



Refugee
Consultation
Forum

2021

SUDAN COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

ANNUAL REPORT

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Refugees dancing in Bileil refugee settlement in the World Refugee Day commemoration.

Bileil, South Darfur state / Sudan.

© UNHCR/WINNIE KAKUBA



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SITUATION OVERVIEW



1,130,547

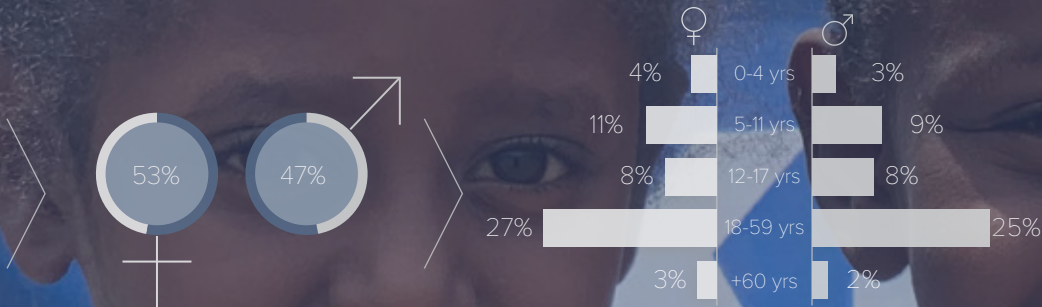
Refugees living in Sudan as end of December 2021, including **109,014** new arrivals

Population Trends 2019 – 2021



Age and Gender Breakdown as end of December 2021

	Female	Male
0-4 yrs	45,222	33,916
5-11 yrs	124,360	101,749
12-17 yrs	90,444	90,444
18-59 yrs	305,248	282,637
+60 yrs	33,916	22,611
Total	599,190	531,357



Sudan Overview Map as end of December 2021



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. Source: UNHCR, Commission of Refugees (CoR)

Refugee children at Hamdayet, near the Ethiopia-Sudan border where refugees from Tigray region are received. Hamdayet crossing-point, Kassala state / Sudan. © UNHCR/ASSADULLAH NASRULLAH

OVERVIEW

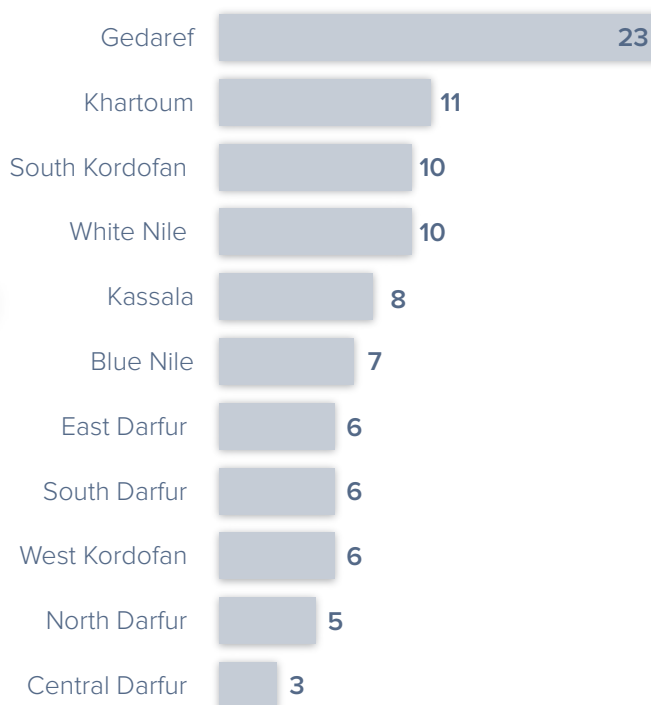
In 2021 the humanitarian situation in Sudan continued to deteriorate. Ongoing economic decline with an inflation rate of on average 360% in 2021 has led to corresponding erosion of purchasing power and supply chain disruptions, negatively affecting all vulnerable populations in Sudan. Refugees, having fled their countries of origin to seek protection in Sudan, remain particularly vulnerable to impacts of degenerative economic trends, including reduction in purchasing power, service availability and access to livelihoods.

