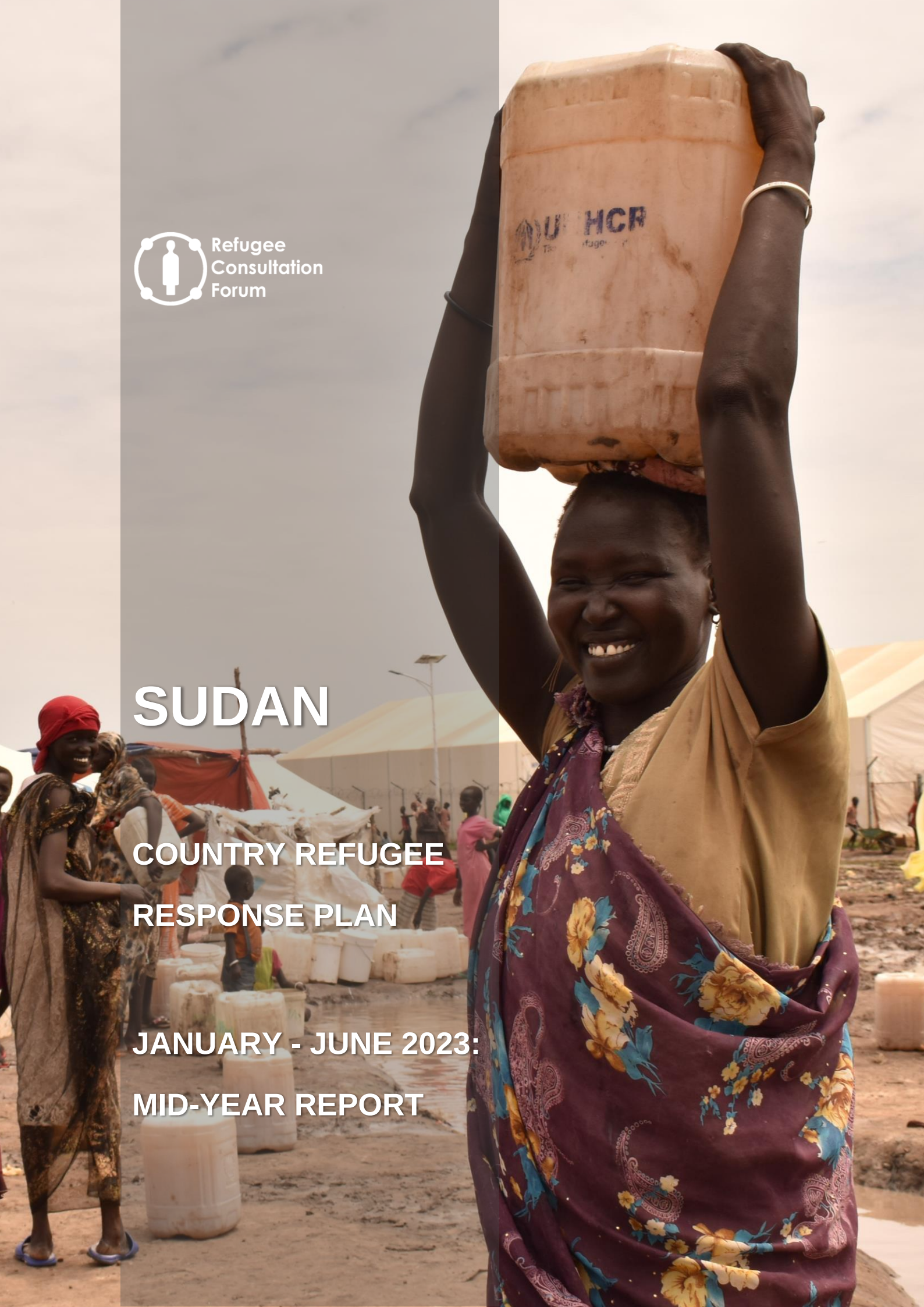

Refugee Consultation Forum

SUDAN

COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

JANUARY - JUNE 2023: MID-YEAR REPORT

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:
Water and sanitation gaps remain a central challenge in White Nile refugee camps, and the population has doubled in Um Sangour camp since the start of the conflict in April 2023.
© UNHCR/Isadora Zoni

This document and further information are available on the UNHCR data portal Sudan page. Please click on the following link https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/sdn or scan the QR code.

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At a Glance

Sudan Mid-Year Response

January – June 2023

1.04 M
Projected refugee population by end 2023

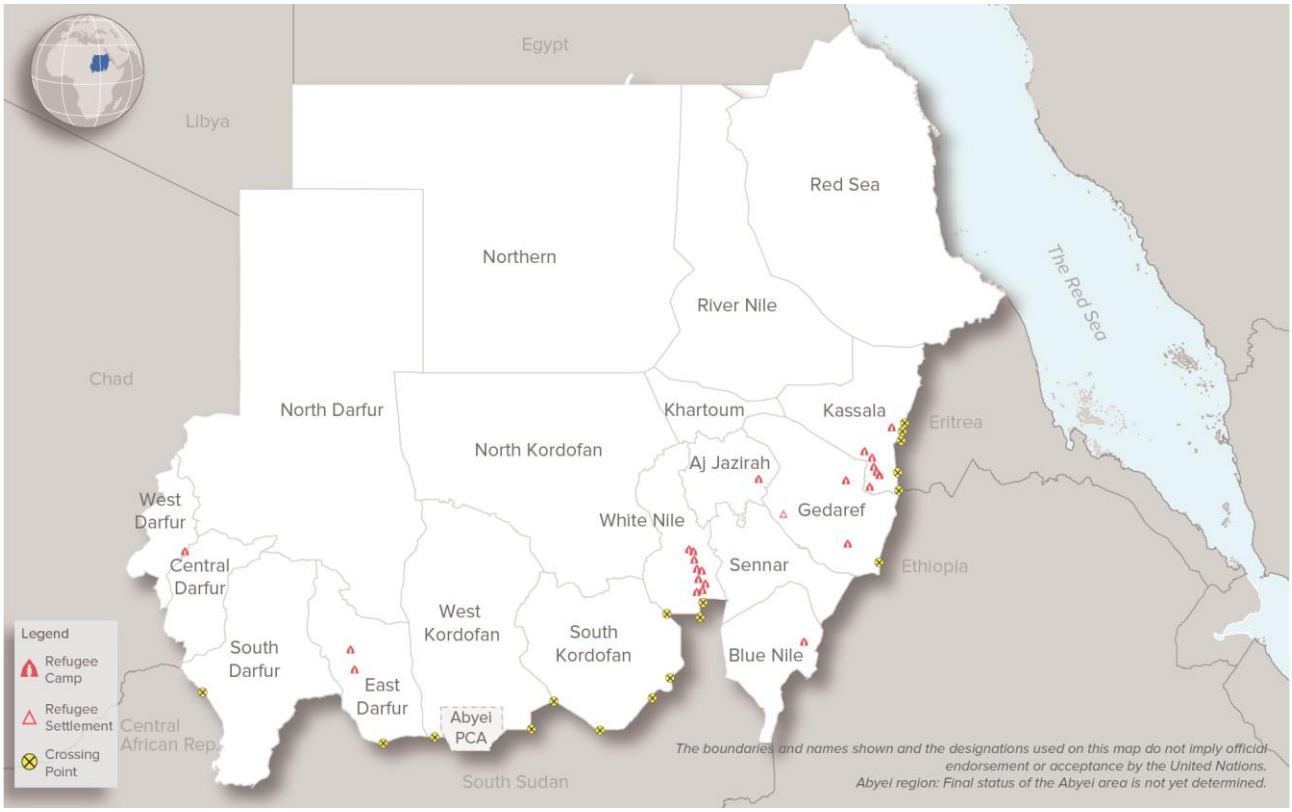
USD 570 M
Total financial requirements

41
Partners Involved

664,768
Refugees reached by end June 2023

91.3 M
Total financial contributions by end June 2023

28
Partners reporting response by end June 2023



UNHCR and partner Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) distribute shelter materials to refugees at El Radoum Camp in South Darfur. ©UNHCR/Behrooz Taleb

Country Overview

Executive Summary

Before the outbreak of conflict on 15 April 2023 Sudan hosted one of the largest refugee populations in Africa at approximately 1.1 million, and continues to do so in the now conflict-affected setting. A history of generous open-border policies combined with gaps in access to durable solutions has contributed to large numbers of refugees living in protracted displacement across Sudan, including in states of Khartoum, White Nile, Kassala, the Kordofans and Darfurs. Roughly 71 per cent of the refugee and asylum seeker population in Sudan is South Sudanese, however Eritreans, Ethiopians, Central African Republicans, Congolese, Syrians, Yemenis, and others have also long sought refuge in both rural and urban settings of Sudan.

On 15 April 2023, the conflict that erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) brought sweeping changes across Sudan's humanitarian landscape. Emerging humanitarian needs have proliferated across the country, while the volatile security context has in parallel hampered humanitarian access and response capacities. Breakdowns in government services and national infrastructure further challenge the delivery of response and exerts growing pressure on already limited resources. With the conflict largely affecting refugee hosting areas of Khartoum, Darfur and Kordofan states, secondary movements have been undertaken at large-scale by refugees fleeing hotspots to safer locations. Cross-border movements, including into third countries and returns under adverse conditions, have also been recorded.

The largest number of internal refugee movements has been observed as an outflow from Khartoum to White Nile, composed primarily of South Sudanese refugees at over 144,000. Other arrivals of mixed nationalities continue to also be recorded in Eastern and Southern corridors less affected by the conflict. A total of 180,939 secondary internal refugee movements are estimated to have occurred between 15 April and 30 June, contributing to mounting strains on available capacities in areas of arrival.

