deforestation, encourage reforestation, solarize infrastructure and promote sustainable resource management.

The principal objective of the Shelter and NFI sector is access to shelter and NFIs for refugees and host communities by constructing and rehabilitating shelters in flood-safe areas, distributing essential items such as blankets, cooking sets and jerricans through cash or in-kind modalities and support community engagement for improved site management.

In addition to these eight sectors, the CRRP sets out cross-cutting priorities, namely, gender-sensitive programming to address the unique challenges faced by women, children and people with disabilities; multi-sectoral assessments to inform targeted interventions, climate action through renewable energy initiatives, reforestation and sustainable resource management, and the expansion of cash-based interventions for flexible and effective assistance.

In all activities, CRRP partners commit to comply with Accountability to Affected People (AAP) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) principles, as well as to mainstreaming GBV risk mitigation across all the sectors.

The CRRP seeks the continued collaboration and support of the international community to address immediate humanitarian needs while laying the groundwork for durable solutions. The \$633.7 million funding requirement represents an investment in human dignity and stability amidst a protracted crisis. Together, through coordinated and inclusive efforts, Sudan and its partners can mitigate the devastating impact of this crisis and chart a pathway to resilience and recovery.

Sudan Planned Response

January-December 2025



892K

Projected refugee population²



165.6K

Projected assisted host community population



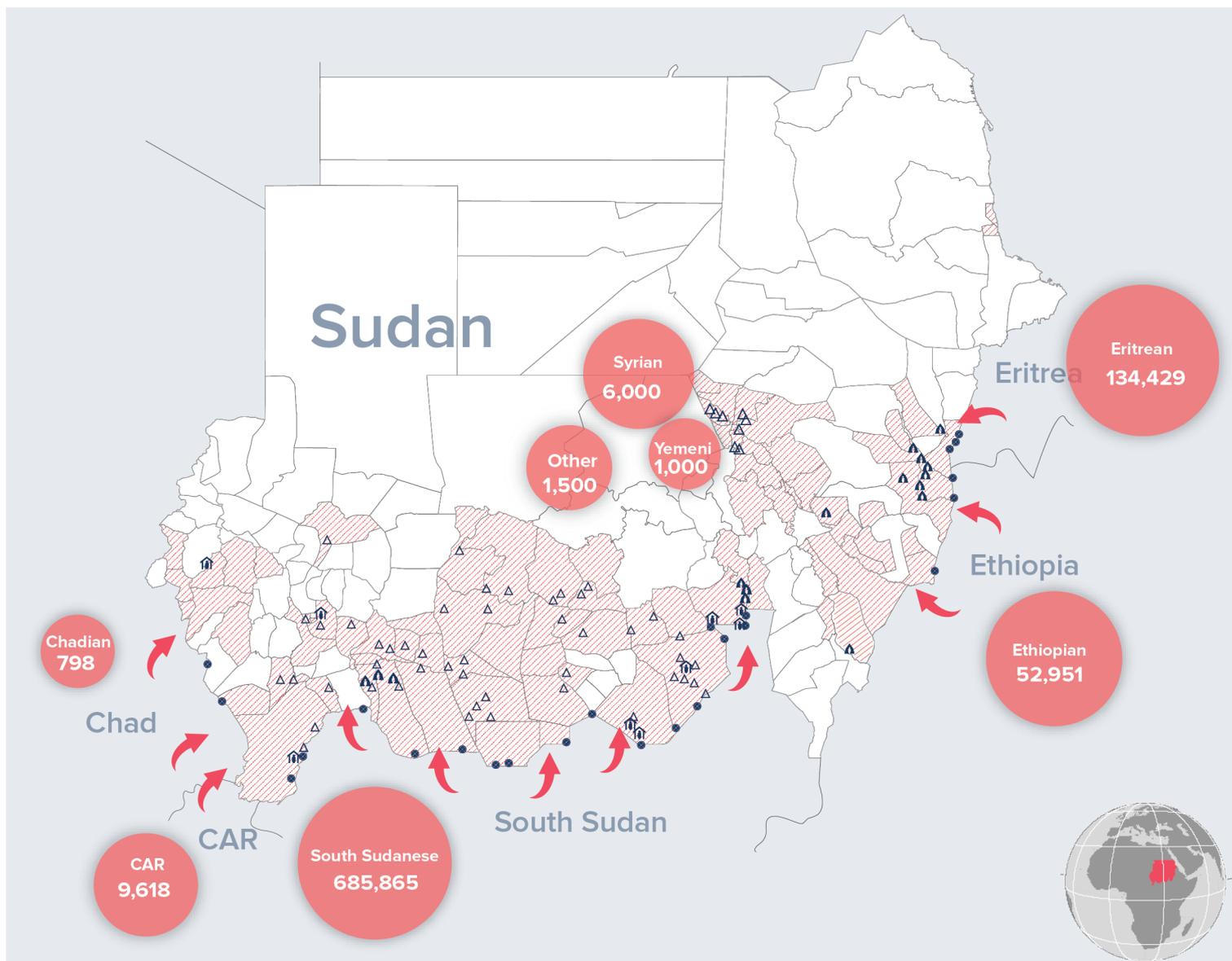
633.7M

Total financial requirements

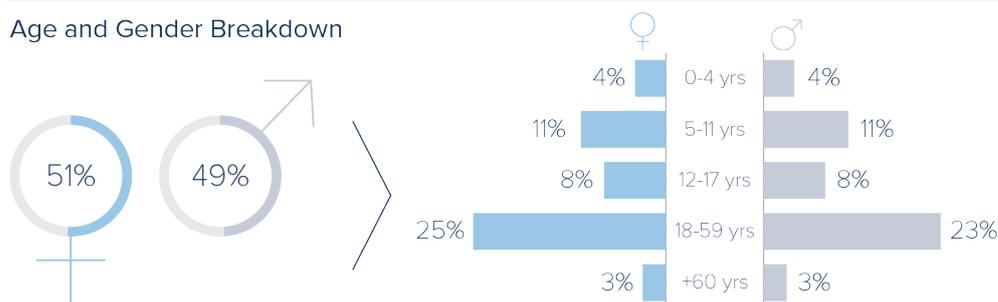


34

Partners



Age and Gender Breakdown



Legend

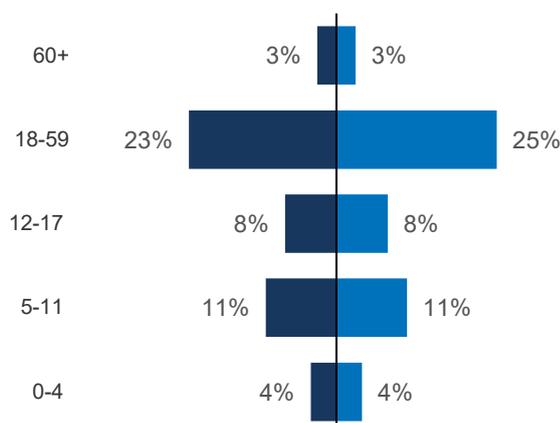
- Refugee Camp
- Reception Center
- Refugee Settlement / Open Area
- Female
- Crossing Point
- Refugee Crossing
- Refugee Locations
- Male

Population Planning Figures

Sudan	Total Population as of end of 2023	Total population as of end of 2024	Planned Population as of end of 2025
Targeted Refugee Population			
Refugees and asylum-seekers	926,245	851,783	892,161
Targeted Host Population			
Host Community	231,560	178,506	165,585
Total	1,157,805	1,030,289	1,057,746

Age and gender breakdown

■ Female ■ Male



16%³

People with disabilities



50.7%

Women and girls



49.3%

Men and boys

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Sudan is grappling with an escalating humanitarian crisis, characterized by widespread displacement, acute food insecurity, conflict, and public health emergencies. Since April 2023, the country has witnessed an unprecedented wave of violence that has forced millions to flee their homes. Nearly 892,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from South Sudan, remain in Sudan, while over 3 million individuals have sought refuge in neighbouring countries such as CAR, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan and Uganda. Many of the refugees in Sudan face adverse conditions as they attempt to find safety amid ongoing conflict. Tens of thousands have returned to their countries of origin, albeit under adverse circumstances in 2024. Most of these returns have been to South Sudan, with fewer people returning to CAR and Chad.⁴

² Refugee and asylum-seeker baseline population data

³ UNHCR is using 16% of the total projected figure.

