



Amina, a nurse at the Um Sangour refugee camp health centre in Kosti, White Nile State, Sudan, tends to patients at risk of measles, as rising malnutrition aggravates their condition | © UNHCR/Isadora Zoni

SUDAN EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Almost four and a half months since the conflict in Sudan broke out, the fighting has displaced more than 3.8 million people from their homes within Sudan and a further 960,000 people have moved to neighbouring countries, the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan including over 380,000 Sudanese refugees into Chad, 280,000 Sudanese refugees into Egypt, and almost 220,000 refugee returnees into South Sudan.

The operations in Sudan and neighbouring countries were already hosting large refugee and IDP populations prior to the recent crisis. All six country operations continue to be severely underfunded with the new emergency creating significant additional needs, which is affecting their ability to adequately respond to the needs of both existing and newly displaced populations.

UNHCR's revised Supplementary Appeal includes an additional \$231.2 million in requirements for the extension of the planning period to the end of the year with changes in planning figures, and other operational changes.

UNHCR's main budget increases are in Chad and South Sudan, where further investments are needed for new refugee camps and settlements in line with increased population projections, as well as the expansion of infrastructure and services in existing ones, which is also required in Ethiopia. An increase in requirements in South Sudan is due to the fact that the initial response specifically for South Sudanese returnees was originally only for three months, whereas the rest of the RRP was for six months. Thus, the five-month extension to the end of 2023 for this element of the response is a primary factor in the significant increase in financial requirements there.

The modest increases to requirements in Egypt are associated with a scale-up in registration and cash assistance.

In CAR, UNHCR's budget has reduced slightly due to a greater proportion of the new arrivals choosing to remain in border areas, and in conjunction with other response partners taking on a greater role within the RRP.

Inside Sudan, the humanitarian situation remains dire due to shortages of food, water and fuel, limited communications and electricity, and skyrocketing prices of essential items for basic needs. Health care has been critically affected and there is severe shortages of medicines and vital supplies.

UNHCR Sudan has directed significant funding towards life-saving interventions following secondary displacement of refugees from Khartoum, Darfur and Kordofan region. UNHCR needs urgent support if it is to continue to stay and deliver critical assistance - including protection, shelters, household items, clean water and sanitation services, healthcare and education support and site management to refugees, IDPs and host community.

The Sudan operation is also taking a lead role in coordinating IDPs interventions (Protection, Shelter/NFIs and CCCM cluster leadership), protection monitoring in camps and gathering sites where IDPs are sheltered, establishing help desks, and distributing core relief items and cash assistance.

The rising costs of fuel, transportation, logistics, long clearance process and challenges in transporting relief items to hard-to-reach areas such as the Darfur and Kordofan regions are significantly impeding UNHCR's capacity to deliver essential humanitarian assistance within Sudan but also to remote border locations in the neighbouring countries. UNHCR has established offices in areas with high level of displacements, including in Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan and Wad Madani and has also established a presence in Farchana, Chad, for cross border response to West Darfur and Central Darfur states.

Without adequate funding support, these plans will not be fully implemented and there is a concern that already fragile communities will be further destabilized, with potentially wider and longer-term impacts on regional peace and security.



Razan is a Sudanese IDP and a UNHCR volunteer in Wadi Halfa, sat with her brother Ibrahim | © UNHCR/Mohamed Rached Cherif

SUDAN

Prior to the outbreak of conflict on 15 April, Sudan hosted one of the largest refugee populations in Africa, primarily from South Sudan but also people fleeing conflict and persecution in the Central African Republic, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and even civil wars in Syria and Yemen. There were also nearly 3.6 million IDPs in Sudan, mostly in the Darfur and Kordofan regions where conflict and climate change impacts like flooding have been endemic.