Already prior to the conflict, protracted caseloads often faced severe multi-sectoral needs due to critical gaps in access to basic services, livelihoods, and durable solutions. While a large portion of the refugee community in Sudan had sought refuge on the outskirts of the urban centre of Khartoum, other sizeable populations have lived in Kassala, Gedaref, Blue Nile, White Nile, the Kordofan and Darfur states. In the period of January to April, 27 partners were delivering multi-sectoral assistance to refugee communities across these states and in line with strategic guidance set out by the 2023 Country Refugee Response Plan (CRP), reaching 524,561 refugees. It should be noted that despite reaching 60 per cent of the initial 2023 target population in the first quarter alone, most of those assisted have not been reached with comprehensive and multi-sectoral assistance capable of providing long-term relief from acute humanitarian needs.

Following the outbreak of conflict in mid-April, CRP partners have worked to deliver critical life-saving assistance to refugees facing the effects of the conflict, including refugees fleeing the recent violence to safer locations and those remaining in less conflict-affected areas. Efforts to deliver aid to refugees remaining in hotspot areas are further being made. A collaborative revision of the 2023 Country Refugee Response Plan was pursued by partners to the Refugee Consultation Forum and published on 07 June, providing a strategic framework for the delivery of emergency and life-saving assistance to refugees within the current context. Partners are retaining presence on the ground in key locations to ensure uninterrupted access to critical services in accessible locations, as well as to enable quick scale-up as soon as security conditions allow, and with the objective of delivering assistance to 1,095,161 refugees in 2023.

South Sudanese refugees board a truck to flee Khartoum after outbreak of conflict. © UNHCR/Ibrahim Mohamed

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

The 2023 Country Refugee Response Plan (CRP), initially launched on 31 January 2023, was co-designed between 41 international and national partners, and the Sudan Commissioner for Refugees (COR), to provide a framework for delivery of critical protection and lifesaving multi-sectoral assistance to refugees in Sudan. The CRP launched an appeal for US$ 556 million to meet urgent needs, while further solidifying linkages with pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) prioritizing avenues for integration of refugees into national systems and to realize durable solutions. The CRP set out a prioritization framework to better enable targeted, effective, and efficient aid delivery with respect to limitations on financial resources, notably due to historic chronic underfunding of response in key refugee hosting locations and competing global humanitarian priorities.

The outbreak of conflict between the SAF and RSF on 15 April brought on pervasive challenges to the operationalization of response, exacerbated protection risks faced by refugees and asylum seekers, and set off a surge in humanitarian needs faced by those already living in displacement. To best meet needs of refugees and asylum seekers within this context, an addendum to the CRP was launched on 07 June prioritizing the delivery of urgent protection and critical life-saving assistance. The addendum reviewed the existing 2023 appeal for a new total of US$ 570 million for the full year.

It is to be noted that refugees and asylum seekers remaining in Sudan are acutely exposed to rising protection risks, most notably those that were residing in Khartoum, the Darfur and Kordofan states at the time of conflict outbreak. Critical breaks in essential services have left populations without access to food, health care, markets, livelihoods, protection assistance, water and sanitation facilities, and education services. Breaks in supply lines have caused dramatic price hikes in local markets combined with sharp decline in access to cash due to bank closures, further cutting off vulnerable communities from basic services. The quick escalation of conflict has caused widespread destruction to civilian infrastructure in hotspot areas, including hospitals and schools, while humanitarian agencies have witnessed losses of supplies and assets to looting and other forms of criminality. In tandem, the conflict has caused the loss of 1,133 lives by 30 June 2023 and 11,796 casualties, as reported by Ministry of Health. The real toll is however assumed to be much higher.

Internal secondary movements are increasingly undertaken by refugee populations capable of moving to seek safety, with highest numbers reported leaving Khartoum for White Nile. Population movements continue to extend across Sudan however, with new refugee arrivals from secondary internal movements reported in Kassala, Gedaref, South Kordofan, North Darfur, Aj Jazirah, North Kordofan, East Darfur, West Kordofan and Red Sea states. CRP partners are deeply concerned for the wellbeing of vulnerable refugees that are unable to move from conflict hotspot areas, often due to pre-existing vulnerabilities, including chronic illness, limited mobility, and insufficient resources, among others. Of further

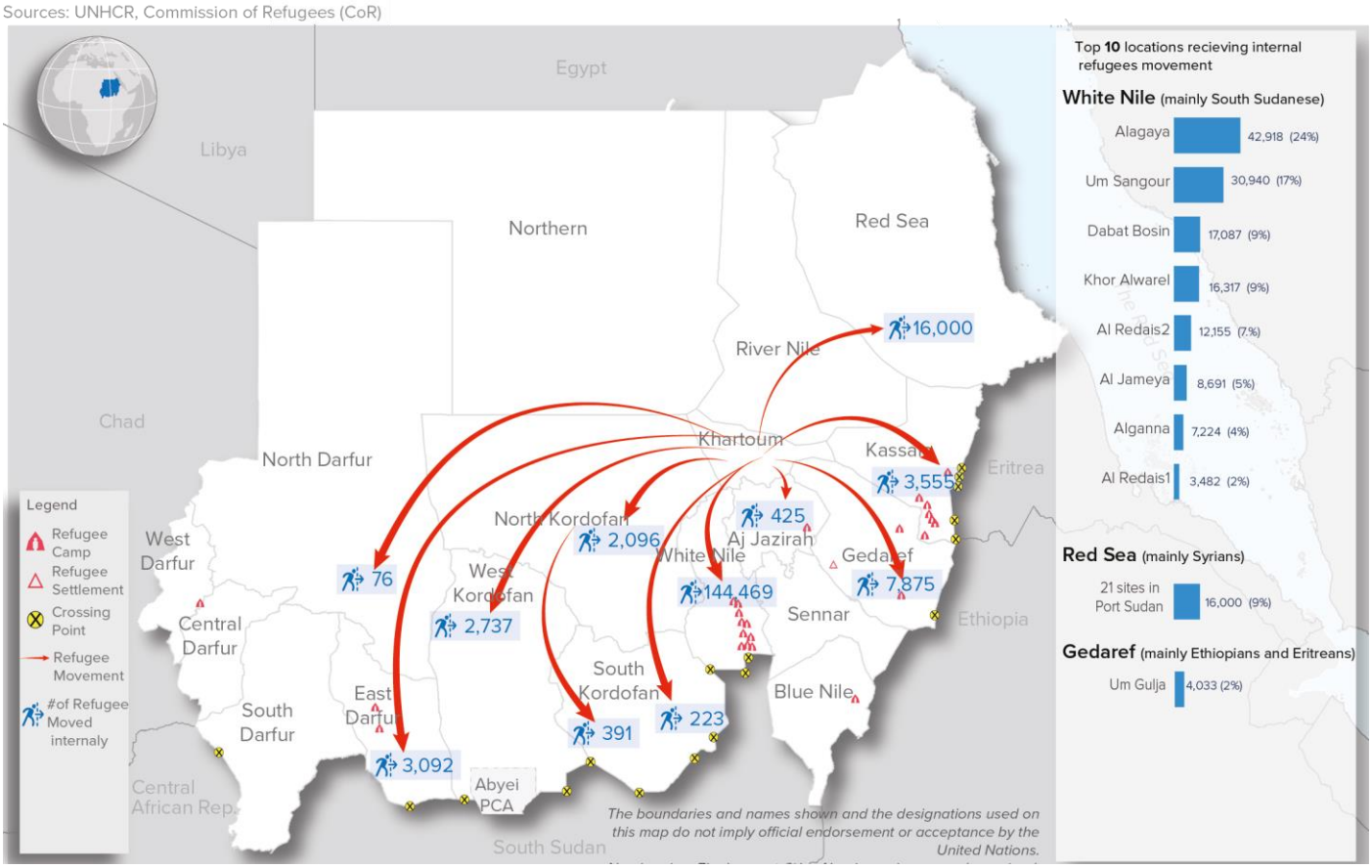
concern are growing reports of exposure to protection risks while in transit, including heightened risks of arbitrary arrest, detention, extortion, deportation, smuggling, trafficking, and conflict-related sexual violence. Alarms are particularly being raised by the humanitarian community regarding significant uptick in GBV incidences, including conflict-related sexual violence, and gaps in response capacities. Women, girls, and boys remain among the most vulnerable to all forms of protection risks, with unaccompanied and separated children particularly so.

In locations less affected by conflict and historically hosting refugee populations, notably White Nile, Gedaref and Kassala, resources are under increasing pressure to provide adequate services to growing refugee populations alongside host communities. At the end of June 2023 only 16 per cent of the 2023 CRP appeal has been funded, risking aggravated gaps and hindrances for responding agencies in meeting needs on the ground. UNHCR and partners continue to advocate for funding requisite for effective aid delivery with respect to recent upsurge in humanitarian needs.

By end June 2023, CRP partners are operational and continue to deliver critical services to refugee communities in Gedaref, Kassala, White Nile and Blue Nile States. Some services albeit at limited capacities are further continuing in East Darfur and Kordofan States. Suspension of programming has been most common in Khartoum and Darfur states, linked to critical gaps in humanitarian access fuelled by volatile security contexts. Shrinking humanitarian space due to administrative and bureaucratic impediments have further hampered access and capacities. However, it is to be noted that refugee response has been extended to Aj Jazira and Red Sea states following April events to meet needs of refugee arrivals in these locations. It is to be underscored also that partners have firmly retained presence across accessible areas with readiness to scale up response into new locations security and resource permitting.

