

SUDAN

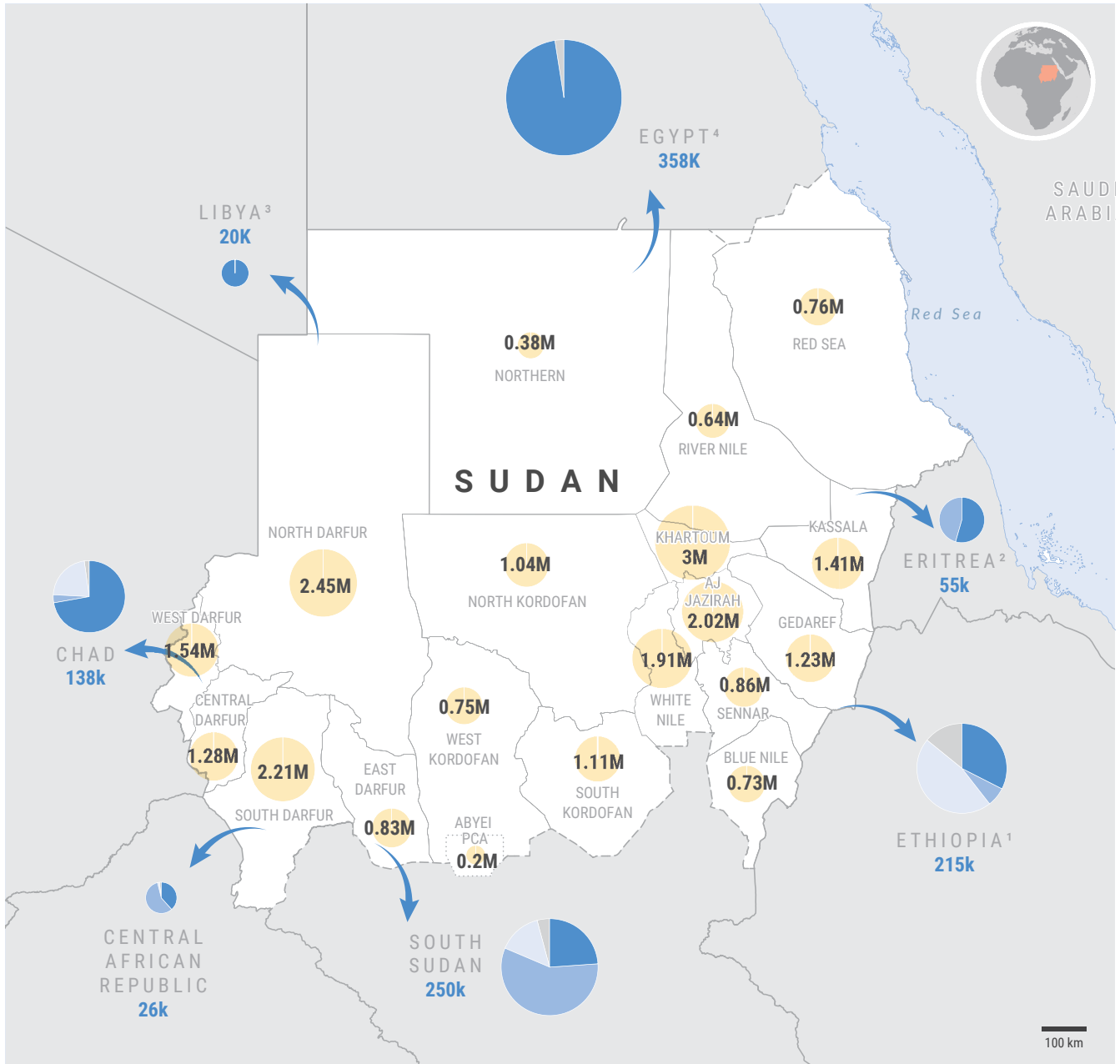
SUMMARY OF THE REVISED HRP AND
REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

MAY
2023



AT A GLANCE

This document is a summary of the humanitarian response presented in the revision of the humanitarian response plan (HRP), and of the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), as published on 17 May 2023. The RRP presents needs and requirements until the end of October 2023. Needs and requirements presented in the revised HRP cover all of 2023 including those identified prior to the current crisis. Both documents may be revised and adjusted based on the context and needs.



XXX Total planning figure by country ● Planning figure by type ■ Refugees ■ Returning refugees ■ Migrant Returnees ■ Third Country Nationals ● Number of people in need

1. The needs for 100K Ethiopian migrant returnees and 30K third country nationals in Ethiopia are not budgeted in this plan, they are reflected in the IOM Response Overview to the Sudan Crisis and Neighbouring Countries.