The number of refugees and asylum-seekers hosted in Sudan has reached 1,130,547 individuals at the end of 2021, an increase of 109,014 compared to the previous year. Over 800,000 originate from South Sudan, and more than half of the total population live in Khartoum or White Nile. In addition, Sudan hosts refugees from Ethiopia, Eritrea, CAR, Syria and Chad. 61% of all refugees and asylum-seekers live outside official camps in urban areas or settlements, many of them in extremely remote areas with little coverage of public services or presence of humanitarian actors.

The 2021 Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan (CRP) had a financial appeal of USD 574 million of which 49% (\$281 million) were funded. Out of the received funding USD 100 million supported the Ethiopian refugees in Eastern Sudan and Blue Nile State who arrived since November 2020 after conflict broke out in Northern Ethiopia. The 2021 CRP included the response of 30 humanitarian partners (out of 40 appealing organizations) who worked alongside several Sudanese NGOs in the implementation of their programs across 11 states.

In 2021 CRP partners have continued to provide multisectoral assistance and protection to refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan. **While up to 557,711 individuals received full ration of food assistance** either in kind or through cash-based interventions, **751,611 health consultations** were provided to refugees and asylum-seekers. **52,435 households received a standardized NFI kit**, and **27,749 households received shelter assistance, including emergency, transitional or durable shelter**. While provision of drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities remain below standards in many areas, **partners constructed 8,597 latrines** benefitting refugee communities. **65,423 women received dignity kits** over the course of the year. Efforts to expand registration to cover all refugees living in Sudan has continued, and by the end of 2021 **739,988 (61%) refugees were individually registered**, an increase of 117,508 compared to 2020.

Number of Organizations Reporting



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

© UNHCR/DEEP RAJ UPRETY





SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



Protection

The CRP has identified 3 strategic objectives in the protection sector including child protection and gender-based violence (GBV):

- 1. Improved access to individual registration and documentation.**
- 2. Improved case management with prioritization of UASC.**
- 3. Prevention of and response to GBV.**

Lack of individual documentation remains a key driver of refugee vulnerability in Sudan, especially for refugees living in out-of-camp settlements, as those without documentation are unable to access social services where available, have inhibited access to formal and stable livelihoods opportunities, and face movement restrictions. At the end of 2021 739,988 individuals were registered as refugees or asylum-seekers in Sudan, an increase of 117,508 from the year before. CRP partners have further assisted with the issue of 9,150 birth registrations for refugee children and provided legal assistance to 4,500 persons of concern. To increase access to registration processes for new arrivals, CRP partners have improved 11 reception centres.

Child protection was delivered by CRP partners in 2021 with the key objective of targeting unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). In the reporting period partners have provided family tracing, unification and alternative care services, benefitting 2,984 refugee children, and 32 permanent safe spaces for children have been operated and maintained. Significant gaps in child protection remained persistent however, with a ratio average of caseworker to child reducing significantly through 2021. By year end the ratio recorded at 1:196, highlighting a critical need for continued resourcing of child protection activities.

SGBV risks remained prevalent in Sudan in the reporting period, compounded by under-reporting of cases due to frequent stigmatization of survivors. In 2021, partners worked to strengthen GBV awareness and service provision architectures, with 921 campaigns conducted to raise awareness of GBV, estimated to have reached 9,210 individuals.

Additional resources are required to strengthen the response and improve access to services for all survivors. For sustainable protection outcomes, women at risk and survivors of GBV require access to empowerment initiatives that support achieving self-reliance.



A South Sudanese refugee girl participating in the children's drawing competition in Dinka settlement. El Fasher, North Darfur / Sudan.
© UNHCR/MODESTA NDUBI



Education

Education remains a considerable gap in the refugee response in Sudan. In line with the Global Refugee Forum and the pledges made by the Sudanese government, CRP partners continued to advocate for the integration of refugee children in the national school system. For 2021 the sector had the following strategic objectives:

- 1. Refugees are mainstreamed into the national education system and have access to quality education.**
- 2. WASH is strengthened in schools following the COVID-19 protocols developed by the FMoE.**
- 3. Teachers and education personnel are trained on COVID-19 protocols and prevention measures as well as the new curriculum.**

In 2021 CRP partners have worked closely with the Ministry of Education (MoE) at both the Federal and the State level, affirming the commitment to gradually integrate refugee children within national education structures. Moreover, in 2021 CRP partners have distributed 40,390 student learning kits to refugee children and constructed or rehabilitated 164 classrooms. 1,656 school furniture kits were provided to schools in refugee hosting states in Sudan. Through provision of education services by CRP partners, 78,140 refugee children were enrolled in formal primary education and 3,639 in formal secondary level education in 2021. In the reporting period 1,039 teachers received incentives for their role as education providers.