Internal Refugee Movements 15 April – 30 June 2023

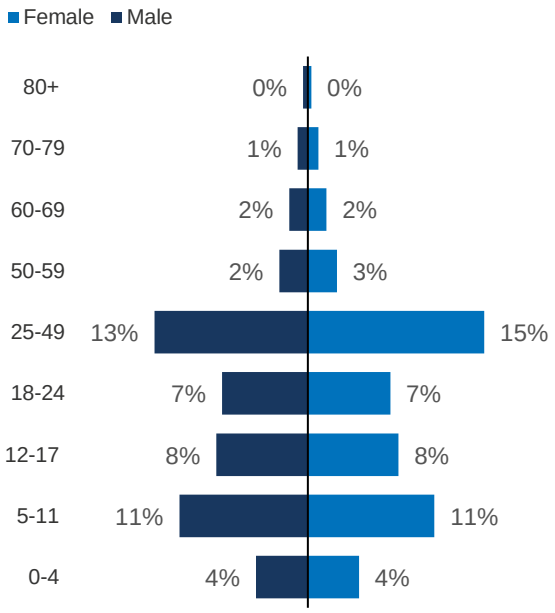
Sources: UNHCR, Commission of Refugees (CoR)



Population Planning Figures

Country	Current Population as of June 2023	Planned population by end of 2023[1]
South Sudan	678,443	706,720
Ethiopia	62,695	69,162
Eritrea	131,663	136,179
Syria	61,698	95,908
Central African Republic	19,663	24,125
Chad	936	4,503
Yemen	2,330	2,378
Other	5,992	5,356
Total	**963,410**	**1,044,331**

Age and gender breakdown of June 2023 refugee population data



15% of total 963k[2]

Persons with disabilities

50.7%

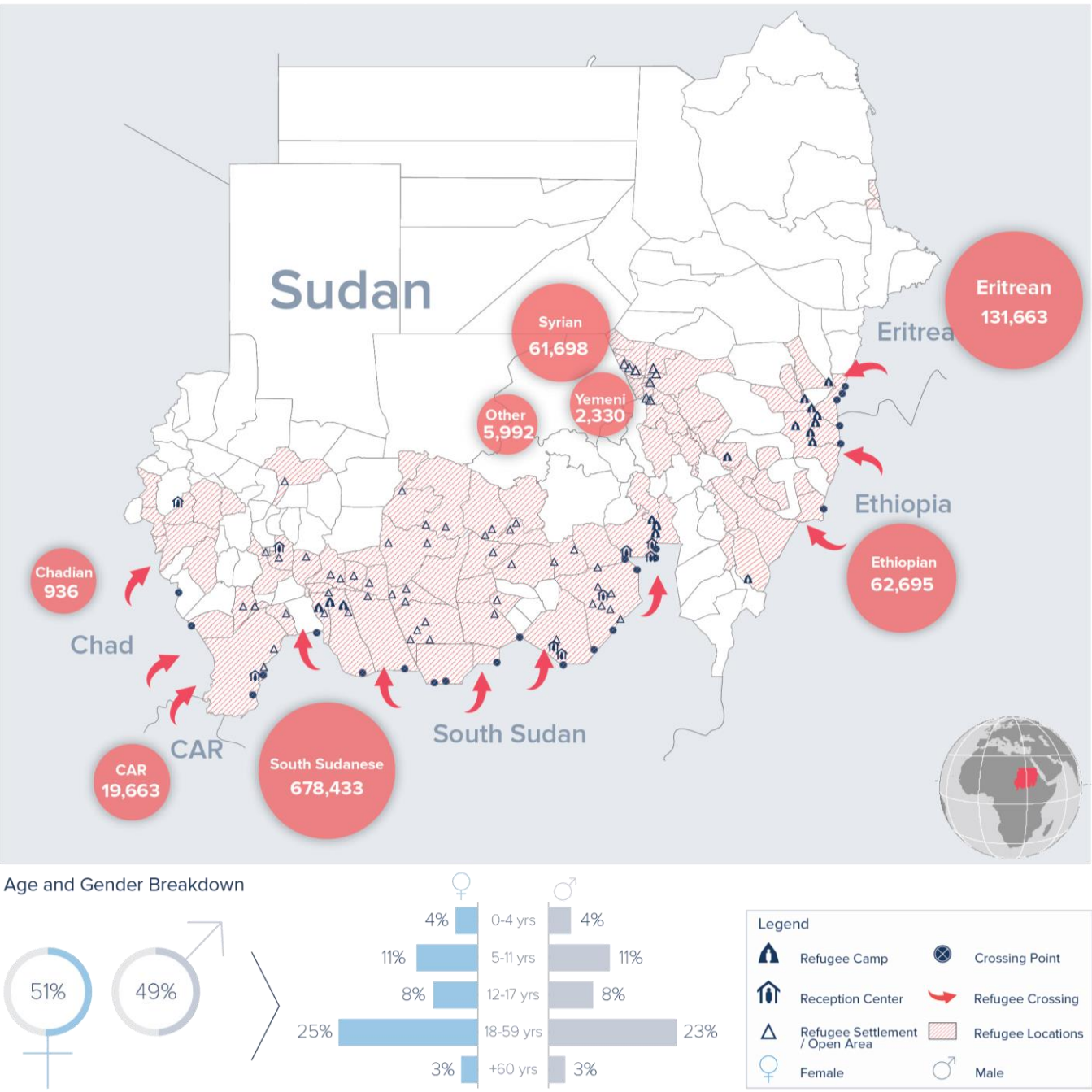
Women and girls

49.3%

Men and boys

[1] Planned population figures are subject to regular revision and are inherently linked to developments inside Sudan and neighboring states.
[2] Per cent of refugees with disabilities is an estimate based on the IASC Guidelines on the Inclusion of Persons with Disability in Humanitarian Action, 2019

Number of refugees in Sudan as of 30 June 2023:



Embroidery and coffeemat making session by adolescent girls in a Womens and Girls Safe Space, Gedaref State.
© Norwegian Church Aid

Part 2: Achievements - Country Protection and Solutions Strategy

The 2023 CRP in Sudan has been guided by pledges made by the Sudanese government during the 2019 Global Refugee Forum, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the five-year national strategy on solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees, Refugees and Host Communities. It has also been aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Sudan, the UNHCR Multi-Year Strategy (2023-2025), and the overall humanitarian response in Sudan outlined in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). In the operational context following 15 April 2023, the CRP has re-affirmed close ties to International Humanitarian Law, International Human Rights Law, and International Refugee Law to assure protection of civilians including refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons.

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Strengthen the protection environment for refugees and asylum-seekers

CRP partners have aimed to achieve refugees', asylum seekers', and stateless persons' ability in Sudan to enjoy their rights in line with national, regional, and international pledges, standards, and fair protection procedures, and will continue to work to ensure that international standards of protection are met, upheld, and applied.

SO2: Enable access to timely protection interventions and lifesaving assistance for refugees and host communities

The response has prioritized multi-sectoral life-saving assistance in refugee camps, camp-like settlements, and reception points. New arrivals with minimal belongings and in critical condition requiring urgent assistance across all sectors have also been prioritized for response. Partners have continued delivery of basic and essential services in camps and camp-like settlements hosting protracted refugee caseloads to ensure minimum international humanitarian standards are met and upheld, protecting the dignity and wellbeing of those living in displacement and their host communities.

SO3: Provide equitable access to basic services for refugees and strengthen opportunities for resilience and self-reliance while finding lasting solutions for refugees

At the outset of 2023, CRP partners set out an objective to continue working towards progressively achieving self-reliance of refugee and asylum seeker communities through increased socio-economic inclusion and access to multi-sectoral services to best meet needs and improve well-being. Further, partners aimed to improve conditions in areas of potential local integration and contribute to an enabling environment for solutions across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. In the post-April 15th context, this objective has been largely reoriented towards life-saving assistance. Funds limitations and life-threatening humanitarian needs have required review of response, reorienting interventions towards immediate relief programming.

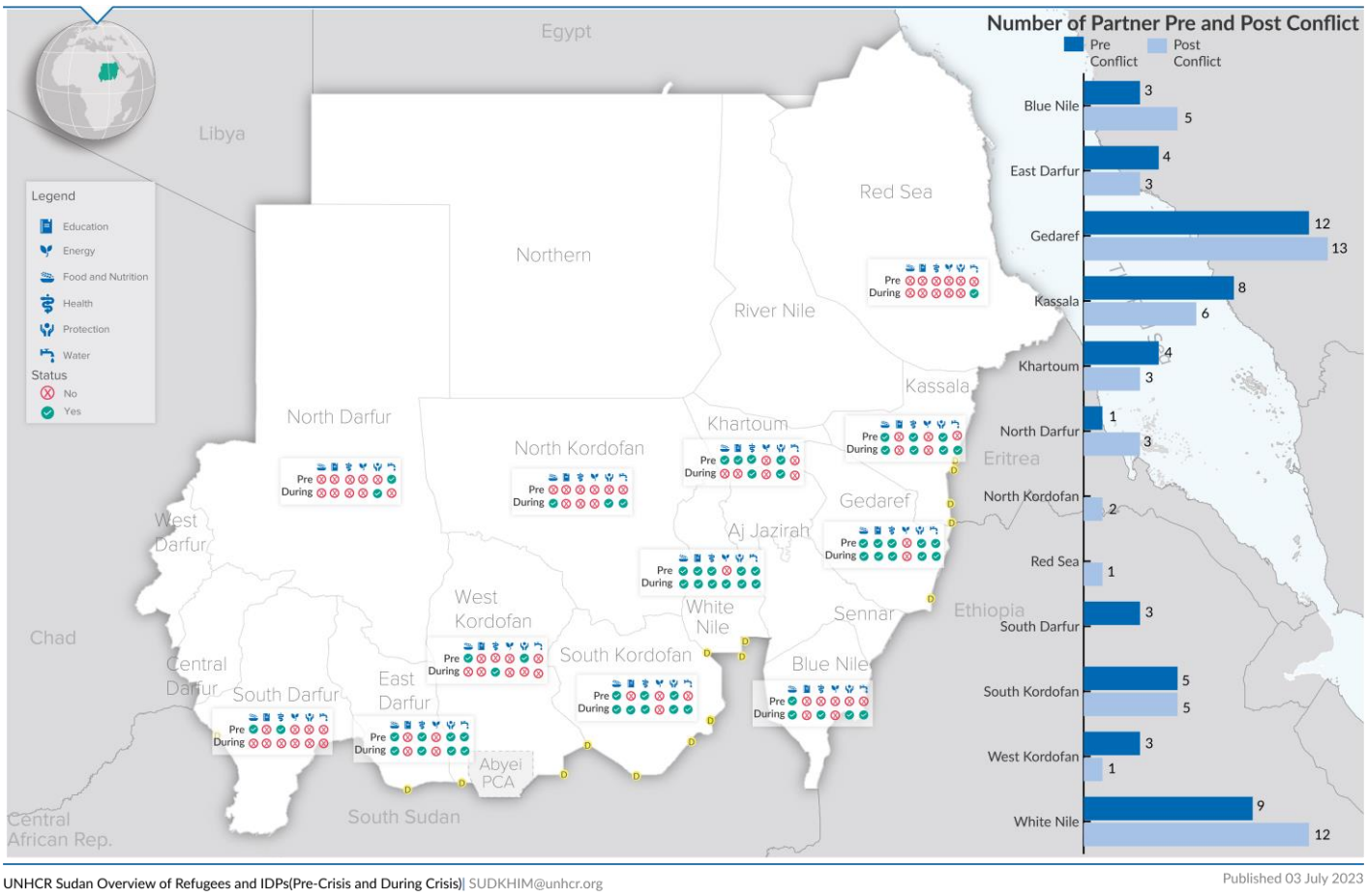
A Syrian refugee who used to work as a construction worker in Khartoum was seen in Wad Madani of Aj Jazira State after the conflict outbreak in April, heavily affecting Khartoum.
© NRC/Ahmed Omer

Overview of Response & Key Achievements

The CRP Mid-Year Report provides an account of aid delivered to refugee and asylum seeker population groups in Sudan in the first half of 2023, taking into consideration the sweeping changes brought on by the eruption of conflict on 15 April 2023. To ensure that the efforts delivered on the ground in the periods before and after 15 April 2023, the reporting on sector achievements are split into pre- and post-April 15th sub-sections.