2. The figures included here for Eritrea are for contingency planning however financial and operational requirements are not included in this Regional RRP.

3. The figures included here for Libya are for contingency planning however financial and operational requirements are not included in this Regional RRP. The total number represents all categories of people combined.

4. IOM projects 30,000 TCNs of which 8,000 will be assisted under this Plan.

Sources: UNHCR, IOM, Government

- The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

- Creation date: 16 May 2023 Sources: UNHCR Feedback: ipda@unhcr.org

- Arrows do not reflect size of population flows or actual routes of movement.


- Photo on cover: UNHCR/Colin Delfosseo / Fatiya, 30, comes from Tindelti town, in Sudan's Darfur region. She fled violence and insecurity in Sudan, arriving in Chad with her four children. She is waiting to be registered as a refugee.

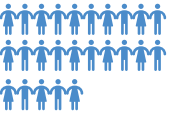
AT A GLANCE

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

 **49M**
TOTAL POPULATION


HRP (MAY 2023)

 **24.6M**
PEOPLE IN NEED





 **18M**
PEOPLE TARGETED



 **\$2.56B**
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)


HRP (DECEMBER 2022)

 **15.8M**
PEOPLE IN NEED



 **12.5M**
PEOPLE TARGETED



 **\$1.75B**
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)


 **92**
OPERATIONAL PARTNERS


REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

RRP FOR 2023

 **1.1M PEOPLE**
TOTAL PLANNING FIGURE

 **640K**
SUDANESE REFUGEES AND REFUGEES
OF OTHER NATIONALITIES

 **204K**
REFUGEE
RETURNEES

 **166.5K**
MIGRANT
RETURNEES

 **51.5K**
THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS

 **\$470.4M**
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 **140**
OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN



Provide timely multi-cluster lifesaving assistance to crisis affected people to reduce mortality and morbidity



Mitigate protection risks and respond to protection needs through humanitarian action



REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN



Support host countries to ensure access to territory and asylum for all individuals in need of international protection, and in compliance with the principle of non-refoulement and the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum.



Support host countries to provide timely and life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance for all those fleeing Sudan, with a specific focus on the most vulnerable and those most at risk.



Identify persons with specific protection needs and in vulnerable situations and provide specialized protection interventions and other services.



Support neighbouring countries to ensure access to their territory for third country nationals and assist, in close coordination with embassies and consulates, third country nationals with immigration procedures and in contacting respective consular authorities to enable them to return home to their respective countries of origin.



SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 15 April, fighting erupted in Khartoum between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Fighting quickly expanded to other areas of the country. Since April 15, nearly a million people have been displaced, including 730,000 people within the Sudan, and 220,000 in neighboring countries. Despite the [Jeddah declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan](#) of 11 May, hostilities show little signs of abating.

INSIDE SUDAN

The conflict has primarily unfolded in densely populated urban centres. The heart of the conflict lies in Khartoum, with devastating consequences, to neighbourhoods, critical buildings, and essential infrastructure.

Rockets, bombs, planes, and other types of explosive weapons are killing and wounding civilians and damaging infrastructure critical

for access to water and medical care. Both groups have been using explosive weapons in populated areas, causing hundreds of civilian casualties and damage to critical infrastructure including hospitals, water treatment plants, and power plants. Heavy air attacks and clashes were witnessed in several major Sudanese cities.

Widespread displacement is reported, adding to the 3.7 million prior internally displaced

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People flee from southern Khartoum on 18 April 2023 as fighting between the army and paramilitary forces led by rival generals rages for a fourth day, despite growing international calls for an end to hostilities.

Credit: AFP

persons (IDPs). A recent outbreak of inter-communal conflict in West Darfur has further exacerbated the crisis.

Civilians have been caught in the crossfire and face targeted attacks, including reported instances of sexual and gender-based violence. Ongoing violence has caused extensive damage to infrastructure, leading to water shortages, blackouts, communication disruptions, and incidents of looting. The sudden armed conflict has had a profound psychosocial impact on civilians, particularly in urban areas where such violence is uncommon. The emotional and psychological distress experienced by the affected population has been significant, adding to the overall toll on their well-being.

During the fighting, numerous hospitals in Sudan were affected. With the conflict in Sudan in its fourth week, Sudan's health sector is on the verge of collapse. Power shortages, limited medical supplies, and infrastructure damage severely hamper hospitals' ability to deliver essential care. If the conflict persists, acute food insecurity could impact up to 19 million people in the next 3-6 months. The destruction of critical infrastructure, such as water systems and communication networks, has severe implications for the people in Khartoum in particular. Water shortages, blackouts, and communication disruptions compound the challenges communities face in accessing essential services and information.