⁴ [UNHCR Sudan Situation Data Portal](#)

By November 2024, the NGO ACLED⁵ had recorded more than 28,700 civilian fatalities since the beginning of the conflict, although it is likely that the actual death toll is much higher. Continued conflict has contributed to both widespread changes in the humanitarian context and a steep rise in acute protection risks for refugees and asylum-seekers. Infringements and violations of international human rights law by the parties to the conflict are regularly reported, while safe corridors for humanitarian aid and passage of civilians have largely failed to be implemented.

Many refugees and asylum-seekers are still trapped in conflict hotspots, lack the resources to cross into neighbouring countries, and face a number of challenges during flight. Despite the conflict and associated large-scale displacements from April 2023 onwards, Sudan received over 19,000 refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from Eritrea, South Sudan and Ethiopia. Insecurity combined with critical gaps in access to livelihoods and basic services in home countries continue to drive these refugee arrivals into Sudan's comparatively safer border regions.

By end-December 2024, Sudan hosted 851,783 refugees and asylum-seekers, which includes new arrivals, and secondarily displaced within the country seeking safety. It is anticipated that a substantial number of refugees will remain in Sudan in 2025 despite the conflict, particularly as safe voluntary returns and durable solutions remain elusive.

Though civilian populations, including refugees and asylum-seekers, have moved towards border areas of Sudan to avoid conflict, new refugee and asylum-seeker arrivals continue to be recorded from Eritrea, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. This has further exacerbated the already complex mixed movement flows in the region. Sudan continues to be a country of departure and transit, with many Ethiopians and Eritreans crossing through on their way to Libya.

The Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP) partners have maintained staff presence and operations, including in the East and South of Sudan, and have capacities to scale up their response and resources, security permitting. The CRRP brings together 34 partners to deliver critical protection and life-saving services targeting the over 892,000 refugees and asylum-seekers who are projected to remain in Sudan through the end of 2025.

Sudan Risks and Needs

In 2023, Sudan became home to one of the world's most rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situations globally. Without any signs of respite after more than 20 months of conflict, the war will likely continue in 2025, bringing with it new and protracted displacement, deepening gaps in essential service accessibility, and exacerbating challenges for forcibly displaced, host communities and responders. On 4 December 2024, the [2025 Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan](#) was launched, requesting USD 4.2 billion targeting 20.9 million people out of an estimated 30.4 million people in need.

The conflict has had the biggest impact in Khartoum, Al Jazirah, Kordofan and Darfur States, where not only government services, national infrastructure and local economies have collapsed, but also where many refugees and asylum-seekers are located. In safer areas, like White Nile, Kassala, Gedaref, Red Sea and River Nile states, pervasive disruptions in services, including banking systems, telecommunications and supply chains, contribute to mounting pressures on available resources as humanitarian needs grow. Widespread bureaucratic and administrative impediments further challenge the response, hampering the delivery of life-saving supplies, deployment of staff, and access to vulnerable groups.

The conflict in Sudan has created severe food insecurity, with several areas now classified as at Risk of Famine (RoF) based on Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis.⁶ These regions, including parts of Darfur, Kordofan, and White Nile, are characterized by widespread displacement, market disruptions, and limited humanitarian

⁵ [ACLED/Sudan Situation](#)

⁶ [Sudan Acute Food Insecurity Situation](#)

access, leaving populations unable to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. The 2025 CRRP prioritizes these RoF areas to prevent further deterioration and mitigate famine risks.

The unprecedented deterioration of the security situation has resulted in significant risks to life and physical harm for those living in heavily affected conflict areas. CRRP partners are gravely concerned for the well-being of vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers who are unable to move out of conflict hotspots, often due to pre-existing vulnerabilities. Refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan face heightened exposure and vulnerability to protection risks and are in critical need of protection assistance and access to services. These risks include arbitrary arrests, extortion, smuggling, trafficking, and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). Protection risks affecting children have risen sharply, such as exposure to forced recruitment, child marriage, exploitation, child labour, and family separation. In addition, many refugees and asylum-seekers have lost their documentation and have been displaced multiple times, increasing their overall exposure and vulnerability. The breakdown of law and order and the judicial system also impacts refugees and asylum-seekers, who are unable to seek redress.

Multiple displacements along with the loss of and damage to homes affect refugees' and asylum-seekers' physical protection, increasing exposure to protection risks, with women, children, and older people among the most vulnerable. The conflict has had massive, gendered impacts on the people of Sudan, refugees and asylum-seekers. In three recent assessments conducted by UN Women⁷ on the mass displacement of predominantly women and children in Sudan, the loss of social safety nets which cushion women from adversities, the shifts in gender roles for displaced women, increased incidents of gender-based violence and forced recruitment of boys and men amongst other issues, were cited as contributing to the heightening of overall vulnerabilities of mostly women and girls, but also men and boys.

The conflict has severely impacted children's access to education across the country, affecting efforts to reopen schools officially closed since April 2023, relocate IDPs sheltering in learning institutions, and conduct examinations. Gains made in previous years to improve the quality of education and refugee children's access to primary, secondary, and tertiary education quickly eroded, along with the measures taken to include them into the national education system. Conflict-affected urban settings such as Khartoum has seen a notable spike in the number of out-of-school children and youth, increasing children's vulnerability and exposure to key risks.

The healthcare situation has worsened since the start of the conflict. WHO reports over 100 attacks on healthcare facilities between April 2023 and September 2024 alone.⁸ Disease outbreaks rose sharply after the rainy season and in August 2024, cholera and conjunctivitis outbreaks were declared across Sudan on top of the ongoing outbreaks of malaria and dengue fever in several states.⁹ The impact of conflict on the already chronically underfunded healthcare system has rendered it unable to mitigate, prevent, or respond to the unfolding health crisis nationwide. Food insecurity is worsening, with much of Sudan's agricultural land in conflict areas and farmers unable to access it. The deterioration of the socio-economic situation, rising inflation and insufficient basic commodities on the local market are driving household food insecurity levels upward. Urban and conflict-affect centres are among the most food-insecure locations, with widespread Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 and IPC Phase 4 outcomes¹⁰. Malnutrition rates are similarly of grave concern, particularly among refugee and asylum-seekers trapped in conflict hotspots which have significant gaps in basic service provision and in locations affected by over-crowding, gaps in response, and disease outbreaks, the latter notably in White Nile State and Darfur states.

Pre-conflict access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation facilities was already below standard in many refugee and asylum-seeker hosting areas and has only deteriorated further since April 2023. The secondary displacement of refugees and asylum-seekers and overcrowding of safe areas has resulted in the increase in gaps in water, sanitation

⁷ Initial Gender Assessment, UN Women, 2023

⁸ [SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM FOR ATTACKS ON HEALTH CARE \(SSA\)](#)

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ [September 2023. FEWS Net Sudan](#)

and hygiene (WASH) service provision. Most refugee camps do not meet the minimum standards of 15 litres of water per person per day or 20 people per latrine in camp settings. In White Nile State which hosts 48 per cent of Sudan's refugees, the average latrine coverage is 45 per latrine, severely compromising sanitation and contributing to an increase in open defecation practices. Critical WASH gaps further lead to susceptibility to vector and water-borne disease outbreaks. Given the state of the national health services and heightened malnutrition rates due to the conflict, WASH gaps must be urgently addressed to avoid further deterioration of the situation for forcibly displaced and hosting communities.

The conflict and the deterioration of the socio-economic, security and protection environment in Sudan have serious implications not only for Sudan. Addressing these needs and gaps in assistance and service provision require concerted and committed efforts from partners and stakeholders to avoid further deterioration of the situation.