Across the entirety of the reporting period, January through June 2023, 664,768 refugees have been reached with at least one form of assistance by 28 reporting CRP partners.

Partner Sectoral Coverage at State Level Pre and Post 15 April 2023[3]:



UNHCR Sudan Overview of Refugees and IDPs(Pre-Crisis and During Crisis)| SUDKHIM@unhcr.org

Published 03 July 2023

[3] Partner sectoral coverage at state level, pre- and post-April 15th is derived from CRP partner RCF 5W reporting. Gaps in reporting and shifts in reporting trends may impact mapping of sectoral coverage and outcomes of comparative analysis across the two time periods.

Response & Key Achievements: 01 January – 14 April 2023

In the period of 01 January to 14 April 2023, **CRP partners delivered multi-sectoral assistance to 524,561 refugees and asylum seekers across ten refugee hosting states of Sudan**, providing much needed humanitarian aid to those in new and protracted displacement. The assistance was delivered by 26 partners, including UN Agencies, International NGOs, and National NGOs within the strategic framework provided by the CRP.

To realize a strengthened protection environment for refugees and asylum seekers **UNHCR and COR prioritized continued registration of refugees for improved access to basic services, with 25,628 refugees registered**. Community-based protection approaches were at the forefront of the response framework to improve access to protection services, notably in rural and hard to reach locations, as well as in areas suffering from chronic underfunding and resource gaps.

For improved access to multi-sectoral and life-saving assistance, CRP partners continued delivery of basic services across refugee hosting locations of Sudan and in line with prioritized response as set out for 2023. United Nation's World Food Program (WFP) remained the largest food aid provider, and working together with international and national partners, **delivered at least one full food ration to 419,535 refugees in this period,** via cash or in-kind modality. To promote positive health and nutrition outcomes, **CRP partners conducted 151,188 outpatient health consultations, 3,497 admissions for inpatient treatment were made, and 3,201 refugee children under-5 benefitted from treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).** Linked to positive health and nutrition outcomes, CRP partners ensured access to adequate and safe water sources as well as hygiene facilities. **All refugee camps benefitted from water provision services, and 552 refugees with specific needs (PSNs) benefitted from installation of shared and non-shared household latrines** in the first three-and-a-half months of 2023. To promote physical protection and wellbeing, **802 refugee households benefitted from some form of shelter assistance.**

CRP partners prioritized continued delivery of livelihoods support despite funding shortcomings for the 2023 response plan. This prioritization was retained in the 2023 plan following a partner consultative process in 2022, recognizing protection, livelihoods, and empowerment as precursors to self-reliance, integration, and solutions. **1,053 refugees benefitted from agricultural inputs, 891 youth were supported, and 958 received small business support** including technical vocation and training opportunities in the initial period of 2023.

Response & Key Achievements: 15 April – 30 June 2023

In the aftermath of the conflict outbreak on 15 April, partners have collaboratively reviewed the 2023 CRP, providing a revised strategic framework to guide the delivery of critical protection and life-saving response for the remainder of the year. While partners have lost access to large portions of the most conflict-affected territories, assistance has been uninterrupted where security allows, and advocacy at the highest levels calling on all parties to the conflict to ensure protection of civilians and establish safe humanitarian corridors continue.

Protection is at the core of the response targeting refugees in the new operational landscape. Registration of new arrivals for improved access to services is one key priority, with **96,948 refugees registered in the period following 15 April, including via individual and group registration mechanisms.** In response to acute rise in protection risks faced by refugees, **protection services have continued in Eastern and Southern corridors of Sudan, have been expanded to new areas of arrivals, and are extended via remote means to the extent possible to inaccessible areas.** Key activities include protection monitoring, family tracing and reunification, individual case management for child protection cases as well as individual case management for survivors of GBV, and MHPSS.

As the breakdown in national infrastructure and government services has further contributed to escalation of life-threatening humanitarian needs, life-saving interventions have spearheaded the response. **A total of 532,567 refugees**

have been reached with at least one form of assistance in the period of 15 April to 30 June, including 440,159 refugees receiving at least one full food ration. Health services have continuously been delivered, accessible also to vulnerable host community members, with **108,451 health consultations delivered and 5,634 admissions for inpatient treatment made.** Water services continue to be supported by partners in accessible locations, and by pre-existing WASH committees in hard-to-reach areas. **Throughout the conflict, water supply systems have remained 100 per cent functional in Gedaref, Kassala, Blue Nile and White Nile states, and continued to provide water to refugee populations in Khartoum, Kordofan and Darfur states if at reduced capacity**. Adequate shelter is vital to retain integrity of physical protection for vulnerable groups, notably crisis and displacement affected populations. **CRP partners have delivered some form of shelter assistance to 10,233 refugee households since April 15th.**

The collapse of Sudanese national infrastructure and government services diminished opportunities for integration of refugees into national systems, while the devastation of Sudan's economy has led to the rise of new challenges in fostering economic empowerment among those living in displacement. In tandem, the rapidly growing life-threatening humanitarian needs require an immediate and unhindered response. **Life-saving assistance has thereby been prioritized for the remainder of 2023, with small-scale resilience activities continuing only in pockets of less conflict-affected areas in the near-term. In Gedaref, the continuation of resilience and empowerment activities have supported 234 Ethiopian refugee youth, while a further 75 refugees were provided with agricultural inputs.**

WFP Emergency Programme Officer, monitoring the WFP food distributions in Tuneybah Camp, Gedaref State, underway to support around 22,000 Tigrayan refugees who fled to Sudan late 2020 when conflict broke out in Tigray, Ethiopia.
May 2023. © WFP/Photolibrary

Amid renewed influx of South Sudanese refugees in White Nile camps following outbreak of conflict in Sudan, water bladders are deployed in the camps but still unable to meet the growing needs on the ground.
© UNHCR/Isadora Zoni

Sectoral Responses

PROTECTION

Pre-April 15th

Protection response has remained at the heart of RCF partners' response, with the objective of strengthening the protective environment for refugees in Sudan. Registration has been prioritized by UNHCR and COR to improve refugees' access to basic services and integration into national systems where possible, with 25,628 refugees registered in the period of January to 15 April 2023. Partners have delivered general protection awareness campaigns in East Darfur and Gedaref states, as well as legal counselling assistance to 579 refugees in East Darfur, Khartoum, West Kordofan and White Nile states.

Protection response was largely aligned with community-based approaches to extend reach, notably in areas affected by resource gaps. Community-based protection structures were supported, including by strengthening structures established in prior years to improve case identification, access to information and services for community members. Through community-based approaches community members have been directly engaged in activity implementation, including on topics of women and youth engagement, peace building, and more. 122 community-based structures with 2,341 participants were supported in areas of Khartoum, Blue Nile, White Nile, Kassala, Central Darfur, and Kordofan states.

Post-April 15th

The protection environment facing refugees has significantly deteriorated in the post-April 15th context with a sharp rise in acute protection risks. RCF partners have continued to deliver protection response in accessible locations, however, remain severely concerned for the wellbeing of refugees that remain trapped in conflict areas without access to basic services. Advocacy at the highest levels continue for parties to the conflict to ensure adherence to obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law, including protection of civilians and to secure humanitarian corridors.

Registration and verification activities have continued to ensure access to basic services by refugees, with 96,948 refugees registered after the conflict outbreak via both individual (2,773) and group registration (94,175) mechanisms. Elevated registration numbers following conflict outbreak is linked to refugee and asylum seeker internal movements

out of conflict areas, with approximately 80% not previously registered in areas of habitual residences – most commonly Khartoum.

Legal counselling and assistance continued by partners to the extent possible despite challenges faced by breakdown in national judicial systems, with 209 refugees assisted. General protection awareness raising campaigns and trainings on general protection have been provided by partners in Gedaref, East Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. While community-based protection structures continue to be supported, the most heavily conflict-affected areas of Khartoum, Darfur and Kordofan states have seen CBPNs partially or fully dismantled with many members fleeing the areas. In areas less affected, CBPNs continue to function, with members receiving training and capacity building, and efforts are being made to engage refugees recently self-relocated from conflict zones. Hotlines have been established to enable refugees to access information on services available in their areas, and remote protection monitoring is ongoing in areas out of reach for direct implementation due to insecurity.

Sub-Sector: Child Protection

Pre-April 15th

Partners delivered child protection response across 11 refugee hosting states of Sudan in the period of 01 January to 15 April, including in Central, East, North and South Darfur, South and West Kordofan, Blue and White Nile, Khartoum, Gedaref and Kassala. In this period, 477 refugee boys and girls received individual case management, and 621 refugee children were identified as unaccompanied or separated minors (UASCs), 119 children with disabilities were reached with direct services to improve their care and wellbeing, and 372 women, men, boys, and girls of community-based child protection structures received CP training.