IN REFUGEE-HOSTING COUNTRIES

Displacement into neighbouring countries has continued to increase, with 220,000 refugees and returnees already seeking safety in Chad, South Sudan, Egypt, CAR, and Ethiopia. Most people fleeing Sudan are Sudanese refugees and refugees of other nationalities. A smaller number are South Sudanese and Chadian refugees returning to their home countries in adverse conditions as well as a number of third country nationals and migrant returnees.

These countries are already hosting large refugee and internally displaced populations and their humanitarian programmes remain severely underfunded. Moreover, those leaving Sudan are arriving in remote locations in countries of destination and access to them is often difficult. Hosting countries will need

additional support to provide protection and critical life-saving assistance.

The new arrivals are crossing the borders in vulnerable conditions and require immediate humanitarian and protection assistance. Initial assessments show that the most urgent needs are water, food, shelter, health, cash assistance and core relief items. In South Sudan and CAR, onward movement away from border areas is a logistical and financial challenge. In many of these countries, the rainy season is approaching and will make the delivery of aid more difficult.

Protection priorities include supporting local authorities to register new arrivals and identify individuals at high risk, especially women and children who are often unaccompanied or separated. Efforts are needed to address gender-based violence, provide specialized services for children, and raise awareness about the risks of trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse. Psychosocial support and community-based mechanisms for communication, risk identification, and referrals are crucial.

Trade and supply chains, in the host countries, have been disrupted, causing inflation, and increasing the cost of the humanitarian response. The secondary impact of these crises has added hardship for vulnerable host communities, and could fuel tensions between refugees and host populations. If a political solution to the crisis in Sudan is not found, the entire region could be destabilized, leading to further outflows of refugees and populations from Sudan.

Partners developed this response with concerned host governments. It builds on the collective and coordinated work already being done in these countries and promotes an area- and needs-based approach.



RESPONSE STRATEGY

Sudan and neighbouring countries have a rich and varied landscape of local and national actors with decades of experience in humanitarian action. These actors are particularly important to improving the effectiveness and quality of the response. Women-led organizations are often the first to respond to the needs of their communities at the onset of crisis, and providing essential services to women, girls and other marginalized groups. Refugee-led organizations will be supported to identify, design and implement project ideas that address the challenges refugees and returnees face.

Partners will rapidly scale up by establishing hubs for staff and supplies as close as possible to people in need, negotiating

air bridges and cross-border modalities, and working to rapidly access and deliver assistance to those most in need, with the centrality of protection being a commitment by all humanitarian actors.

In doing so, partners will:

- Ensure accountability to affected populations, by making programming decisions and actions responsive to the expressed priorities, needs, capacities and views of all people supported by these plans, and that refugees, returnees, IDPs, and other affected populations are actively involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the response throughout the programme cycle, including through reinforced complaint and feedback mechanisms.

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People fill barrels with water in southern Khartoum on 22 April 2023, amid water shortages caused by ongoing battles between the forces of two rival Sudanese general. - Hundreds of people have been killed and thousands wounded since the fighting erupted on April 15 between forces loyal to the Sudanese army chief and his deputy who commands the powerful paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

Credit: AFP

- Ensure that people supported by both plans are identified and addressed in consideration of age, gender, and diversity in programming across sectors. Also, partners will work towards providing specific assistance and protection services to persons with disabilities and older persons.
- Enforce strict adherence to Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policies within humanitarian operations. In particular since the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) are particularly heightened in an emergency and forced displacement situation due to multiple factors, such as the lack of awareness of people supported in the plans about their rights and entitlements in an unfamiliar environment, disruption of means of livelihood, family separation, breakdown of usual protective institutions and networks, and rapid and massive scale-up of recruitments and deployment of personnel from a wide array of organizations.
- Strengthen prevention, risk mitigation and response activities to ensure Gender-Based Violence (GBV), SEA and trafficking survivors have access to quality and timely survivor-centred support services. Considering that widespread gaps in access to life-saving essential services for GBV survivors have been severely exacerbated in conflict-affected states, GBV assistance will be provided in different formats, including through specialized e-platforms, mobile and static service delivery points, and state-level hotlines when feasible to overcome access challenges.
- Strengthen efforts to make their programming climate-smart and environmentally sound. Scaling-up of activities that protect both people and the environment, such as clean cooking, and solar energy interventions, will take place in RRP countries. In addition, partners will analyse climate and environmental risks and will undertake mitigation measures relevant to the context.