The conflict in Sudan, ongoing for the fifth month, has had devastating impacts on the humanitarian situation in Sudan. One million people have fled to neighbouring countries; including 240,000 refugees living in Sudan who returned home prematurely, primarily to South Sudan; and 3.8 million people have been internally displaced. In Khartoum, looting, gunfire, and destruction of property, including UNHCR offices, continue. In the Darfur region, long-standing intercommunal tensions have flared up as a result of the crisis, placing IDPs and refugees in increasingly

precarious situations without sufficient water, food and medical supplies; heightened risk of gender-based violence; and threatened physical safety as armed groups clash in close proximity to settlements. Reports that displaced people have already died as a result of shelling and unexploded ordnance and others are facing human rights abuses, including physical and sexual violence, as well as outbreaks of malnutrition and diseases, are devastating and appalling.

Without a durable ceasefire, humanitarian access will continue to be constrained where the fighting is most intense, placing lives at even greater risk and forcing those remaining in Sudan to resort to negative coping mechanisms simply to survive.

Urgent diplomatic and financial support from the international community and ongoing solidarity of host countries to welcome those fleeing the violence are critical to avoid catastrophic outcomes for those caught in this brutal conflict.



POPULATION OF FORCIBLY DISPLACED AND STATELESS PEOPLE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

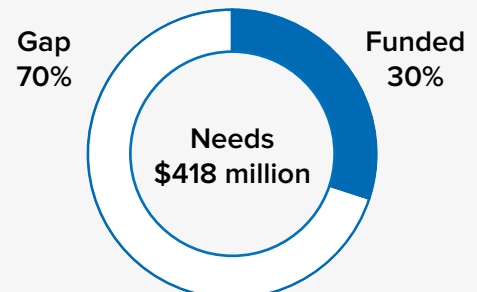
At 31 December 2022: **4,734,436**

Largest population group: IDP - **3,552,717 / 75%**

Current displacement figures as a result of the ongoing conflict - **175,751** refugees and asylum-seekers have been secondarily displaced across Sudan. **1,428,551** IDPs² displaced by the ongoing conflict.



FUNDING



AREAS CUT OR SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED



Education: underfunding is affecting support to the Ministry of Education in integration of refugee education into national systems. In the interim, UNHCR provides support for refugee students to continue their education, at diminished levels due to underfunding.



Livelihoods and self-reliance: planned livelihood activities and provision of multi-purpose cash assistance to vulnerable refugees has not been possible in 2023, which are critical gaps given the increasing difficulties in meeting daily needs in Sudan.



Emergency response: with 3.8 million new IDPs and 187,000 secondary movements of refugees, additional funding is needed urgently to provide emergency assistance and protection to refugees in White Nile State and other areas.

AREAS AT CRITICAL RISK AND IN NEED OF URGENT FUNDING



Shelter/NFI - \$52 million: lack of funding will impact UNHCR's protection and assistance to over 140,000 refugees who have moved to White Nile State fleeing conflict in Khartoum, amid overcrowding of existing camps and stretched capacities of service delivery.



WASH - \$28.9 million: insufficient WASH facilities and services have left displaced populations vulnerable to risks from lack of water, shortage of latrines, and lack of rehabilitation and maintenance of WASH facilities.



Gender-based violence – \$21.4 million: women are at heightened risks of gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, owing to the indiscriminate and violent nature of conflict in Sudan and the breakdown of rule of law. UNHCR's ability to monitor the protection environment of newly displaced populations in Sudan and provide critical emergency assistance is seriously curtailed.



Health and Nutrition – \$15.3 million: amid high risks of malnutrition and diseases including cholera and malaria, resources are not commensurate with the scale of the need to ensure quality health care and nutrition services for refugees.

GROWING CONCERNS/AREAS TO MONITOR

Within a generalized breakdown in the rule of law, growing concerns are numerous, and include access constraints to people in need, especially in Khartoum and Darfur; the protection of civilians across the country and safety and security for humanitarian staff, materials, and facilities; the breakdown of basic services such as health and shortage of basic commodities as a result of the disruption of supply lines; and increasing reports of gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence.

Funds available to the operation must reach 2021 levels of **\$169.93 million, if not more.**



Qubas Abderahman is a Sudanese electrical engineer who was living and working in Khartoum. She had to flee her home with her cats because her neighbourhood was impacted by the fighting and was not safe anymore. She took a bus to Port Sudan in search of safety | © UNHCR/Mohamed Rached Cherif