Post-April 15th

Child Protection response is critical in the conflict-setting to mitigate and respond to acute risks, including but not limited to risks of trafficking, recruitment by armed groups, exploitation, and family separation. There has been a significant rise in unaccompanied and separated minors (UASCs) after April 15th, including separations during flight from conflict hotspots, compounded by gaps in family tracing and reunification services in insecure areas, partner capacities and available resources. 6,551 unaccompanied and separated refugee children have been identified, with the majority in White Nile State. 183 UASCs have received appropriate interim or long-term alternative care, and 476 refugee children have received individual case management.

Sub-sector: GBV

Pre-April 15th

Partners delivered GBV response across 11 refugee hosting states in the period of January to April, including Central, East, North and South Darfur, Blue and White Nile, South and West Kordofan, Khartoum, Gedaref and Kassala. In this period, 201 survivors of GBV were identified and appropriate support was provided to 165 GBV survivors. Campaigns to raise awareness on GBV were conducted in Blue and White Nile, Central and East Darfur, Gedaref, West Kordofan and Kassala states, with trainings on GBV topics conducted across states of Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, Cental Darfur, Blue Nile, South and West Kordofan states.

Post April 15th

A sharp rise in GBV and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) has been reported following the outbreak of conflict, with response severely hampered by lack of access to hotspot areas leading to gaps in lifesaving GBV services for survivors. RCF partners have prioritized GBV prevention and risk mitigation measures in accessible areas, including

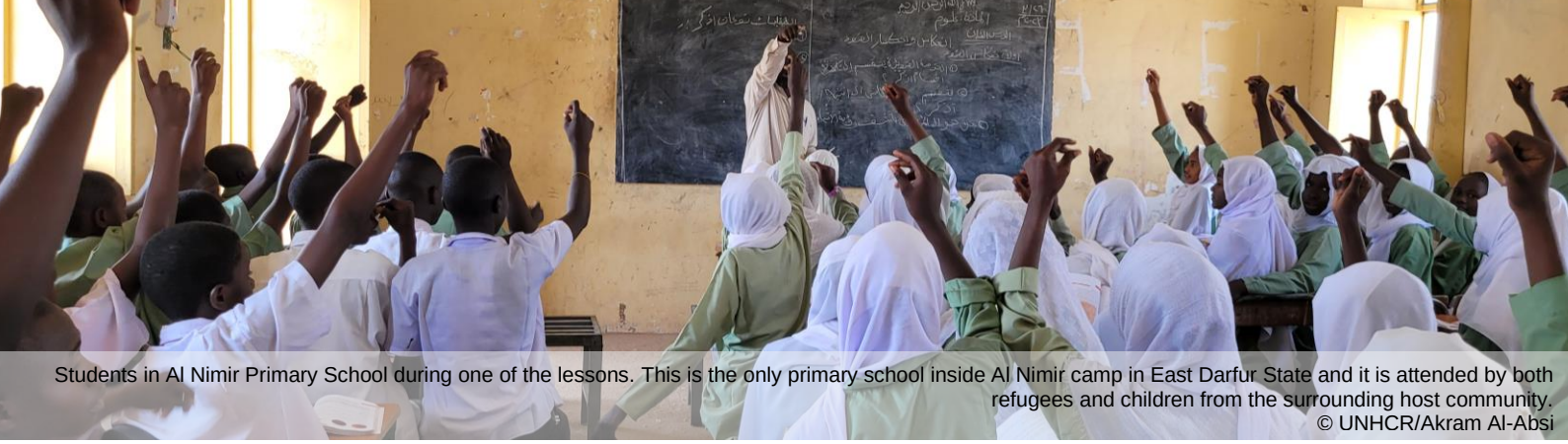
increasing engagement with men in accountable practices (EMAP), as well as strengthening of referral mechanisms for improved case management and provision of specialized support for survivors. Partners have also continued engagement with community-based protection networks to strengthen capacities and to support information dissemination to wider communities. In the delivery of response, 76 survivors have been provided with appropriate support, 66 campaigns to promote awareness on GBV have been conducted, and 1,840 persons have been trained on GBV topics.

HIGHLIGHT: Mental Health & Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

In the pre-conflict setting, MHPSS was largely unable to meet demands, with WHO reporting less than 1 psychiatrist for every 1 million persons in Sudan, 2 psychiatric hospitals in Khartoum, and 17 outpatient mental health facilities across the country to serve the 40 million population. Critical gaps in national service provision had also left refugee and asylum seeker populations cut off from MHPSS in urban centers, while in camp and settlement settings chronic underfunding for the service has affected coverage and reach. CRP partners have attempted to fill this gap, however only 145 refugees were reached with MHPSS in the period of 01 January to 14 April 2023.

Following the outbreak of the conflict, MHPSS needs have dramatically escalated due to high exposure to traumatic events and in tandem with the proliferation of overall humanitarian needs. While the number of persons in urgent need of MHPSS has grown, many of the few specialized and trained MHPSS professionals have also been displaced, posing new hurdles in reaching those in need and signalling a serious need for investment in MHPSS specialized personnel. Despite barriers, CRP partners have responded to the psychological distress and other psychological implications brought on by the conflict through the delivery of MHPSS services in accessible areas. 5,132 refugees in Gedaref and North Darfur states benefitted from MHPSS in the period of 15 April to 01 January.

Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (EMAP) facilitators training NCA community volunteers who will further facilitate sessions in Tunaydbah and Um Rakuba Camps, Gedaref State. March 2023.
© Norwegian Church Aid



Students in Al Nimir Primary School during one of the lessons. This is the only primary school inside Al Nimir camp in East Darfur State and it is attended by both refugees and children from the surrounding host community.
© UNHCR/Akram Al-Absi

EDUCATION

Pre-April 15th

CRP partners continued provision of education services to refugee children of all nationalities alongside host communities, with the objective of refugee inclusion within national education systems and in line with objectives set forth in the Djibouti Declaration.

Within the period of 01 January to 14 April 2023, 67,987 refugee students (35,508 boys and 32,479 girls) were enrolled in primary schools and 5,846 refugee students (3,386 boys and 2,460 girls) were enrolled in secondary schools through the support of CRP partners. Additionally, 450 male and 370 female students were enrolled in the Alternative Learning Program (ALP) centres catering for over-age learners.

Schools received support ranging from rehabilitation works to provision of school uniforms and supplies. In Khartoum and with support from COR, cash for education programming targeting students in primary and secondary schools continued. Under this programme, UNHCR CBI unit managed to provide “cash for education” support for 1,242 boys and 1,173 girls in primary schools, and 44 boys and 58 girls in secondary schools. 896 (715 male and 181 female) teachers were also supported with monthly incentives to ensure continuity of schools in both in-camp and out-of-camp settings, 603 primary and secondary teachers were also supported with teacher kits. University and diploma students under a tertiary program also received registration and monthly allowances to enable them to continue their courses. 241 students were supported under this program.

UNHCR in full coordination with the Federal Ministry of Education organized a workshop for East Sudan states (Kassala, Gedaref, Blue Nile, Aj Jazira and Red Sea) to reactivate the Sudan commitments outlined in the IGAD/Djibouti Declaration and with a focus on inclusion of refugees into the national education system. This was to be the first of a series of workshops covering the whole country and part of an evaluation commissioned to analyze differences between IGAD countries’ progress against the 2017 commitment to provide quality education for all refugee, returnee, and host community members, as well as to develop recommendations and support the way forward.

Post April 15th

Forced movements undertaken by all civilians in the face of the ongoing conflict in Sudan has had yielding impact on education programmes across the country. Despite the war however, Eastern and Southern corridors of Sudan were able to complete the primary education school year programmes for refugee students, including in Kassala, Gedaref, Blue Nile, White Nile, and Aj Jazeera. With the shifting of some exam timetables to allow inclusion of displaced populations, primary six state-level examinations were conducted in these states.

In Kassala 2,391 refugee students (1,112 boys, 1,279 girls) successfully completed grade six state-level exams, in Aj Jazeera 35 students (22 boys and 13 girls), including refugee children that fled the conflict in Khartoum. In White Nile, 3,591 refugee children (1,998 boys and 1,593 girls) were supported with exam fees and successfully completed the grade six state-level exams, including 400 refugee children that fled the conflict in Khartoum. According to White Nile state authorities, the in-camp refugee grade six state-level exam passing rate was at 86.9 per cent.

Ali Khalafalla, WFP Emergency Programme Officer, monitoring the WFP food distributions in Tuneybah camp, Gedaref State, underway to support around 22,000 Tigrayan refugees who fled to Sudan in Late 2020 when conflict broke out in Tigray, Ethiopia.
© WFP/Photolibrary

FOOD SECURITY

Pre-April 15th

Food security for refugee communities in Sudan is largely reliant on humanitarian intervention due to barriers in accessing opportunities for socio-economic inclusion. This is particularly true in rural areas where refugees are living in camp and settlement settings, and where encampment policies are enforced. The United Nation's World Food Programme has remained the largest provider of food assistance for refugee communities in Sudan in 2023, working closely with International NGOs and National NGOs to deliver food rations. 419,535 refugees benefitted from at least one full food ration in the first quarter of the year, with activities targeting both new arrivals and protracted caseloads.

Post April 15th

Conflict-affected refugee communities continue to be reliant on food assistance, particularly in the face of Sudan's collapsing economy and dwindling access to livelihoods for all population groups. Food assistance has continued in those locations where access to refugee camps and settlements has been possible, notably in Eastern and Southern corridors of Sudan. Food rations have further been delivered in North and South Kordofan, as well as East Darfur. A total of 440,159 refugees have received food assistance post-April 15th.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

Pre-April 15th

To promote positive Health and Nutrition outcomes for refugees, RCF partners delivered healthcare services for refugee communities, extending health services also to surrounding host communities. To promote integration of refugees into national healthcare systems, advocacy led by Health and Nutrition partners ensured refugee inclusion in nationally funded health programmes, notably for TB and HIV. Through healthcare centres established in refugee communities,

151,188 outpatient consultations were provided, 3,497 inpatient admissions were made, and 8,208 antenatal care visits were conducted.