Part 2: Sudan Response and Solutions Strategy

Sudan 2025 Strategic Objectives

SO1: Strengthen the protective environment for refugees and asylum-seekers.

The CRRP aims to achieve refugees', asylum-seekers', and stateless persons' ability in Sudan to enjoy their rights in line with national, regional, and international law.

SO2: Enable access to timely protection interventions and life-saving assistance for refugees, asylum-seekers and hosting communities.

Deliver assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan across various sectors including protection, education, shelter/NFIs, food security and livelihoods, health and nutrition, WASH, and energy and environment.

SO3: Foster self-reliance through livelihoods and promote inclusion, while avoiding parallel service provisions to refugees and host populations.

Enable refugees to build sustainable livelihoods, integrate into host communities, and contribute meaningfully to local economies. Through partnerships with the host government, humanitarian actors, development partners, and the private sector, the objective aims to create a conducive environment for lasting solutions that promote dignity, empowerment and social cohesion.

Response Strategy

The 2025 CRRP will focus on the three strategic objectives, prioritizing life-saving activities to protect and assist refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities. The plan will ensure that international standards of protection are met, upheld, and applied, along with maintaining fair protection procedures.

SO1 aims to strengthen the ability of refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people in Sudan to access their rights in line with national, regional, and international standards and protection procedures. It further aims to ensure that international standards of protection are met, upheld, and applied, including in conflict areas, and are in line with International Humanitarian Law (IHL), Human Rights Law (HRL), and International Refugee Law.

SO2 will provide multi-sector life-saving assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers in camps, camp-like settlements, and reception points in Sudan. Refugees and asylum-seekers are living in overcrowded conditions, putting extraordinary pressure on service systems to meet the needs of all forcibly displaced persons. This includes providing life-saving assistance to those unable to leave conflict-affected areas, contingent on security and access conditions.

SO3 will enhance self-reliance by increasing refugees' and asylum-seekers' socio-economic inclusion and access to multi-sector services and improve conditions for local integration. Taking the conflict-affected environment into account, these activities will be prioritized in geographical areas with unhindered access, which are relatively unaffected by the conflict, and where local socio-economic systems remain intact.

Across the whole response, the priority will be to implement critical protection activities and provide improved access to essential services for refugees and asylum-seekers living in camp settings, which comprise over 65.5 per cent of the overall refugee and asylum-seeker population in Sudan.

Cross-Cutting Response Priorities



Age, gender, and diversity (AGD)

The refugee response adopts an age, gender, and diversity (AGD) approach, using participatory methodologies to promote the role of women, men, girls, and boys of all ages and backgrounds as agents of change in their families and communities. Protection will be mainstreamed in the planning and delivery of assistance, using community-based approaches, establishing peer groups, and community committees to underpin meaningful participation in decision-making processes for refugees and asylum-seekers across all age, gender, and diversity groups. Capacities of women, girls and boys will be enhanced through mentorship and livelihood initiatives to enable their meaningful participation in decision-making structures in the community. Organizations led by women, youth and people with disabilities will be established or strengthened and engaged so the needs, preferences, views and capacities of these groups are considered. Partners will be sensitized on the need for AGD-sensitive data collection so minimum data is disaggregated by age, gender, diversity status and nationality. They will be sensitized on gender equality measures to monitor the gender with age marker that will inform continued efforts in promoting gender equality in the operations management cycle.

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)

[A Multi-Sector Needs Assessment \(MSNA\)](#) in Sudan was conducted from August - September 2024 to provide a comprehensive understanding of the humanitarian needs across the country. The assessment, a collaborative effort led by UN agencies, NGOs, and government counterparts, included refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and host communities, ensuring that the needs of all affected populations were captured. The findings informed the 2025 Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) and guided targeted interventions.

The MSNA sought to identify the severity and extent of needs across key sectors such as food security, health and nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), education, and protection. Recognizing the distinct vulnerabilities of refugees and asylum-seekers, the assessment specifically included these populations to ensure their unique needs and challenges were documented and could be used to help develop the 2025 Sudan Country RRP.

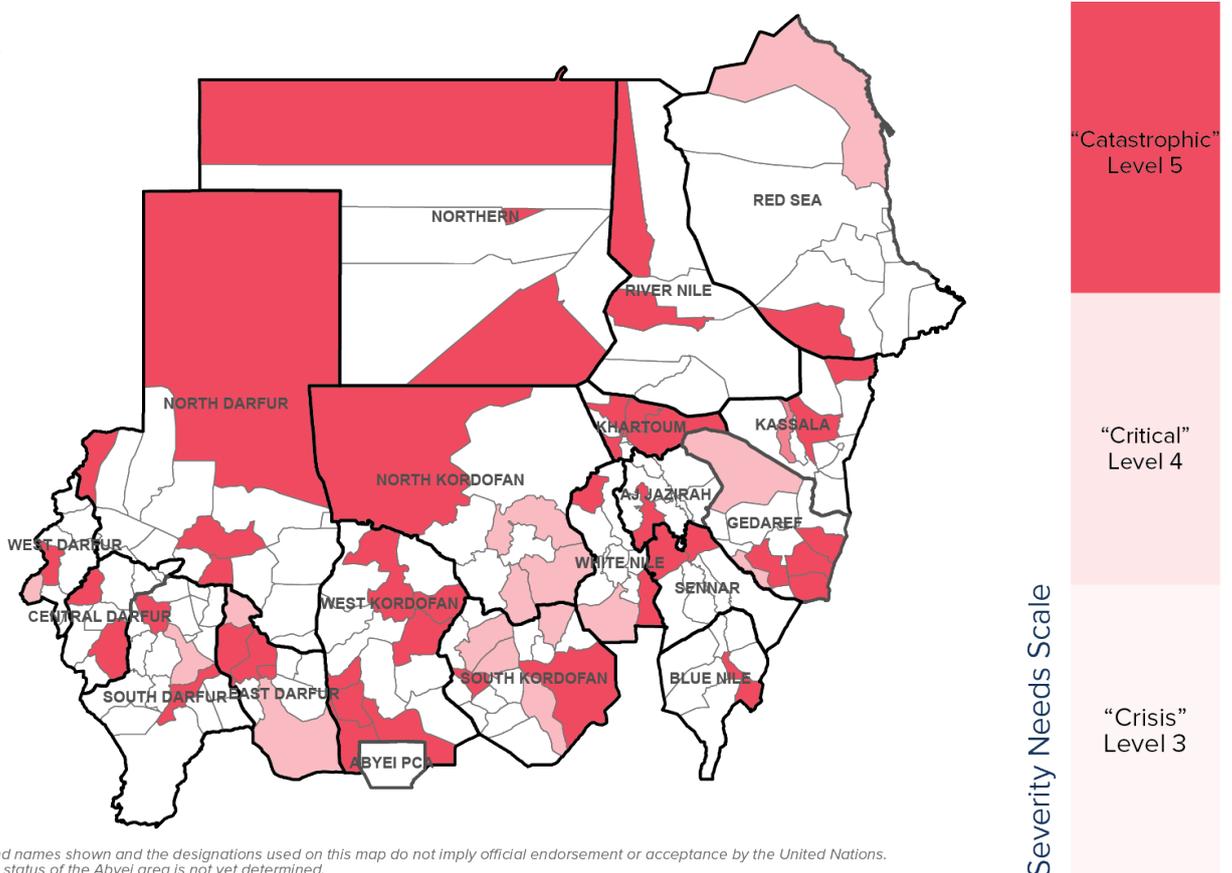
The assessment employed a mixed-methods approach, combining household surveys, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions. Significant efforts were made to collect data from refugee camps and settlements, often in partnership with UNHCR and local organizations working with displaced populations. Remote data collection methods were utilized in inaccessible areas, ensuring that the voices of refugees were represented in the findings.