SOUTH SUDAN

Thousands of South Sudanese refugee returnees wait at the UNHCR transit centre near the Joda border point in Renk, South Sudan, after fleeing the conflict in Sudan. Many of those arriving at the border are in poor condition due to walking long distances and sun exposure, and moving onwards is difficult as infrastructure and transportation are limited in the country.

Credit: UNHCR/Andrew McConnell



COORDINATION AND RESPONSE

INSIDE SUDAN

The revised HRP updates the response strategy laid out in the 2023 HRP, with a focus on scale-up of lifesaving multisectoral assistance and protection services, including the related implementation approaches and costs. Activities supporting access to livelihoods and basic services will be suspended and, depending on contextual developments, successively re-established within the scope initially foreseen in the HRP. Strategic dialogue and initiatives related to resilience solutions will resume if the situation allows.

Under the revised 2023 HRP, life-saving programming will be expanded in areas which have seen a substantial deterioration in need severity across Clusters, particularly in areas where people are now estimated to live in 'extreme' or 'catastrophic' humanitarian conditions. This includes several densely populated urban areas where fighting has been concentrated: Khartoum, Khartoum North and Omdurman (Khartoum State), Merowe (Northern State), Al Obeid (North Kordofan), Nyala (South Darfur), Al Fasher (North Darfur), Ag Geneina (West Darfur) and Zalingi (Central Darfur). The response will also include addressing the assistance needs and protection risks for civilians in urban settings who continue to be exposed to indiscriminate violence, explosive weapons, and other violations of IHL and IHRL, such as rape, non-judiciary killings, arbitrary detention, and torture.

The response will also be significantly expanded in areas receiving significant inflows of people fleeing violence, primarily in localities of West, South and North Darfur, North Kordofan and Aj Jazirah States. Many of these areas have protracted IDP populations, with current waves of new arrivals of displaced people further straining limited basic services and exacerbating humanitarian conditions. The ongoing planting season, which started in May, is expected to be affected by the ongoing conflict, rendering further increases in food insecurity likely.

Implementation of these operational priorities will depend on a number of critical enabling factors, including assured access and safety of

operations, coordination and risk management, and financial and logistical resources.

IN REFUGEE-HOSTING COUNTRIES

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), UNHCR is facilitating support to host governments' responses, ensuring a multistakeholder approach and laying the groundwork for solutions from the start. The RRP is developed in close collaboration with inter-agency partners. Coordination mechanisms in some countries will be strengthened with inter-agency refugee coordination fora to follow up on response strategies, steer implementation of the response and ensure coordination and information sharing with all partners.

The RRP will build on the capacities and expertise of the refugees, returnees and communities acting as first responders, noting that in many locations the capacity to respond is already overstretched as people are coming to areas where food insecurity is high and existing services are minimal or non-existent.

RRP partners will support government-led efforts to address protection and urgent needs in accordance with the regional objectives. UNHCR and partners are engaged in advocacy with host governments to seek assurances that they will keep their borders open for those fleeing Sudan.

Emergency teams are on the ground and are assisting authorities with technical support, screening and registering new arrivals, carrying out and expanding regular protection and border monitoring and strengthening reception capacity. In many of the neighbouring countries, reception centres have been open to orient new arrivals and provide vital information. Two-way communication with communities remains critical to understand the evolving situation, risks, and needs, and to inform communities of available services, registration/verification procedures, as well as relocation processes to areas further away from the border.

Protection interventions will identify the most vulnerable refugees and those at risk: survivors of violence, unaccompanied and separated children, older persons, persons

with disabilities, and single women and female-headed households. Legal aid, family reunification and alternative care arrangements will be offered, and further specialized services and referral mechanisms will be set up for those most at risk of GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse.

Refugees', returnees' and other arrivals' basic and urgent needs are being addressed through the delivery of food, shelter and core relief items, as well as health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene services. UNHCR and other Agencies' global supply chains have been activated and airlifts to the most

remote locations are underway. Based on careful consideration of context specificities and feasibility in the affected countries, the emergency response will include delivery of cash-based interventions where it contributes to protection and solutions outcomes and maximizes efficiency, effectiveness, and impact in programme delivery. Partners will also seek to foster opportunities for solutions, inclusion and self-reliance in the framework of the humanitarian-development nexus and the GCR.

**KOUFROUN, OUADDAI
CHAD**

Zara is pre-registered by UNHCR staff in Koufroun, Ouaddai region, in Chad. She fled Tindelti, a few hundred meters across the border in Sudan.