Active tertiary care referral mechanisms were established and maintained to enable refugees across Sudan to access care services in line with healthcare needs, with 274 cases referred for specialized treatment between levels of care and across Sudan. Nyala, South Darfur, was identified as a hub to receive tertiary care referrals for refugees across Darfur states.

To combat malnutrition rates, 3,201 children under-5 received treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and 10,988 children received micronutrient supplements.

Post April 15th

The war in Sudan has decimated the national healthcare system, with approximately two thirds of health care facilities out of service in conflict affected areas and 46 attacks on health care verified by WHO by 20 June 2023. In this context, partners continue to deliver healthcare services in accessible areas, closely coordinating with all stakeholders to expand reach of care to the extent possible.

Despite the challenges faced on the ground, 108,451 outpatient consultations have been conducted, 5,634 admissions to receive inpatient care have been made, and 333 referrals for specialized treatment have been carried out.

Malnutrition rates have grown of increasing concern, most notably in refugee camps in White Nile State where emergency levels of malnutrition were identified already pre-conflict by UNHCR via the 2022 Standard Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS). Partners have continued to deliver nutrition programming across accessible refugee-hosting areas of Sudan, including treatment for MAM and SAM among children under-5 and for pregnant and lactating women, alongside delivery of nutritional supplements. 32,427 refugee children have benefitted from vitamin A supplements, 353 PLW have received treatment for MAM, and 994 children under-5 have received inpatient treatment for SAM.

UNHCR field team and health partner Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) monitor worsening health situation in Um Sangour and Al Alagaya refugee camps in White Nile State.
© UNHCR/Isadora Zoni

Taekwondo class in session in Womens and Girls Safe Space, Gedaref State.
© Norwegian Church Aid

LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)

Pre-April 15th

CRP partners continued to support the inherent links between livelihoods, resilience, and durable solutions for refugee communities to the extent possible in quarter one of 2023 despite funding limitations. Livelihoods support has remained a priority as set out by the 2023 CRP through partner consultations, recognizing inherent links between socio-economic inclusion, self-reliance, well-being, and household-level purchasing power that translates into access to services.

UNHCR continued to lead advocacy efforts to improve access to formal markets for refugees, while CRP partners delivered direct support for improved economic inclusion opportunities, including support for small business entrepreneurship and vocational training, agricultural inputs for farming, and youth engagement. Four partners supported refugee livelihoods, primarily in Kassala and Gedaref, with 1,053 refugees receiving agricultural inputs, 958 receiving business entrepreneurship support including technical vocational training, and 891 youth supported.

Post-April 15th

Following the outbreak of conflict on 15 April 2023, RCF partners reviewed the 2023 CRP to redefine priorities in line with contextual changes and emerging critical needs. The surge in immediate and urgent needs has resulted in re-orientation of resilience interventions to focus on life-saving activities. Moreover, the collapse of national infrastructure including economic breakdown, has presented new challenges to meaningful livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion interventions. As such, in the period of 15 April to 30 June, few livelihoods and resilience activities were reported by partners. The bulk of livelihoods activities that have continued have done so in areas less affected by the conflict outbreak, notably in the East, with 234 refugee youth supported in Gedaref, and an additional 75 refugees provided with agricultural inputs.

SHELTER AND NFIS

Pre-April 15th

Before 15 April, 70,335 refugees have been reached across 8 states – Gedaref, Kassala, White Nile, Khartoum, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and North Kordofan, with 13,833 NFI kits, 382 tents, 193 emergency shelter kits, 172 durable shelters (Tukuls) while 55 households have received construction materials for shelter upgrade.

Post April 15th

After 15 April, CRP partners have delivered shelter assistance prioritizing those affected by the conflict to preserve physical protection. 126,560 refugees have been supported across 6 states – White Nile, Gedaref, East Darfur, Kassala, North Darfur and Blue Nile, with 21,063 NFI kits, 5,697 emergency shelter kits, 3,200 cash grants for shelter, 1,336 tents and 30 communal shelters. Additionally, 6 camps in White Nile and neighbouring communities benefited from construction of embankments for flood mitigation, while 4 camps in Gedaref are undergoing desilting of the drains for flood preparedness, as well as prepositioning of excavators to facilitate a rapid response in case of flood emergencies.

WASH

Pre-April 15th

RCF partners implemented WASH services across refugee camps and settlements prior to 15 April across eight states via direct implementation and through water management committees in areas suffering from underfunding. 216,132 refugees were reached with soap distributions conducted by partners to promote hygiene, more than 216,132 individuals were reached with hygiene messaging via home visits, and 54,292 refugees were reached through hygiene campaigns conducted in communal set ups. 57,740 refugee women and girls of reproductive age received soap and menstrual hygiene kits.

For improved access to adequate sanitation facilities, 92 shared and non-shared latrines, and eight shower units, were constructed for persons with specific needs (PSNs), benefitting 552 individuals. To support water supply systems and access to adequate and safe water, nine new water yards were constructed, five water pumping systems were solarized, and more than 65 water supply systems were maintained and operated across all refugee camps. More than 8,000 refugees were reached through water trucking, and 250 individuals were provided with vouchers for water in Kordofan states.

Post April 15th

In the post-April 15 setting, RCF partners have continued delivery of WASH services to vulnerable refugee populations. Water supply systems have remained 100 per cent functional in Gedaref, Kassala, Blue Nile and White Nile states, and continued to provide water to refugee populations in Khartoum, Kordofan and Darfur states at reduced capacities through support from WASH committees. On average, 14 litres per person per day is provided across refugee hosting locations of Sudan via water supply systems. 46 water supply systems were maintained and complimented with water trucking where most needed, with vouchers for water programming implemented in Kadugli.

112,341 refugees were reached with soap distributions, and 152,038 received hygiene promotion messages through home visits and campaigns. 64,306 women and girls of reproductive age benefitted from soap and menstrual hygiene kits distributions. For improved access to sanitation facilities, 300 latrine units were constructed, 100 latrine units were rehabilitated, and 200 latrines were desludged.

Ethiopian refugees and members of the host community in Um Rakuba Camp, Gedaref State, are trained in Regenerative Design where they learn to grow food in a cost effective and environmentally friendly way.
May 2023 © NRC/Ahmed Omer

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Pre-April 15th

Energy and Environment activities were continued into 2023 despite funding limitations due to significant potential to support social cohesion and contribute towards sustainable interventions. The government counterpart Forests National Corporation (FNC) produced 2,300 energy efficient stoves, distributing 800 to target households in White Nile State and 1,100 in East Darfur State. Approximately 16,000 litres of ethanol fuel were distributed to the 800 households in White Nile. The program in White Nile targeted 600 refugee households and 200 host community households. In Gedaref, 235 households received LPG gas, with recipients receiving training on use of LPG cookers and gas, and on safety measures.

Over 36,000 tree seedlings were grown in White Nile and 20,000 in Gedaref to promote reforestation initiatives. Further, one youth centre and one women's centre were solarized by UNHCR in Kadugli, reducing reliance on fuel for electricity.

Post April 15th

Following the conflict outbreak, energy and environment interventions have been continued where feasible. FNC distributed 10,000 tree seedlings to western camps in White Nile State and facilitated eight training sessions to tree seedling beneficiaries. In Gedaref, 5,000 tree seedlings were distributed to refugees and 15,000 to host communities, with relevant training provided to beneficiary groups.

To ensure access to cooking fuel, mesquite charcoal was distributed to 1,924 beneficiary households in Babikri Camp and to 5,368 households in Tunaydbah Camp, Gedaref State.

14,505 refugees were reached with solar torches, promoting also safer movements after dark in unlit communal spaces.

A South Sudanese refugee participating in class in Al Nimir Camp in East Darfur State.
© UNHCR/Akram Al-Absi

Gaps and Challenges

The deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in Sudan pose new challenges for responders. Breakdown in national infrastructure, including banking systems and telecommunications networks, compounded by rising criminality and security threats, have had grave implications on the effective, efficient, and timely delivery of aid. RCF partners continue to provide life-saving services where the context allows and are collaborating closely with other national coordination forums to support response, and to identify and implement mitigation measures. Key challenges that continue to affect humanitarian response targeting refugees and requiring continued mitigation strategies and high-level advocacy for solutions are outlined below.

- **Protection:** Partners are unable to deliver protection services in heavily conflict-affected areas. There are increasing reports of smuggling and trafficking, as well as recruitment by armed groups targeting both refugees and children. Rapidly rising numbers of unaccompanied and separated children are complicated by gaps in family tracing and reunification services, notably due to limited operational capacities in insecure areas, as well as insufficient resources. There are shortages in stocks of specialized medical care supplies, including post-exposure prophylaxis for sexual violence survivors, heightening risks for HIV infections and unwanted pregnancies – of acute concern in a context increasingly characterized by high rates of conflict-related sexual violence. Citizens trapped in conflict-affected areas, including refugees and asylum seekers, also highlight crucial gaps in protection of civilians and safe humanitarian corridors.

- **Education:** State-level examinations were not conducted in the more conflict-affected states, including Khartoum, Kordofans and Darfur states, and secondary level examinations did not occur country-wide. There is a critical funding shortage across the education sector, reducing capacities to respond. With disruptions in national education services, opportunities for integration of refugee students into national systems are diminished. Breaks in cashflows and bank closures have affected payments for teachers, while students forced to undertake secondary movements out of conflict hotspot areas need an MHPSS integrated approach to education in emergencies services.

- **Health & Nutrition:** Shortages in medical equipment and pharmaceutical supplies hamper response, compounded by bureaucratic impediments affecting imports. Looting of prepositioned stocks has further depleted supply availability. Conflict areas remain critically difficult to access, leaving thousands of refugees beyond the reach of healthcare, while shortages of fuel pose dangerous risks to electricity flows in healthcare facilities. Disruptions in cashflow following bank shutdowns have further affected ability to pay staff and health workers.