The assessment involved over 3,000 interviews, reaching around 18,000 individuals across 38 localities in 14 states where refugees and asylum-seekers reside. Key findings highlight substantial challenges: 54 per cent of households experience food insecurity due to limited access to sufficient and nutritious food; 73 per cent show signs of psychological distress; 72 per cent face movement or access restrictions; approximately 35 per cent report child protection issues,

including a rise in gender-based violence; and 64 per cent lack adequate access to clean water, healthcare, and energy, exacerbating public health and nutrition issues among vulnerable populations.

Refugee Severity Ranking Per Locality in Sudan

Prioritization Map



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

Sub-Section: Disability Inclusion

Across the response, efforts will be made to comply with and prioritize the implementation of the [United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy \(UNDIS\)](#). This will be achieved by partners actively engaging in the RCF and other interagency forums and by supporting the implementation of joint action plans. In particular, the response will focus on building the capacity of staff and partners on disability inclusion and mainstreaming disability across sectors for the identification and resolution of environmental, attitudinal and communication barriers. Partners will include refugees and asylum-seekers living with disabilities, throughout the programme cycle, to secure their meaningful participation in decision-making processes. With approximately 2 per cent of Persons with Disabilities (PWD),¹¹ equality and inclusion are fundamental to removing barriers to equal participation in communities. The inclusion of people with disabilities will be mainstreamed across all sector responses, strengthened by sector-specific activities to improve access to and participation in community-based networks and committees.



Sub-Section: Youth

Youth engagement is of crucial importance for long-term resilience building among forcibly displaced and will be integrated into the refugee response framework. Community mobilization and community outreach via youth committees and networks will enable direct engagement and feedback loops to capture challenges and explore solutions for youth and young adults. Targeted interventions supporting youth's and young adults' access to education, livelihood opportunities and recreational activities will counter protection risks emerging from the limited opportunities available. Sudan is also a part of the UNHCR Regional Youth Peacebuilding Programme,¹² which aims at increasing the capacity of youth affected by displacement to become peacebuilders and agents of change within their communities.



Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

The development of the Sudan CRRP has been highly consultative with partners and forcibly displaced people. Partners will engage refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities in programme design, implementation, and monitoring. AAP will be assured through capacity-building, strengthening of community feedback and response mechanisms, and participating in AAP coordination platforms. Community outreach will facilitate engagement with women and youth in participatory assessments and integrate feedback received in improved programming.

The participation and inclusion of refugees in all phases of programme cycle management will ensure that protection and do-no-harm principles are upheld. Where needed, additional feedback and response mechanisms will be established. By incorporating community feedback, the interagency response will be accountable for achieving results and designing programmes and initiatives tailored to the needs of refugees and asylum-seekers. Hence, regular feedback dialogue forums will be held either remotely or physically amongst partners and with communities to build trust and confidence among and between communities. To enhance transparent communication with communities, locally trusted digital platforms and community-based mechanisms will be used to disseminate accurate information and counter disinformation. Periodic needs/participatory assessments and ad-hoc focus group discussions (FGDs) will provide further vital community feedback necessary for programmatic decisions. Mindful of the complexity of the operational context and the diverse needs of the different population groups, separate consultations with refugees, IDPs and returnees' communities will be held. The response will enhance and extend the use of existing complaint and feedback mechanisms (CFMs), such as help desks, complaint and feedback through socially, culturally and locally manageable digital platforms including national and local-level social media, WhatsApp/Twilio, bulk SMS, and posters, official email accounts and decentralized helplines while harmonizing the data collection on feedback received and provided to the displaced populations systematically which will provide AGD disaggregated data.



Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

The risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) is critically high in the current conflict setting of Sudan, particularly for refugees and asylum-seekers due to vulnerabilities inherent in their legal status. In conflict hotspots, such as Darfur, Kordofan and Khartoum States, SEA risks are especially high and compounded by the limited number of humanitarian first responders and gaps in safe passage for civilians. Restricted humanitarian access contributes to life-threatening limitations on access to essential services, gender-based violence (GBV) mitigation and response services, and child protection services.

¹² <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/106242>

The RCF and Sudan CRRP partners have an unwavering commitment to preventing, mitigating, and responding to SEA, placing such considerations at the heart of the response framework. The RCF will expand its engagement with forcibly displaced people, Sudan CRRP partners, and government counterparts in 2025 focusing on capacity-building and establishing safe, accessible, and transparent reporting mechanisms to respond to allegations of SEA. Initiatives will build on gains made in prior years and will be done using a survivor-centred approach, aligning with AAP principles and planned GBV strategies within the broader refugee response.

Localization

Sudan CRRP partners will seek and leverage opportunities to strengthen localization in line with Grand Bargain commitments and in recognition of the critical role played by local actors in Sudan. With access impediments affecting humanitarian agencies, local actors are increasingly the first responders. Partners will support local organizations, such as refugee, community, and women-led organizations through capacity-building, strengthening technical and governance capacities, and improving their integration in the humanitarian and development architecture and access to funding.

Sudan CRRP partners are encouraged to support the strengthening of state-level systems to bolster ongoing humanitarian and development efforts. This includes, but is not limited to, enhancing social services and improving or upgrading infrastructure such as schools, health services, water and sanitation facilities, and markets, benefiting both displaced populations and the broader community. By integrating development and humanitarian responses, sustainable programming can align short-term assistance with long-term development goals, creating a stronger foundation for peace and self-sufficiency.

Climate Action

The refugee response is committed to climate risk mitigation proactively instituting measures leading to low carbon emissions by expanding energy-efficient and environmentally friendly activities which prevent and/or mitigate environmental degradation, reduce refugees' vulnerability to environmental hazards, and improve reforestation rates. In addition, solarization of facilities across sectors will reduce reliance on fossil fuels and carbon footprint. Comprehensive settlement response activities aim to improve not only physical protection of refugees and asylum-seekers but also environmental protection and conservation.

Cash Assistance

Expanding cash-based responses is a priority in 2025. Despite significant challenges arising from the breakdown of financial infrastructure and economic collapse resulting from the conflict, partners demonstrated the feasibility of implementing cash-based interventions in 2024 for forcibly displaced people. Building on these successes, partners are committed to scaling-up cash-based interventions as a preferred modality of assistance, leveraging its flexibility to meet diverse needs effectively. This expansion will be coordinated closely with the Cash Working Group and other relevant coordination structures to ensure alignment, efficiency, and impact, while addressing operational constraints and ensuring accountability.

Sectoral Responses



PROTECTION

The protection response priorities include access to territory and asylum, as well as respect of the non-refoulement principle, expansion of registration and issuance of refugee ID cards/photo-slips, continuation of the refugee status determination (RSD), and streamlining of civil documentation, as fundamental processes and enablers of access to basic rights and services for the forcibly displaced and stateless persons. UNHCR's will strengthen capacities and provide technical guidance on registration as well as RSD processing to the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) – Sudan's Government counterpart, including with addressing the RSD backlogs. Partners will support access to legal assistance for the forcibly displaced and stateless persons through inter alia, legal counselling and legal representation to mitigate and respond to the risks arising out of the breakdown of law enforcement and justice systems due to the conflict, including arrest and detention as well as potential risks of forceful eviction and deportation. Advocacy will be conducted with authorities and parties to the conflict to uphold and apply international human rights and refugee law



UNHCR protection desk at Um Rakoba Refugee Camp, offering essential support to refugees. © UNHCR

and to establish humanitarian corridors for the safe passage of civilians including refugees and asylum-seekers. Advocacy for maintaining the civilian character of asylum and of refugee sites will also be actively reinforced.

Capacity building and awareness-raising for Government actors, partners, stakeholders, and forcibly displaced and host communities on protection principles and rights will continue, to empower communities and local partners to strengthen their protection capacities. Support provided to vulnerable individuals, as well as female headed households, through integrated approach to mitigate harmful coping mechanisms. Risks associated with human trafficking and smuggling will be addressed through close monitoring of cross border movements, awareness-raising and information campaigns, empowering youth, and collaborating with duty bearers and other stakeholders. Partners will continue to pursue and expand protection monitoring activities to identify protection risks with the goal of informing effective and sustainable response.