It is estimated that approximately seven out of ten primary-school aged children and nine out of ten secondary-school aged children remain outside of formal education. School fees and supply costs, including school uniforms, often constitute barriers to accessing education for refugee children. Drop-out prevalence rates are high, and many refugee children work outside of the home in order to supplement household incomes. Continued commitment to integration of refugee children within national education systems remains central to overcoming gaps and fostering sustainable education outcomes.



As the schools finally reopen, more than a thousand schoolchildren register their names to receive school material in Um Bada's school for boys and girls, in the outskirts of Khartoum. Um Bada, Khartoum State/ Sudan. © NRC/MATHILDE VU



Health & Nutrition

The Health and Nutrition sector has targeted the following three objectives for their interventions in 2021

- 1. Comprehensive essential life-saving primary, secondary and tertiary health care services are provided to refugees.**
- 2. Acute malnutrition is identified and treated in time.**
- 3. Integrate health services for refugees in national health system in a gradual manner.**

To promote positive health outcomes for women and children, 10,400 antenatal care visits were conducted in 2021 for expecting refugee mothers and 5,745 deliveries were attended by skilled personnel. Immunization campaigns in line with the national immunization schedule have also continued, successfully delivering 38,516 vaccine doses to refugee children under 5 years of age to curb communicable diseases.

Sudan nutrition and health outcomes continued to be challenged by chronically high levels of acute malnutrition, consistently recorded at levels above the internationally recognized 'emergency' level of 15%. Lacking levels of nutritional intake have translated into significant concern in 2021, specifically for children, of risks of death and stunting development and growth. Nutritional support has been provided by CRP partners, including screenings for detection and referral of malnourished children and PLW, and the management and treatment of malnutrition. 41,726 children have received micronutrient supplement support, and 9,847 received MAM treatment. 31,108 Infant and young children received nutrition counselling.

Years of chronic underfunding of Sudan's healthcare system has led to significant challenges in the delivery of quality and accessible healthcare, specifically to rural and vulnerable population groups including refugees. Burdens caused by lack of resources pose barriers to integration of refugees within national health systems, requiring partners to continue collaboration with Ministry of Health to support provision of health services to refugee communities. In 2021, CRP partners reported 751,611 outpatient consultations and 40,749 inpatient treatments over the reporting period¹. A further 39,880 community health workers have been supported to increase health awareness in communities.

¹ Number of outpatient consultations may also include host community beneficiaries in locations where health services are provided and accessible to both refugee and host communities



Ethiopian refugee in Tunaydbah settlement/ Gedaref state / Sudan.
© UNFPA Sudan/Sufian Abdulmouty



Shelter & Non-food Items (NFI)

The shelter & NFI sector had the two overarching objectives to:

1. **Provide adequate shelter solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers.**
2. **Provide lifesaving NFIs for refugees and asylum-seekers.**

Refugees living in camps and settlements remain highly reliant on shelter and non-food items (NFI). While CRP partners provided emergency shelter to arriving refugees, more durable solutions are needed to protect refugees. This is particularly true for those exposed to environmental hazards and cyclical events, including annual risks of flooding in the rainy season. Several refugee camps, particularly in White Nile and Gedaref, have been affected by floods in 2021, requiring additional efforts to provide shelter solutions and comprehensive preparedness planning.

In 2021 a total of 27,749 households received shelter support. This includes shelter assistance delivered in the form of emergency shelter, transitional shelter or durable shelter solutions. Emergency shelter kits were provided to 5,573 refugee households in 2021 to alleviate urgent shelter needs for refugee households experiencing new displacement, rapid onset or environmental crisis. While emergency shelter kits have provided an immediate solution to critical needs, durable shelter solutions are needed to elongate lifespan and sustainability of assistance. In 2021 partners assisted 7,871 households with access to permanent or transitional shelter solutions, including the construction of 1,287 Tukuls in Gedaref and Blue Nile.