- **Shelter/NFI:** Widespread looting has resulted in substantial losses of NFI kits, tents, and shelter materials. In response, cluster partners have turned to airlifting supplies to Sudan and importing items via sea as well as via

road from Egypt, Chad and Ethiopia. While some partners have managed to secure customs clearance waivers, for others, this bureaucratic process continues to delay supply inflow. The functionality of local markets is decreasing as supply chains are disrupted, driving inflation which further pushes growth in operational costs.

- **WASH:** Steep rise in operational costs, growing inflation rates, breaks in national supply chains, and crippling security and bureaucratic impediments to transportation of humanitarian stocks challenge the delivery of WASH services. Delays in international procurement and complicated customs clearance processes further complicate effective delivery of WASH assistance. WASH partners also report increased tensions between host and refugee communities within a context where needs are rapidly outgrowing available resources. Facing the oncoming rainy season, access is anticipated to be increasingly hampered due to floods and storm damage, while locations with inadequate sanitation facilities leave communities highly susceptible to vector borne disease outbreaks.

- **Cross-Cutting:** Shrinking humanitarian spaces incur restrictions on the delivery of assistance. In the context of Sudan's conflict, international partners continue to be largely affected by bureaucratic and administrative barriers regarding visa issuance processes, blocking the deployment of emergency response personnel. The loss of partner offices, looting of equipment and humanitarian stocks have also directly reduced partner response capacities. Security preparedness and capacity requirements have rapidly escalated following the outbreak of conflict, with many partners suffering gaps in resources required to build such preparedness and capacity quickly. In the interim, gaps in security preparedness hinder abilities to respond. In tandem, heavily affected conflict areas remain largely out of reach for humanitarian responders, leaving civilians – including refugees and asylum seekers – without access to critical protection and life-saving services. Extensive insecurity has further hindered transport of humanitarian goods, causing delays in the delivery of vital supplies.

  The RCF coordinates with the OCHA-led IASC coordination architecture, including the Access Working Group and Logistics Working Group, to overcome and mitigate challenges in access, and with the greater UN framework to support advocacy for secure humanitarian corridors and safe passage of civilians, including refugees and asylum seekers.

Ethiopian refugee fled Khartoum with her daughter after the conflict outbreak in April, arriving in Um Rakuba Camp in Gedaref.
© NRC/Ahmed Omer

Country Cross-Cutting Response

AAP

The Sudan CRP was developed in consultation with partners, government authorities, and refugees, while all CRP partners further retain commitment to ensure that interventions are based on beneficiaries' needs, preferences, and priorities. Following conflict outbreak, CRP revision was conducted in collaboration with partners to ensure life-saving assistance can be delivered to best meet rapidly emerging needs on the ground.

The Sudan Accountability to Affected People Working Group has been actively working to strengthen AAP, specifically following the outbreak of conflict in April. Within the AAP WG, UNHCR is actively pursuing interagency coordination to improve communication with communities and community engagement, and to establish new ways to communicate with communities to receive their feedback in the current operational context. Dedicated hotlines with trained operators have been established across Sudan to receive complaints and concerns held by crisis affected populations, and to provide referrals to available services via existing pathways. Confidential communication channels for receipt of complaints and provision of feedback are maintained by RCF partners.

UNHCR hosts an online Help Page where FAQs are frequently updated to ensure displaced populations have access to trusted, verified, and reliable information on services and assistance. RCF partners are further working closely with community-based protection structures, including refugee leaders and community members, with gender and age representation, to facilitate information exchange, to identify gaps and needs, and to ensure community engagement in activity implementation and decision making. In conflict hotspot areas these mechanisms are being implemented via remote protection monitoring and telecommunications until humanitarian access can be restored. The RCF and partners will continue to place efforts in strengthening CwC and CFM mechanism in the post-April 15 setting to promote AAP.

A refugee female volleyball team in a huddle before the start of their friendly match with the rival team in Babikri settlement, Gedaref State. The volleyball match took place as part of celebrations for the International Women's Day. © UNHCR/Afarin Dadkhah Tehrani

PSEA

The RCF continues to maintain a commitment to strengthening prevention, mitigation and response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) as a critical element of all interventions. UNHCR and partners continue to work in close collaboration with key stakeholders, including refugees, asylum seekers, other implementing and operational partners, and government counterparts, to enforce prevention and response to SEA across humanitarian intervention activities.

The risk of SEA is high across Sudan, compounded by the underlying vulnerability of refugees and asylum seekers, secondary displacement trends, and gaps in partner presence in key conflict hotspot areas, including a limited number of female front-line responders. Limitations on access to basic services and life-saving assistance are particularly prevalent across Darfur, Khartoum and Kordofan states, aggravating risks of SEA faced by refugees and asylum seekers that remain in these areas. Additional challenges are underreporting, and fear of retaliation from survivors, and limited access to referral GBV and Child Protection referral pathways. The PSEA key priorities are implemented in coordination with stakeholders including the PSEA Network:

1- **Prevention (orientation and capacity building):** Refresher training (in English, Arabic, and Tigrinya) has been integrated across activities, targeting refugees and asylum seekers, community volunteers, partner staff, and government counterparts, including the Commission of Refugees and Line ministries. An updated SEA Risk Assessment was conducted in Gedaref state only, with planned assessments to be conducted after the rainy season. All partners in the CRP have completed the PSEA Risk Assessment and are at full capacity.

2- **Safe and Accessible Reporting:** Strengthened outreach to communities and community-based feedback mechanisms (CBCM) to facilitate and improve SEA reporting and community engagement, working with key actors in the Accountability to Affected Population Working Group, in addition to ensuring that PSEA key messages and reporting modalities are clear to refugees, asylum-seekers and other stakeholders.

3- Survivor-centric approach: Referral pathways led by the gender-based violence (GBV) Sector or working groups in all locations are linked to the extent possible. This is achieved through strengthening and systematizing disclosure and reporting channels to ensure victims and witnesses have access to supportive guidance and comprehensive information to enable informed decisions on available options.

West Kordofan State: Alight conducting mobilization to strengthen community engagement in protection response.
© Alight/Mohamed A. Ali

Partnership and Coordination

The Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) provides a coordination platform for UN Agencies, International and National NGOs, and is chaired by COR and UNHCR. The RCF leads the refugee response on a strategic level, seeking the expertise and complementarities of all members for enhanced response capacities. The RCF is supported at the national level by the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), an elected body of RCF representative members providing dedicated strategic support to identify priorities and address challenges facing refugee response across the country. The Protection Technical Advisory Group (TAG) ensures that refugee response strategy adequately accounts for protection concerns, including GBV and child protection affecting refugee communities, while Refugee Working Groups (RWGs) at the state level lead the operational response within respective areas of responsibility.

Following the outbreak of the conflict on 15 April, the coordination architecture leading refugee response nationally has been maintained. The RCF continues to facilitate meetings at the national level, having adopted a remote coordination modality to ensure continued support is accessible to operational partners. Operational and presence mapping has been actively conducted to assess refugee response access, capacities, and continuance of response delivery. Moreover, the addendum to the 2023 CRP set out a revised response strategy to best guide operational response within the crisis context as well as outlining a revised budget appeal in consideration of rapidly emergent humanitarian needs, access, and changes in operational costs. The RCF SAG and TAG have equally continued at national levels, adopting remote coordination modalities to ensure uninterrupted strategic support.

State-level RWGs in Kassala, Blue Nile, Gedaref, North Darfur, White Nile and Kordofan states have continued to convene and lead the operational refugee response across respective areas of responsibility. RWGs in other states of Darfur as well as in Khartoum state are temporarily dormant due to humanitarian access breaks complicated further by communication cut offs.

The RCF has continued strong cooperation with the OCHA IASC coordination structure, specifically where large influxes of IDPs into historically refugee-hosting locations have been recorded. UNHCR retains the leadership role for the implementation of the RCM, however increased cooperation between the two architectures has allowed for improved coordination and timeliness of response in mixed settings – notably so in the rapid onset crisis post-April 15th. Collaboration continues to be conducted in line with guidance set out in the UNHCR-OCHA Joint Note on Mixed Situations: Coordination in Practice (2014).

28 Partners involved	UN Agencies	International NGOs	National NGOs	IFRC&RC
	4	18	5	1

Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP that have reported activities in the first half of 2023 to the RCF.

Um Rakuba Camp, Gedaref State: NRC provided small business grants to young refugee youths in support of setting up their own business (here tailoring), with thanks to EU funding.
© NRC/Ahmed Omer

HIGHLIGHTS:

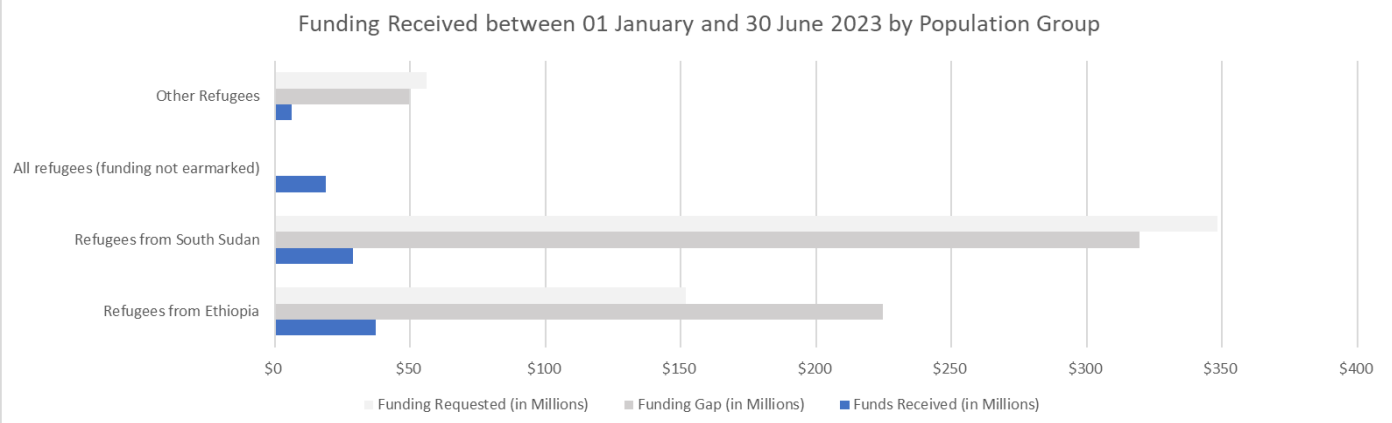
Despite restrictive implications of the conflict on humanitarian spaces and response capacities, **RCF partners have been able to deliver assistance to 664,768 refugees after 15 April, have retained presence across 11 refugee hosting states, and have delivered assistance in 39 localities**.