Sub-Section: Community Engagement and Empowerment

Promoting community self-reliance and management is key to community empowerment and mobilization equally and can be achieved by working with communities, more specifically with representation structures and volunteers. Partners will continue to work with and support community-based protection networks (CBPNs) and community outreach volunteers (CVOs) to foster community engagement and empowerment of displaced population. Partners will strive to incorporate AGD representation into the composition of all these structures, collectively considered trusted members of their communities with a strong understanding of community composition, dynamics, needs, and capacities. Accordingly, these structures are a cornerstone of identification and referrals of vulnerable and sensitive cases, information sharing, and awareness-raising on access to rights, services, and solutions. They also play an important role to mobilize communities-based solutions, support mechanisms and initiatives as well as mainstreaming the



Almaz Giher, a refugee who fled violence in Ethiopia 4 years ago, cares for children at the Child Friendly Space in Um Rakuba Refugee Camp, Gedaref State. ©UNHCR

vulnerable persons unable to access services including the technology-based communication channels and feedback mechanisms.

In 2025, the response will strive to enhance the establishment and revival of CBPNs and COVs with a focus on enhancing AGD representation of the volunteers by advocating for increased representation of women, youth and persons with specific needs/disabilities to bridge the gap in equal representation given that currently, these groups are underrepresented.

Sub-Sector: Child Protection

Children have been greatly affected by the conflict, with grave child rights violations reported including killing, maiming, and forced recruitment into armed groups. There has also been a stark rise in the numbers of refugee and asylum-seeker children facing separation from their families or caregivers. A 119 per cent increase in the number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) has been reported since the conflict outbreak.



Refugee children from Ethiopia play at a Child Friendly Space in Um Rakuba Refugee Camp, Gedaref State. © UNHCR

Those forced to flee to safer areas have often suffered severe impacts on mental health and psychosocial well-being, with signs of acute distress widely reported. Other risks like exploitation, abuse, child labour and early marriage have also risen in tandem with the prevalence rates of harmful coping mechanisms.

Partners response to child protection risks will centre on prevention, mitigation, and response, seeking to address critical child protection needs. It will prioritize strengthening and expanding child protection case management and associated information management systems for effective implementation of best interest procedures (BIP) to identify children-at-risk. Appropriate alternative care arrangements for UASCs will be strengthened alongside family tracing and

reunification. Linkages to mental health and psychosocial support for children will also be improved. Child protection information management systems will be rolled out for child protection partners for improved reporting and coordination of responses. Local actors and community-based protection networks will be capacitated to strengthen engagement ability to support first line response, especially in hard-to-reach areas. Child protection outreach programmes will be established, access to child-friendly safe spaces improved, and sports for protection programmes implemented for meaningful engagement of children and youth.



Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Refugees and asylum-seekers exposure to risks of gender-based violence (GBV) including conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) have risen acutely since the conflict outbreak. There has been a significant increase in reported cases with alarming trends indicating heightened risks during movement out of conflict hotspot areas. Risks of GBV including sexual exploitation and abuse in relatively safer areas and locations have also grown due to gaps in basic service provision and acute socio-economic vulnerabilities which often lead to harmful coping mechanisms.

GBV prevention interventions will include strengthening communities' awareness on GBV risks, available services and referral mechanisms. Existing primary prevention activities to effectively engage communities such as expanding Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (EMAP) and Girl Shine programmes aimed at mitigating the risk of GBV through engagement with key stakeholders will be enhanced. GBV information management systems will be rolled out and strengthened, and responders will be trained to provide appropriate GBV response services.

Comprehensive GBV case management (including remote service provision), inclusive of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to address acute emotional distress among survivors will be prioritized and comprehensive care made available. Women and girls' safe spaces will be expanded to provide improved protection services and information. Programmes which promote healing, improved well-being and empowerment will be prioritized. Existing community-based protection networks will be strengthened, and new ones established to improve safe disclosure and referrals of GBV incidents and survivors' access to services. Dignity kits for women and girls and emergency multi-purpose cash assistance for GBV survivors and people-at-risk will be distributed as emergency protection responses to mitigate women's and girls' risk of exposure to sexual exploitation or harmful coping mechanisms such as sale or exchange of sex, child/forced marriage to meet their basic needs.

Partners will further identify opportunities to collaborate with local and women-led organizations to empower and complement advocacy, protection, and response services at the community level. Community-based structures will provide outreach support for GBV survivors and conduct regular mapping of available GBV services in hard-to-reach areas. GBV mainstreaming will also be strengthened across sectors and appropriate GBV risk mitigation measures integrated in sector programming. All partners shall be capacitated on how to handle disclosures of GBV safely and ethically and referrals.



EDUCATION

Refugees have equally been affected by the ongoing conflict in Sudan. In some states, refugee schools, as those in the host community, have not resumed due to insecurity and adverse disruption of the state Ministry of Education (MoE) functions at all levels. In 2025, the refugee education response will focus on primary education, secondary education higher education, and system strengthening for inclusion. All interventions will aim to strengthen public education services to include refugees, in all phases of the humanitarian-development response to avoid parallel processes.



Partners will focus on restoration of education services in learning spaces both the camps and refugee host communities to increase access to formal and non-formal education for refugees and host community children. Main activities at the primary and secondary education levels will include provision of teaching and learning materials, (student and school kits), teachers' incentives, school infrastructure upgrades, including wash facilities and capacity building initiatives for teachers and parent-teacher association (PTA). Children will be supported to sit for national examinations, allowing transition and completion at all levels of education. This will involve working with the Ministry of Education and other stakeholders to work towards a unified and flexible academic calendar across the country. Capacity building for teachers, PTAs, and strengthening of school governance in the camps, aligned with MoE protocols, will be key to promoting the integration of refugee education into the national system supported by policy advocacy. Most of the teachers in refugee camps are untrained, lack the basic pedagogical and psychosocial skills to handle children affected by the conflict. Working with communities to create awareness and mobilize resources to support the resumption of learning will be foundational for providing education services. At the higher education level, students will be supported with scholarships, targeting forcibly displaced students within Sudan to ensure they resume and continue with their studies.

Education programming will ensure linkages with Child Protection, GBV, WASH, and MHPSS service providers to improve learning and protective environments in learning spaces with the aim to mitigate protection risks likely to occur while children are or on the way to school.



FOOD SECURITY

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has exacerbated the food insecurity situation among civilians, including refugees and asylum-seekers. Food and other essential commodity prices have soared, coupled with disrupted supply chains, have severely limited access to basic necessities, even in areas where markets remain functional. Most refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly those living in camp settings, are disproportionately affected, as they are largely excluded from formal economies and heavily reliant on food assistance. As such, these groups are prioritized for food assistance in 2025.

Food security interventions will focus on RoF areas, where populations are in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) or at risk of entering IPC Phase 5 (Famine). Efforts will include aiming to providing full food rations through in-kind or cash-based transfers, alongside blanket supplementary feeding programs for children under five and pregnant and lactating women. Coordination with the Nutrition and Health sectors will ensure an integrated response to address acute malnutrition in these critical areas.



In-kind food distribution in White Nile. ©WFP

In 2025, partners will aim to provide full food rations to refugees and asylum-seekers using in-kind or cash modalities. Feasibility studies, assessments of cultural and gender dynamics, safety and security of cash distribution, and potential impact on social cohesion will guide the shift to cash-based assistance for food.



PUBLIC HEALTH & NUTRITION

Primary health care services across Sudan have been severely compromised as a direct result of the conflict. According to WHO, about 85 per cent of health facilities and more than two-thirds of the main hospitals in the conflict-affected areas are either non-functional or destroyed, with health staff escaping to safer areas within Sudan or outside. The facilities that are still functioning are in danger of closing due to shortages of medical staff, supplies, water, and energy

sources. Health care workers have been targeted which has resulted in huge gaps and challenges in the health care provision. Despite these challenges and obstacles, partners continue to ensure access to primary healthcare services. However, there are still significant gaps that need to be addressed. There is limited access, coverage and quality of health care services, including critical shortages of medical equipment and medicines, limited health infrastructures, understaffing and limited services for MHPSS and Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Supply chain interruptions and other logistical challenges have affected timely restocking and staff deployment. Tertiary referral care and services is now non-existent due to loss of this capacity in Khartoum and Wad Medani. The large-scale displacement of people has increased the risk of disease outbreaks and led to deteriorating water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions. The chronic underfunding of health care service providers even before the conflict has further led to low capacities and low-quality health care, which is now even less able to respond to the deterioration of the health situation.