CRP partners provided NFI kits to newly arriving refugees and replenish kits where needed. In 2021 a total of 52,435 NFI kits were distributed on household level.



This pictures were taken as part of an eight-month project funded by the Centre of Crisis and support of the French ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs CDCS. Under this project, ACTED has built 257 durable shelters for 257 Ethiopian refugee families (for a total of 861 individuals) in Tunaydbah settlement, Gedaref State / Sudan.
© ACTED Sudan



Refugees in Um Rakuba, Gedaref, received local material to re-build shelters from NRC. Many shelters faced the risk of being destroyed by wind and rain during the rainy season. NRC has helped relocate the shelters to out of risk areas and distributed local materials such as bamboo sticks for refugees to be able to re-build and reinforce their shelters. The refugees also received UNHCR plastic sheets to protect the shelters from the rain.

Um Rakuba, Gedaref State / Sudan.

© NRC / INGRID PRESTETUN



Energy & Environment

The Energy & Environment sector has two main objectives:

1. **Improve access to clean sustainable energy sources.**
2. **Increase sustainable wood supply and environmental conservation through afforestation.**

To achieve the first objective, CRP partners have distributed cooking fuel to 20,050 households per month. Access to clean and sustainable energy sources remains limited, coupled with urgent needs in camp settings to access cooking fuel by refugee households. As result, charcoal was the predominant fuel source distributed to refugees by CRP partners in 2021. However, ethanol has been piloted in White Nile as an alternative cooking fuel that does not bear the negative environmental impact of charcoal. To improve fuel efficiency and reduce fuel needs per household, CRP partners distributed 5,810 fuel efficient stoves to refugee households.

The distribution of cooking fuel and lowering fuel needs has a strong link with GBV as it reduces the need of women to collect wood far outside camps or settlements.

The second objective aims to mitigate against the environmental impact of refugee camps and settlements on the forest cover. In search of cooking fuel refugees often have no other choice than to use wood from the areas surrounding camps and settlements. To support improved access to sustainable wood supply and increase environmental conservation, CRP partners have planted 146,000 tree seedlings in 2021 in the states of Gedaref, White Nile and East Darfur.

Despite efforts and assistance provided through the CRP, needs and gaps in the Energy and Environment sector remain high. Until a sustainable solution is secured refugees have no choice but use charcoal and wood for cooking fuel, contributing to environmental degradation and heightening vulnerabilities while collecting it outside camps.



Al Manar delivers hygiene and health awareness raising session to South Sudanese refugees.
Al-Gadseya, Sharg Alneel, Khartoum State / Sudan.
© AL MANAR / SAMAR ISMAIL



A young refugee runs across an access road rehabilitated by UNHCR and the World Food Programme in Um Rakuba refugee camp in eastern Sudan. High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi paid a one-day visit to the camp with Norway's International Development Minister, Dag-Inge Ulstein.

Um Rakuba/ Gedaref state / Sudan.
© UNHCR/SAMUEL OTIENO



Food Security & Livelihoods

The economic downturn, currency depreciation and the consistently high inflation provide a difficult environment to improve refugee livelihoods in Sudan. Further the erosion of purchasing power amplifies the already precarious food security situation of refugees. CRP partners set out to achieve the following objectives in the FSL sector:

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

During 2021 a maximum number of 557,711 individuals received a full ration of food assistance in addition to 47,881 who received a half ration of food assistance. WFP and other partners continue to explore cash-based modalities to deliver food assistance where feasible, however remain challenged by the precarious economic context and rising inflation rates.

Livelihood assistance remains a significant gap and in 2021 only 21,303 households (approximately 63,909 individuals) have been assisted with agricultural inputs while 1,135 individuals have received a business grant. 135,050 have received a form of cash grant either unrestricted or restricted.

Access to food security and livelihoods for refugees continued to be affected by economic volatility in 2021. Rising inflation and food prices contribute to heightened vulnerabilities experienced by refugees, with the majority of income spent on food. In rural locations, limited access to land for farming further increases refugees' reliance on food assistance, necessitating continued humanitarian aid.