Identification of new site in White Nile to support decongestion. A new site, Abu Dolou, has been identified in White Nile State to strengthen refugee hosting capacities. The site will support decongestion by hosting approximately 40,000 individuals, easing pressures on otherwise overcrowded camps in the state. It is anticipated that relocations will be initiated following the end of the rain season of 2023. RCF partners are providing requisite support for the establishment of the new site and to ensure multi-sectoral services are available to residents and join in joint appeal for funding to support the development of the new site as well as emergency response in the other ten refugee camps in the state.

Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

Total Financial Contributions Received In USD **$ 91.3 M**

Total Financial Requirements In USD **$ 570 M**



IMPACT OF UNDERFUNDING FOR SUDAN REFUGEE RESPONSE

CRP Partners urgently require support if they are to continue to deliver humanitarian assistance to refugee populations that remain in Sudan. Immediate support continues to be critical for refugees and asylum seekers fleeing conflict hotspot areas to safe locations, while those living in camp and settlement settings in Eastern and Southern corridors of Sudan remain largely reliant on aid. The conflict has resulted in acute protection risks facing refugee populations across the country, while also increasing pressure on available resources in safe locations for refugee, internally displaced, and host communities alike. The CRP has been adjusted to best provide strategic guidance for partner interventions within the conflict-affected operational context, however at only 16 per cent funded at the six-month mark of 2023 there is growing concern that funding gaps will bar partners from delivering requisite support to vulnerable and at-risk refugee populations.

Critical gaps are emerging in White Nile State, the location of the largest number of new arrivals as refugees have fled conflict hotspots internally, with 144,469 arrivals recorded, and already hosting over 293,000 refugees prior to the conflict outbreak. Spikes in child mortality rates in quarter two of 2023 have been linked to disease outbreaks, signifying critical gaps in access to healthcare. Other basic services are also under untenable pressure, including WASH, access to adequate shelter and NFIs, education and protection. Camps in Gedaref, Kassala and Blue Nile states are also facing mounting pressures on services available in a deteriorating humanitarian context.

Funding gaps have reduced CRP partner capacity to implement adequate rain season preparedness and mitigation strategies in 2023, likely to contribute to heightened humanitarian consequences witnessed following flooding and storm damages. In tandem, interventions supporting self-reliance and durable solutions have dramatically reduced due to funding gaps, including provision of education opportunities to refugee children. Livelihoods support and urgently needed cash interventions have also been cut back, both of which form critical pillars of assistance in Sudan where refugees are increasingly unable to meet needs in the face of decreasing household purchasing power.

Following April 15th events, the humanitarian situation in conflict-affected areas is projected at catastrophic levels. Vulnerable populations continue to undertake risky movements to leave hotspot locations for safer areas, risking grievous bodily harm due to conflict and exposure to conflict-related sexual violence while on the move, and requiring immediate and multi-sectoral aid to be available at locations of arrival. As voluntary, safe, and dignified returns to countries of origin remain elusive for most refugees in Sudan, it is anticipated that a large majority of refugees will remain in the country. It is thereby imperative that funding levels rise from 16 per cent in the remainder of 2023 to facilitate life-saving response.

Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees in a reception site in Wad Madani, Aj Jazira State. © NRC/Ahmed Omer

Reporting CRP Partners

01 January – 14 April 2023	15 April – 30 June 2023
ACTED – Agency for Technical Cooperation & Development	ACTED – Agency for Technical Cooperation & Development
ADRA – Adventist Development & Relief Agency	ADRA – Adventist Development & Relief Agency
Alight – American Refugee Committee	Alight – American Refugee Committee
AMVO – Almanar Voluntary Organization	AMVO – Almanar Voluntary Organization
CAFOD – Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	CAFOD – Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
DRC – Danish Refugee Council	CARE – CARE International
GAH – Global Aid Hand	DRC – Danish Refugee Council
HA – Human Appeal UK	HA – Human Appeal UK
HFO – Healthcare Foundation Organization	HFO – Healthcare Foundation Organization
HOPE – Hope Sudan	HOPE – Hope Sudan
IRC – International Rescue Committee	IRC – International Rescue Committee
JASMAR – Jasmar Human Security Organization	IRW – Islamic Relief Worldwide
MC – Mercy Corps	JASMAR – Jasmar Human Security Organization
MTI – Medical Teams International	MC – Mercy Corps
NCA – Norwegian Church Aid	MTI – Medical Teams International
NRC – Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC – Norwegian Refugee Council
PIS – Plan International Sudan	PIS – Plan International Sudan
SCI – Save the Children	SCI – Save the Children International

SRCS – Sudanese Red Crescent Society	SRCS – Sudanese Red Crescent Society
UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF – United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	UNICEF – United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WFP – World Food Programme	WFP – World Food Programme
WHH – Welthungerhilfe	WHH – Welthungerhilfe
WVI – World Vision	WVI – World Vision
ZOA – ZOA	ZOA – ZOA

South Sudanese refugees displaced a second time due to the conflict in Sudan.
© UNHCR/Ibrahim Mohamed

Country Monitoring Results

Sector		Indicator	Target	Achievement
	Protection	# of persons receiving legal counselling assistance	25,000	761
		# of persons attending general protection awareness campaigns	265,047	12,413
		# of community-based structures established or maintained (CPBNs, community reconciliation committees, youth networks, etc.)	500	122
		# of people that receive cash under MPCA at full instalment	122,074	5,252
		# of people that receive cash under MPCA at half	122,074	--
		# of service providers trained on protection approaches or issues	1,180	359
		# of new asylum seekers and refugees individually registered at the end of reporting period	311,641	28,401
		# of persons receiving individual protection services (cash or in-kind)	26,905	694
		# of people accessing lasting solutions (resettlement and complementary pathways)	1,000	--
	Child Protection	# Refugee children receiving individual case management	52,492	953
		# of identified UASC that are reunified with their families	2,500	36
		# of women, men, boys, and girls of community-based child protection structures trained on CP related training	5,381	691
		# of children with disability reached with direct services to improve their care and wellbeing	7,874	160
		# of women, men, boys, and girls participating in awareness raising activities on CP issues	372,667	28,690

	GBV	# of identified SGBV survivors assisted with appropriate support	23,719	241
		# of campaigns to raise awareness about GBV	5,381	66
		# of people trained on GBV topics	5,900	2,039
		# of GBV survivors receiving individual case management	11,569	353
		# of persons receiving MHPSS service	29,353	5,277
	Education	# Teacher kits provided to primary or secondary school teachers	2,579	603
		# Teachers trained	2,579	142
		# Teachers (primary or secondary schools) who received a teacher incentive	2,579	743
		# Classrooms constructed (primary and secondary)	200	8
		# Classrooms rehabilitated (primary and secondary)	200	--
		# School latrines (gender segregated) constructed (to universal design to accommodate children with disabilities)	2,226	--
		# Handwashing stations (permanent/semi-permanent) constructed	2,579	--
	Food security	# of people that receive a full ration of food	663,159	540,300
		# of people that receive a half ration of food	--	--
	Health & Nutrition	# of children that received outpatient SAM treatment (OTP	11,730	4,072
		# of children that received inpatient SAM treatment (SC)	5,865	1,199
		# of children that received MAM treatment (TSFP)	43,303	3,768
		# of PLW received MAM treatment (TSFP)	48,499	477

		# of children that received micronutrient supplements	37,537	10,988
		# of children that received vitamin A supplements	37,537	38,208
		# of women received IYCF counselling	37,537	9,478
		# of PLW received BSFP services	23,461	691
		# of outpatient consultations conducted.	645,191	211,598
		# of trauma consultations supported	56,167	410
		# of mental health consultations conducted	74,727	687
		# of antenatal care visits conducted.	56,776	12,010
		# of vaginal deliveries attended by a skilled attendant	22,913	905
		# of caesarean deliveries attended by a skilled attendant.	11,457	110
		# of postnatal sessions conducted.	56,776	1,893
		# of cases referred for specialized treatment (between levels of care across Sudan).	18,394	495
		# of admissions to receive inpatient treatment.	161,298	6,772
		# of supported mobile medical units.	62	3
		# of health staff trained/re-trained on different health topics	1,500	130
		# of health facilities refurbished or rehabilitated	20	2
	Livelihoods & Resilience (and Socio-Economic Inclusion)	# of people receiving agricultural support	85,329	1,128
		# of people receiving livestock support	35,177	--
		# of people receiving business entrepreneurship/vocational skills training	21,524	958
		# of youth supported	69,875	1,125
		# of households that received NFI kits	85,000	32,553

	Shelter & NFIs	# of households that received emergency shelter kit	50,000	5,890
		# of households that received tent	25,000	1,718
		# of households that received construction materials	20,000	55
		# of households that received durable shelters	15,000	172
		# of households that received cash/voucher for emergency/improved shelter	20,000	3,200
		# of households that received cash/voucher for transitional/durable shelter	15,000	--
	WASH	# of water yards installed	50	9
		# of handpump rehabilitated	1,507	13
		# of shared/non-shared etween two household latrnes installed	20,097	392
		# of shared/non-shared between two household latrines rehabilitated	17,231	100
		# of households that received soap	100,484	64,017
		# of households that received jerrycans	100,484	1,950
		# of women receiving sanitary materials	172,869	122,046
		# of people reached by campaigns in communal set ups	502,421	206,330
		# of water systems running on solar power	50	5
	Energy & Environment	# of refugee households who received fuel per month	32,818	1,035
		# of refugee households provided with solar torches/ lamp	32,818	14,505