Conflict, multiple displacements, and insufficient access to malnutrition rates upwards. As of March 2024, the National Nutrition Cluster estimated that 3.66 million children under 5 and 1.2 million pregnant and breastfeeding women are acutely malnourished across Sudan, representing an increase of over 22 per cent compared to the beginning of 2023. This includes 730,000 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), the most life-threatening form of malnutrition; of which over 109,000 have medical complications and need specialized care. This includes refugees in various states or locations that were assessed. Already in 2022, the UNHCR-led SENS survey indicated high prevalence rates of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children between six and 59 months at an average of 22 per cent¹³ which is above the 15 per cent emergency standard. In addition, the severe acute malnutrition (SAM) prevalence rate stood at 6 per cent, anaemia was on average equal to or over 40 per cent among children between six and 59 months and over 20 per cent among child-bearing women. In White Nile State, mid-upper arm circumference malnutrition data collected in June and July 2023 indicated a further deterioration of the situation in those refugee camps. Some 1,200 deaths of refugee children under five were recorded between May and September 2024 caused by a combination of malnutrition and disease.

Partners will prioritize primary health care including nutrition interventions quality of care in all camps, and improved access to secondary health care through a strengthened referral system. To improve services, emphasis will be placed on providing essential medicines, medical supplies, and equipment. Health personnel will be recruited and trained. Health facilities will be repaired or rehabilitated. Providing emergency medical care and outbreak preparedness to secondarily displaced and newly arriving refugees and asylum-seekers in camps and at entry points will be an integral part of the response. Sexual and reproductive health services will also be strengthened and prevention and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases and MHPSS through the facility and community-based health and nutrition interventions. Health sensitization and disease prevention programmes using a community-based approach will be implemented in close coordination with state-level Ministry of Health units and partners.

The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for children under five and pregnant and lactating women will be prioritized. In parallel, maternal, infant, and young child nutrition prevention programmes and blanket supplementary feeding programmes for children under five will be implemented. Intra camp and secondary referrals will also be supported particularly for SAM cases needing referral and care at the stabilization centres. Additionally, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) services will be provided at facilities through IYCF corners and at the community level with support of a network of mother support groups. The support includes the supplies and materials for demonstration activities on good feeding practices. Continuous monitoring and screening through surveillance initiatives, improving nutrition information management systems, and impact evaluation through the SENS survey will be conducted.

¹³Average based on the highest confidence interval.



LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)

Conflict, socio-economic decline, and reduced purchasing power undermine refugee and asylum-seekers' ability access to livelihoods and pathways to economic inclusion. In Sudan, refugees and asylum-seekers have been historically excluded from formal labour markets which are exacerbated by restrictions on freedom of movement, the latter becoming more pronounced since the conflict started. Enabling forcibly displaced peoples' access to livelihoods and securing avenues to economic inclusion are key for self-reliance and to reduce aid dependency.



Refugees and host communities harvesting sorghum at Um Gargour Refugee Camp in Gedaref State. © ZOA International

In areas less impacted by conflict, where local economies remain functional, partners will work with refugees and asylum-seekers to foster livelihood opportunities that support self-reliance and empowerment. Efforts will include quick-impact projects that enhance agricultural production, add value, provide access to financial services, and strengthen market linkages between displaced and host communities. Agricultural extension services, capacity-building initiatives, and technical guidance will be provided, alongside agricultural and livestock inputs to bolster production and business management skills. Partners will actively engage skilled and semi-skilled refugees and asylum-seekers in sector-based initiatives, supporting self-employment where possible. Vocational training aligned with market needs, financial literacy, as well as small business.



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Sudan has witnessed a protracted cycle of conflict, displacement, and natural disasters, leaving refugees and asylum-seekers in a state of perpetual crisis. The ongoing conflict has led to a significant influx of displaced populations. Overwhelming refugee camps are exceeding their intended capacities by up to tenfold. This severe overcrowding has had a detrimental impact on the provision of essential services across various sectors, exacerbating the overall humanitarian situation. Competition for limited resources between host and displaced communities has intensified social

tensions in areas of displacement. Moreover, forcibly displaced individuals often lose or abandon basic belongings during their flight, necessitating immediate assistance to replace these items and ensure a dignified existence.

Sudan's long-standing encampment policy for refugees, which is projected to remain unchanged in near future, necessitates the urgent identification and allocation of land to accommodate both secondary and newly arriving refugees and asylum seekers. To ensure the safety and well-being of these displaced populations, particularly in flood-prone areas, site development and management are crucial. The provision of minimum standard shelter is essential to protect against environmental hazards and potential violence. Additionally, the distribution of essential household items such as bedding, cooking sets, and mosquito nets will enable forcibly displaced individuals to settle in a safe and dignified manner.

In 2025, the focus will prioritize delivering essential shelter and non-food items (NFIs) to refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities, as needed. This assistance will be delivered through both in-kind and cash modalities to ensure maximum impact. The interventions will focus on addressing critical needs such as constructing and repairing shelters, providing shelter kits, offering rental subsidies for adequate and safe housing, and distributing essential household items like blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, and hygiene kits. By adopting a proactive settlement approach and fostering community engagement, interventions aim to empower beneficiaries to become self-reliant, build resilient communities, strengthen inter-and intra-community relations, promote social cohesion and support local economic development initiatives.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Since the start of war in April 2023 there is increasing pressure on available WASH facilities due to ongoing displacement from war torn areas to safer areas, particularly in the most affected States of White Nile and Kassala.

Water supply to refugees and asylum in 73 per cent of the refugee camps is below the required standard of 20 litres per person per day. Partners will prioritize safe and adequate water provision in all accessible States for refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities through operation and maintenance of existing water supply systems and expansion of existing water systems. To increase the amount of water supplied, new water supply systems and water sources shall be established and complemented by water trucking and issuance of water vouchers where the establishment of sustainable water systems is not achieved timely. Water quality monitoring shall be enhanced through prepositioning adequate water treatment chemicals, ensuring effective water treatment and water quality is monitored routinely at the tap stand, households, and water treatment points.

For households accessing water from non-protected water sources, water safety will be enhanced through provision of household water treatment chemicals and offering sensitization sessions on water safety.

Solarization of water pumping systems that are currently run on diesel generators will be prioritized to have a declining curve of carbon emissions and reduce the fuel cost and maintenance costs for sustainability. This will also regularize water supply as fuel costs are high and fuel shortages are rampant. Water storage facilities establishment and rehabilitation of existing water storage tanks will be encouraged to optimize existing solar systems and enhance uninterrupted water storage.

Latrine coverage in 46 per cent of refugee camps is below the required latrines per person indicator of 20 persons per latrine, with a wide range of 8 to 114 persons per latrine. To improve access to sanitation facilities, communal latrines and showers will be constructed, and family-shared, and household-shared latrines will be set up where space is made available, and community participation will be encouraged for ownership purposes and increased impact. The available communal latrines and timely desludging when full, disinfected and the waste safely disposed to avoid public health risks and inter-communal conflicts. Damaged latrines will be assessed and rehabilitated on a priority basis to avoid safety and redundancy risks. Regular cleaning and disinfection of latrines will be conducted to keep the latrines clean

and reduce smells and flies and this in return will encourage their proper usage and reduce open defecation cases. Hygiene awareness-raising sessions will be conducted to encourage proper latrine usage.

Vector control activities will be conducted when needed to reduce the breeding sites and improve environmental health for minimization of public health risks. This will be complemented with solid waste collection and safe disposal and clear designation of collection and disposal sites alongside hygiene messaging on safe handling of waste and community participation in cleaning the environment through cleaning campaigns.