UNFPA team assessing the reproductive health needs for the Ethiopian refugees in Um Rakuba camp.
Um Rakuba/ Gedaref state / Sudan.
© UNFPA Sudan/SUFIAN ABDULMOUTY



Men offload food to be distributed to South Sudanese refugees in Kario refugee camp in East Darfur.
UNHCR in collaboration with WFP ensures that refugees are provided with monthly ration of food.
Kario refugee camp, East Darfur / Sudan.
© UNHCR/SAIMA HASSAN



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

WASH needs remain high in Sudan and the CRP has identified the following strategic objectives for the sector:

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

During 2021 CRP partners have constructed or rehabilitated 8,597 latrines. 710 out of those have been at health or educational facilities while 56 have been especially constructed to serve the needs of people with disabilities. Further 2,405 shower blocks have been constructed, largely concentrated in the 2 camps in Gedaref. Adequate sanitation service coverage remains uneven across Sudan, with minimum standards continuing to be unmet in refugee camps across the country.

To improve access to hygiene materials for women 65,423 dignity kits have been distributed to women and girls. Additionally, 403 handwashing stations have been established. In total, 124,864 individuals have been reached with hygiene messages over the course of the year and 52,348 individuals received soap. Continued provision of soap together with hygiene awareness campaigns constitutes a first line defense against disease outbreaks, including Covid-19.

Across the various localities in Sudan refugees had country wide access to on average 20 liter per person per day. The nation-wide average reflects a range of water access to refugee populations across the country, including 5-liter per person per day in Um-Sangour, White Nile, 12-liter per person per day in South Kordofan, to 41-liter per person per day in Fau V, Al Jazirah, and Abuda, Kassala. The median availability of water per day per person is 17 liters.

Access to sufficient water plays an integral role in establishing and maintaining peaceful coexistence between displaced and host communities. Gaps in water availability, specifically in Darfur region, remains a source of tension between social groups and requires upscaling of water networks.



Ethiopian refugees in Um Rakuba camp.
Um Rakuba/ Gedaref state / Sudan.
© UNFPA Sudan/SUFIAN ABDULMOUTY



South Sudanese refugee males stitches net. in Kario refugee camp. Bahr Al Arab, East Darfur state / Sudan.
© UNHCR/SAMA HASSAN

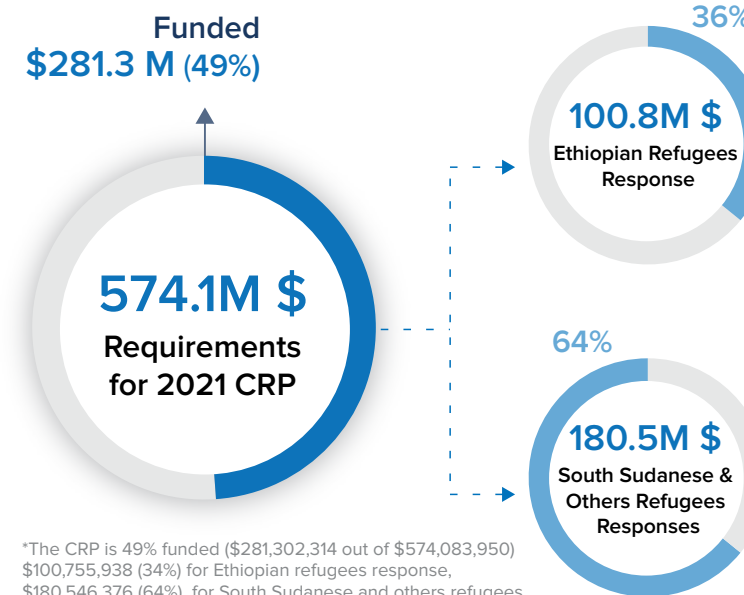
Sector / Indicator	CRP 2021 Indicator Target (Full Year)	Indicator Achievement	Percentage Achieved
Protection			
Number of refugees registered at the end of 2021	968,488	739,988	76.41%
Number of children that have had family tracing, unification, or alternative care provided	3,202	2,984	93.19%
Number of campaigns to raise awareness about GBV	3,662	921	25.15%
Education			
Number of classrooms built, rehabilitated or maintained	2,645	164	6.20%
Number of children receiving student learning kits	173,253	40,390	23.31%
Health & Nutrition			
Number of antenatal care visits conducted.	60,860	10,400	17.09%
Number of outpatient consultations conducted.	968,488	751,611	77.61%
Number under 5 children immunized	238,013	38,516	16.18%
Number of children that received MAM treatment	66,734	9,847	14.76%
Shelter & Non-food Items (NFI)			
Number of households that received a permanent or transitional shelter	24,400	7,871	32.26%
Number of households that received a ready-made or improved shelter	201,256	13,621	6.77%
Number of households that received an emergency shelter	213,031	5,573	2.62%
Number of NFI kits distributed	297,743	52,435	17.61%
Energy & Environment			
Number of households receiving a fuel-efficient stove	197,858	5,810	2.94%
Food Security & Livelihoods			
Number of people receiving agricultural support	220,525	63,909	28.98%
Number of people that receive a full ration of food	521,270	557,711	106.99%
Number of people that receive cash under MPCA at full	62,343	135,050	216.62%
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)			
Number of women receiving sanitary materials	147,711	65,423	44.29%
Number of household latrines constructed	22,624	5,539	24.48%
Number of hand-washing facilities constructed	3,150	403	12.79%
Number of households that received soap	234,479	52,348	22.33%