Credit: UNHCR/Colin Delfosse



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

HRP requirements per cluster

CLUSTER	DECEMBER 2022 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	MAY 2023 HRP REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Health	141.6M	178.6M
WASH	129M	230.9M
Food security and livelihoods	437.5M	581.2M
Nutrition	191M	350.1M
Protection		
<i>General Protection</i>	55.8M	74.9M
<i>Gender-based violence</i>	34.7M	62.8M
<i>Child Protection</i>	54.1M	81M
<i>Mine Action</i>	7.8M	16.5M
Education	89.9M	131M
Shelter/NFI	86.8M	212.4M
Multi sectoral refugee response	475M	492.2M
Logistics	28.9M	118.4M
Emergency Telecommunications	-	6.3M
Coordination	15.4M	28.9M
TOTAL	\$1.75 billion	\$2.56 billion

RRP requirements per country

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Central African Republic	42.6M
Chad	129.8M
Egypt	114.3M
Ethiopia	87.6M
South Sudan	96.1M
TOTAL	\$470.4M

RRP requirements by sector*

SECTOR	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Basic Needs/Multipurpose Cash	20.8M
CCCM/Camp management	7M
Coordination and Common Services	2.1M
Education	26.4M
Food Security	79.9M
Health&Nutrition	54.8M
Livelihoods,Resilience&Socio-Economic Inclusion	11.9M
Logistics,Telecoms&Operational Support	58.2M
Protection	60.2M
<i>Protection(General)</i>	29.9M
<i>Protection/Child Protection</i>	11.1M
<i>Protection/GBV</i>	19.2M
Shelter&NFIs	80M
WASH	38.9M
Emergency support to migrant, returnees and third country nationals	30.3M
TOTAL	\$470.4M

*Please refer to the full RRP for details on country-level budget breakdowns by sector, partner, etc.

HOW TO SUPPORT THE APPEALS

BY MAKING A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN OR THE REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

Financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in humanitarian emergencies. Public and private sector donors are invited to contribute cash directly. To do so, please refer to cluster and organizational contact details provided.

BY SUPPORTING THE SUDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND (SHF)

The Sudan Humanitarian Fund is a Country-based Pooled Fund (CBPF). CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments that receive unearmarked funds for allocation in response to humanitarian needs prioritized in the field through joint planning and an inclusive decision-making process. The SHF promotes coordinated humanitarian response and supports the implementation of the Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan. For more information on CBPFs please visit: unocha.org/our-work/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds-cbpf and follow @CBPFs on Twitter. You can also donate to the Sudan Humanitarian Pooled Fund via <https://crisisrelief.un.org/sudan-crisis>.

BY BECOMING A DONOR TO THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. The Secretary-General has called for total annual CERF contributions of one billion dollars – a goal that the UN General Assembly endorsed. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding.

Contributions are welcome year-round, whether from governments or private sector donors. The CERF needs regular replenishment. Please see this link on how to become a CERF donor: unocha.org/cerf/donate.

IN-KIND DONATIONS

Gifts-in-kind of critically needed goods and pro-bono services are valued. Donors are invited to contact organizations directly to assess and address the most

urgent needs for in-kind contributions, and refrain from sending unsolicited contributions that may not correspond to identified needs or meet international quality standards.

BY ENGAGING IN PUBLIC SUPPORT, JOINT ADVOCACY AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

Support employees, families and communities affected by disasters and conflict. Partner with the humanitarian community and add your voice and advocate for the fighting to stop. Amplify the message of the United Nations and humanitarian partners by calling on all parties to uphold their obligations to allow safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian aid to civilians in need and to ensure that civilians enjoy freedom of movement and can access aid without risks of being targeted. In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, and the “whole-of-society” approach, engage with civil society, business networks, and elected officials about ways to support people affected by the emergency in Sudan and ongoing crises around the world.

BY REPORTING YOUR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH THE TRACKING SYSTEMS

Reporting financial contributions enhances transparency and accountability and gives us the opportunity to recognize generous contributions contributors and identify the funding gaps. For the humanitarian response plan, please report contributions to fts@un.org using the online form at fts.unocha.org. Where applicable, it is important to provide sectoral information on sectoral contributions and/or sector support received. When recording in-kind contributions on FTS, please provide a brief description of the goods or services and the estimated value in US\$ or the original currency if possible. For partners in the RRP, please report funding you have received through [this form](#) in the Refugee Funding Tracker (RFT) which aims to track inter-agency funding for refugee programmes worldwide.

BY PROVIDING FLEXIBLE FUNDING

In an ever-changing operational environment, characteristic of emergencies, flexible funding – that is, funds which are unearmarked or softly earmarked – will be vital to ensure the response is efficient and adaptive to provide protection and assistance to the people who need it. Flexible funds enable agencies/organizations to plan and manage resources efficiently and effectively.