Hygiene promotion activities including soap distribution (450g of soap per person per month) to the general population will be prioritized to promote personal hygiene and reduce the risk of WASH related diseases. Hygiene kits and soap (250g of soap per month) along with health messages will be supported for women and girls of reproductive age to better manage their menstrual hygiene for improved well-being and dignity.

Capacity building of the hygiene promotion teams will be prioritized to ensure effectiveness of hygiene promotion work delivery.

Community empowerment and engagement in all WASH activities is encouraged. Collaboration and information sharing with all the WASH interlocutors is encouraged to increase the impact to the persons we serve and the host communities.



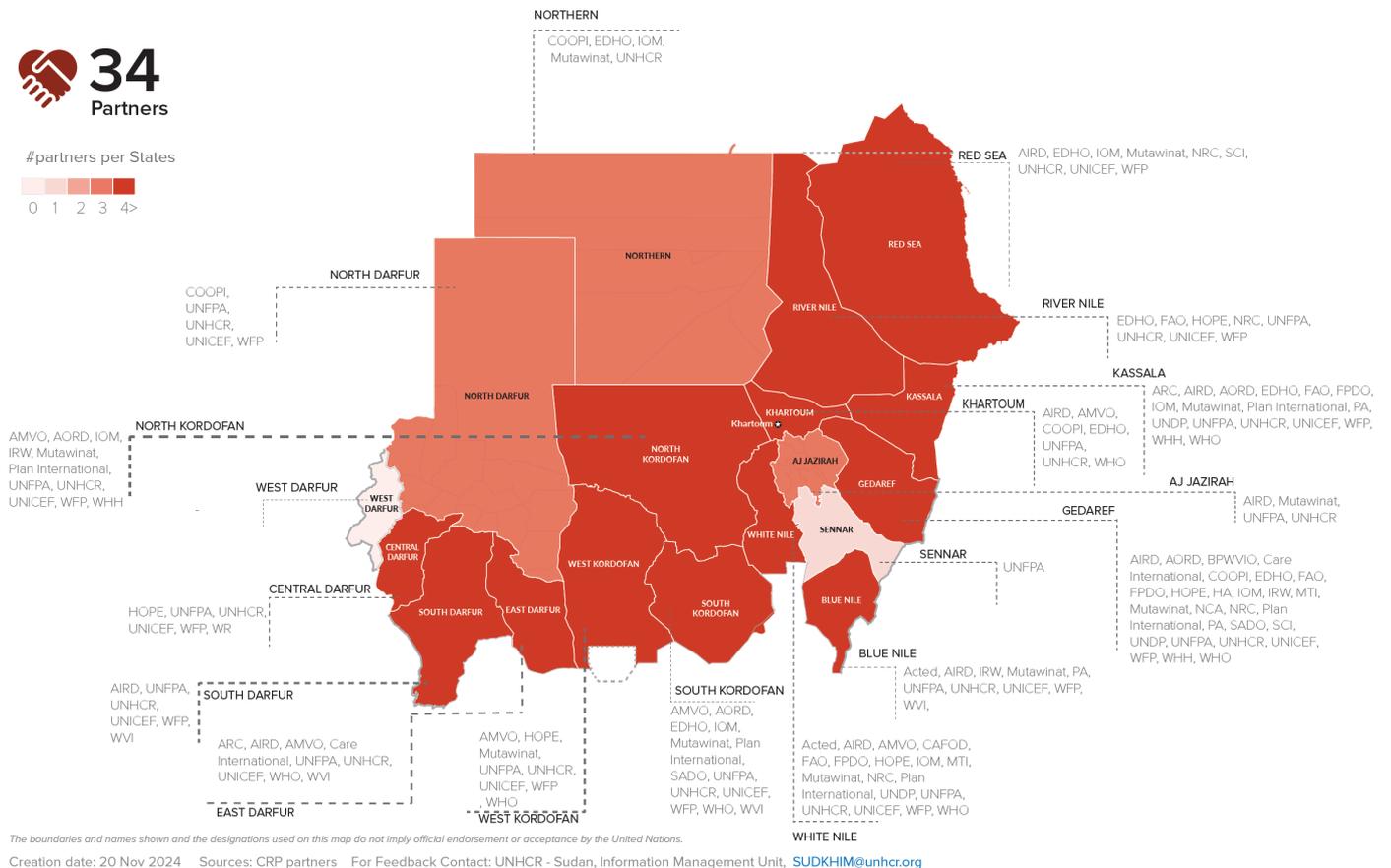
Promotion of sustainable and innovative approaches in design and implementation of WASH projects is encouraged to realize optimal results and increase impact. Conducting Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey and post distribution monitoring surveys are encouraged for continuous improvement of our delivery approaches.

Partnership and Coordination

The Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) is a coordination and information-sharing platform for UN agencies, international and national NGOs and is chaired by the Commission of Refugees (COR) and UNHCR. The RCF provides strategic guidance to the country refugee response by harnessing the expertise and complementarities of its members. At the national level, the RCF is supported by the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), an elected body of RCF representatives providing dedicated and strategic support to identify priority needs, gaps, and define responses. The Protection Technical Advisory Group (TAG) delivers strategic and technical advice at the national level to support refugee protection response, ensuring that the overall response strategy adequately accounts for protection concerns including those related to GBV and child protection. At the state-level, technical Refugee Working Groups (RWGs) lead and coordinate the sector-level operational response.

UNHCR leads the implementation of the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) in line with guidance set out in the [UNHCR-OCHA Joint Note on Mixed Situations: Coordination in Practice \(2014\)](#) and in close coordination with the IASC architecture for internal displacement. This collaboration strengthens the quality and timeliness of responses in mixed displacement settings and will build on achievements in previous years for a coordinated effective and efficient response.

2025 CRP - PARTNER PRESENCE MAP

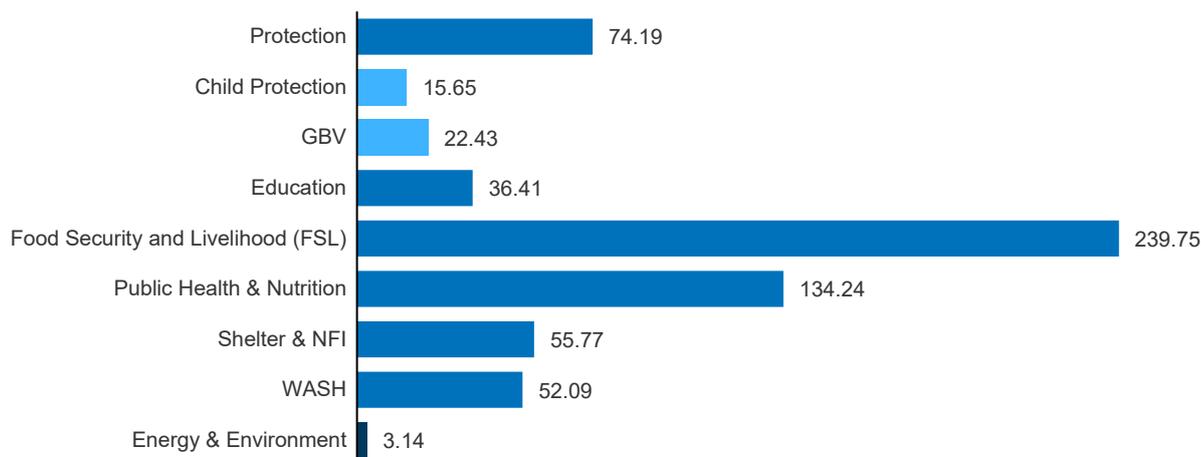


Interagency Financial Requirement

34 Partners	8 UN UN Agencies	18 INGO International NGOs	8 NGO National NGOs
	\$554.4 million	\$65.9 million	\$13.4 million

Budget summary by sector

Million in USD



* This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. Unrestricted/ multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of persons of concern, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to provide protection outcomes and meet immediate basic needs.