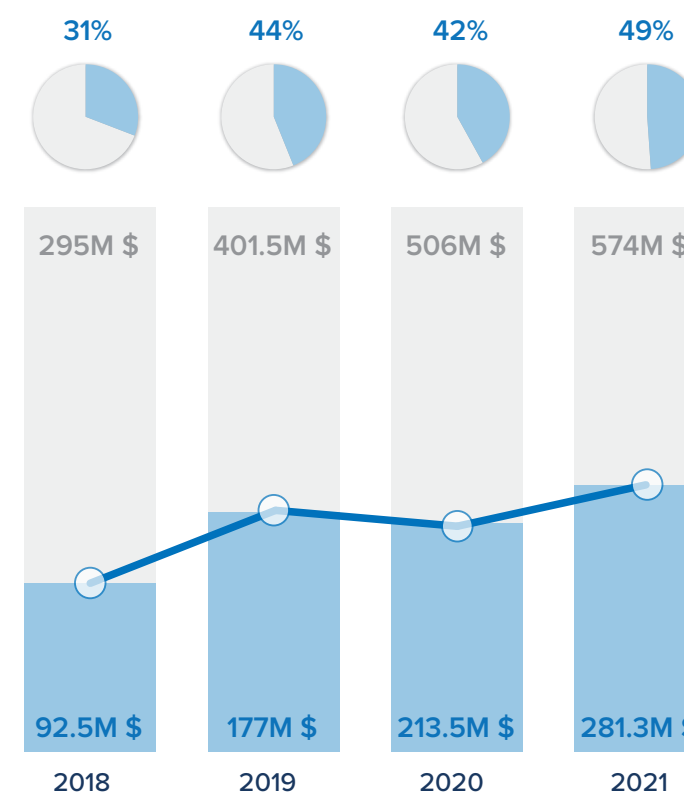
1,130,547

Total Refugees in Sudan as of 31 December 2021

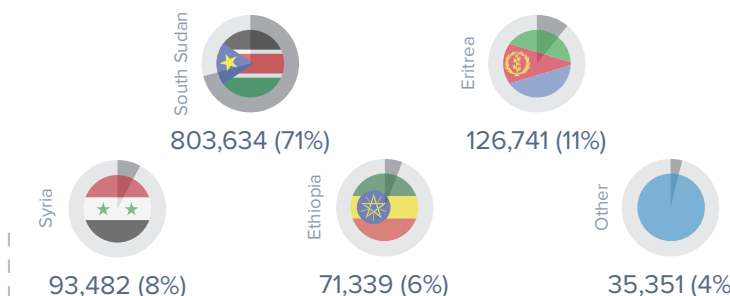
Funding Level*



Funding Level 2018 - 2021



Country of Origin



List of Partners

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

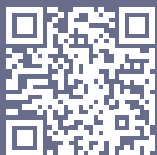




For Feedback Please Contact:

Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF): **SUDKHRCF@unhcr.org**

UNHCR Information Management Unit: **SUDKHIM@unhcr.org**



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