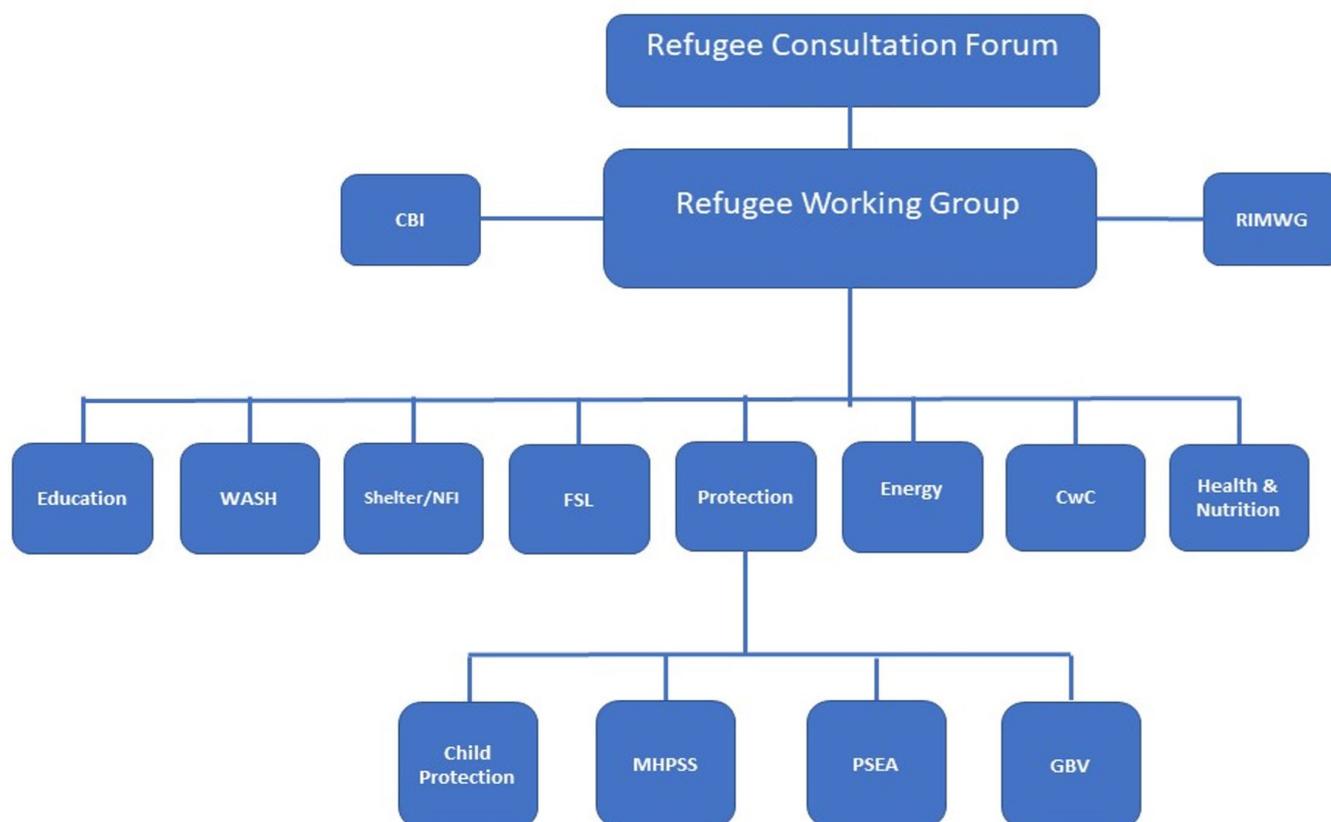
Annex 1 – Country Monitoring Framework

Sector	Indicator	Target	
	Protection	# of asylum-seekers and refugees individually registered at the end of reporting period	203,105
		# of PoC receiving legal counselling and assistance	65,914
		# of asylum seekers undergone individuals RSD	8064
		# of advocacy interventions undertaken on protection issues	329
		# of persons attending general protection awareness campaigns	347,510
		# of Community-Based structures established or maintained (CPBNs, community reconciliation committees, youth networks, etc.)	429
		# of people that receive cash under MPCA (Multi-purpose Cash Assistance)	73,000
	Child Protection	# of UASC children	6,574
		# of UASC receiving appropriate interim or long-term alternate care	48,357
		# of UASC for whom BIP was initiated	5,124
		# of children receiving individual case management	24,858
		# of permanent safe spaces furnished and maintained according to minimum standards	28
		# of children with disability reached with direct services to improve their care and well-being	4,641
		# of identified UASC that are reunified with their families	2,960
		# of children assisted with civil registration or documentation	8,480
		# of women, girls, men and boys of community structures who received CP related training	2,298
	Gender-based Violence (GBV)	# of GBV survivors and persons at risk assisted with appropriate support (including dignity kits, lifesaving services, psychosocial support, case management, referral)	200,213
		% of GBV Survivors who are satisfied with GBV Case management services	69%
		# of persons receiving MHPSS	10,050

		# of people trained on GBV topics	14,250
		# of people reached through GBV prevention activities	32,371
		# of women and girls who participated in targeted empowerment activities as part of GBV prevention programmes	3,024
	Education	# of girls and boys including children with disabilities accessing formal and non-formal education	135,000
		# of children provided with essential teaching, learning and recreational materials.	37,792
		# of teachers and education personnel trained on education in emergencies (basic pedagogy, SEL, lifesaving skills, PSS, referrals and MRE)	5,837
		# of post-secondary scholarships provided	150
		# of community volunteers and teachers supported with emergency incentives	6,191
		# of classrooms constructed /rehabilitated	136,284
		# of classrooms with wash facilities including adequate and gender sensitive WASH facilities are repaired.	171
	Food security	# of people that receive a full ration of food	892,161
		# of people that receive a 70% ration of food	825,745
		# of people that receive a half ration of food	11,250
		# of people that receive a full ration of CBT	0
		# of people that receive a 70% ration of CBT	9,768
		# of people that receive a half ration of CBT	0
	Public Health & Nutrition	# of outpatient consultations conducted	1,479,751
		# of mental health consultations conducted	94,761
		# of Children under 1 who received vaccinations	275,733
		# of vaginal deliveries attended by a skilled attendant	18,992
		# of children that received outpatient SAM treatment (OTP)	39,670
		# of first ante natal care	32,000
		# of post-natal care	5,000

		# of cases referred for secondary/tertiary treatment	3,000
		# of children that received inpatient SAM treatment (SC)	30,390
		# of children that received MAM treatment (TSFP)	59,255
		# of PLW that received Treatment for Acute malnutrition (TSFP)	4,196
		# of Children that received BSFP to prevent Acute malnutrition	50,363
		# of PBW/G that received BSFP	16,788
	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	# of people receiving agricultural support	24,816
		# of people receiving business entrepreneurship/vocational skills training	23,582
		# of women economic centres established	10
		# of people receiving livestock support	4,300
	Shelter and NFI	# of households who received core relief items/NFI kits (cash or in-kind)	81,375
		# of household that received tents	39,366
		# of households receiving emergency shelter (cash or in-kind)	17,013
		# of households receiving transitional and durable shelter (cash or in-kind)	14,704
	Energy and Environment	# of refugee households receiving fuel for cooking (CBI or in-kind)	5,763
		# of tree seedlings raised and planted	78,600
		# of refugee households having energy saving stove and equipment	4,871
	WASH	# of refugees and asylum seekers served by water system	892,161
		# of litres of water provided per person per day	20l/p/d
		# of PWSs supported through hygiene interventions	892,161
		# of water systems maintained/constructed	87
		# of women/girls receiving sanitary materials	223,041
		# of individuals that received soap	517,000
		# of Emergency Communal or Household Latrines Constructed/rehabilitated	2,155
		# of shower blocks constructed /rehabilitated	1,063

Annex 2 – RCF Structure



FOR MORE INFORMATION:

UNHCR Sudan External Relations sudkhextrel@unhcr.org, UNHCR Sudan Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) sudkhrcf@unhcr.org, Sudan Data Portal [Country - Sudan - https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/sdn](https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/sdn)