

SUDAN SITUATION

8–14 August 2023



After fleeing conflict in Sudan, refugee children and asylum-seekers in Kumer site, Amhara region, Ethiopia, benefit from child protection activities.
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Highlights

The deadly clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) that started in Sudan on 15 April 2023 have continued for 121 days as of 14 August.

On 9 August, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Africa, Martha Pobe, briefed the UN Security Council on the situation in Sudan. In her [remarks](#), ASG Pobe highlighted the need for a negotiated solution to end the war as soon as possible.

Following the Security Council briefing on Sudan, UN Ambassador Linda Thomas-Greenfield [expressed](#) deep concern about the Sudanese Government's alleged threat to pull the UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) out of the country if the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sudan, Volker Perthes, delivered his briefing to the Security Council.

On 9 August, the Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan, Clementine Nkweta-Salami, issued a [statement](#) urging the parties to the conflict to ensure safe passage and protection for civilians fleeing violence in conflict areas in the country.

OVERVIEW: There are now over 4.4 million forcibly displaced due to the recent outbreak of conflict in Sudan, including 3,282,303 internally and 914,195 in neighbouring countries. Sudan was already hosting large refugee populations before being impacted by this new emergency and, like hosting countries, need additional support to provide protection and critical life-saving assistance. The most basic needs are urgently needed, including water, food, shelter, health, and core relief items. The current priority activities are the registration of new arrivals, relocation away from border areas, identification of specially vulnerable families and persons with specific needs, and putting mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and ensure alternative care services for unaccompanied refugee children.

 **4,383,640**
Forcibly Displaced

 **3,282,303**
IDPs in Sudan

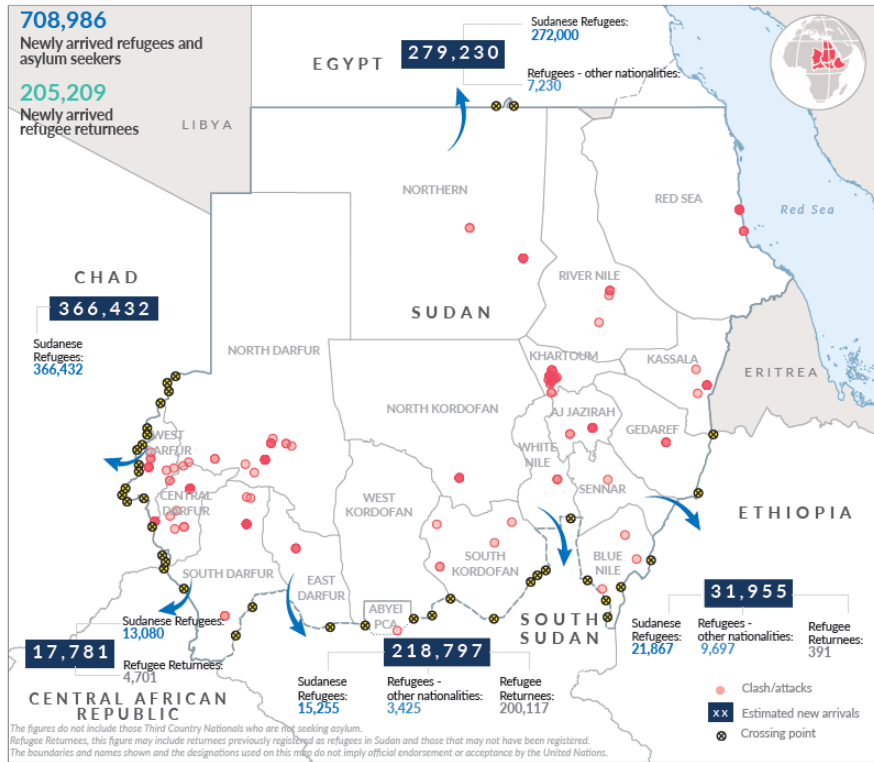
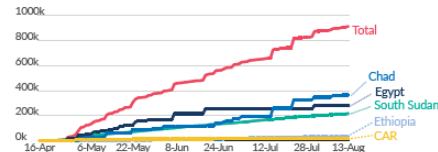
 **914,195**
Newly arrived refugees, asylum seekers and returnees

 **187,142**
Self-relocated Refugees in Sudan

Arrivals by population and estimated gender type



New arrivals from Sudan



Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- As of 8 August, the [IOM DTM](#) (Displacement Data Matrix) shows that the number of internally displaced person in Sudan has reached 3,282,303 individuals. In addition, 187,142 refugees already residing in Sudan have been displaced in the country since the start of the current crisis.
- In North Darfur, the protection situation remains tense with reports of lawlessness and insecurity.
- In North and West Darfur, there have been reports that residents must pay protection fees to armed groups.
- In Ghubaish in West Kordofan, nine South Sudanese refugees have reportedly died because of hunger/malnutrition, while seven other refugees are in critical condition.
- In Wadi Halfa in the Northern State, the medical situation is dire due as many persons with serious medical conditions are unable to seek treatment due to a limited capacity locally.
- In the White Nile State, ICRC has reported that the Sudanese Government is ready to accept travel documents from ICRC for refugees and others in need of third country solutions, including family reunification.
- In the White Nile State, a new alternate road to access Aj Jabalain is enhancing accessibility while heavy rainfall could still make it challenging to use.
- In Gedaref, the emergency order declared by the Governor, which prohibits public gatherings is impacting UNHCR activities.

Updates by Location

Darfur

There are concerning reports of protection levies being paid by residents to armed groups in Saraf Omra, North Darfur and in El Geneina and Habila, West Darfur.

In North Darfur, the protection situation remains tense with reports of lawlessness and insecurity.

Flooding caused by heavy rains has severely impacted IDPs in gathering sites in Abu Shouk and Al Salam IDP camps.

UNHCR and WFP will conduct community mobilization and sensitization sessions with partners around the dispatchment of the two months food ration to Al Lait settlements.

WFP reported that 15 metric tons of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) will soon depart from El Fasher to Al Lait for distribution in the nutritional centers.

In West and Central Darfur, emergency shelter and NFI coordination is ongoing in relation to the cross-border response from Chad.

Kordofan

In South Kordofan, the ongoing conflict in Gereid has displaced 200 households (including 25 refugee households) to Sirajiya settlement in Abu Jubayhah. UNHCR and Save the Children are planning to provide urgent NFI support to the group.

In El Leri settlement, the distribution of shelter materials has concluded.

In West Kordofan, UNHCR is meeting with the Governor to discuss the security situation for refugees in An Nuhud.

In Ghubaish, UNHCR received information that nine South Sudanese refugees died because of hunger/malnutrition, while seven other refugees are in critical condition. WFP has been alerted on the critical need for provision of food assistance given that refugees received the latest food assistance in January/February.

Northern State

A Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) assessment is ongoing in the Dongola gathering sites in preparation for the distribution of NFIs to identified families.

In Wadi Halfa, the medical situation is dire due as many persons with serious medical conditions are unable to seek treatment due to a limited availability of health care and medicines.

UNHCR has noted continued fluctuation in the number of IDPs in some gathering sites and has been informed that an increasing number of families are allegedly using smugglers to enter Egypt because of delays in the visa processing and/or inadequate documentation. At the same time, deportation continues, with border officials reporting lack of resources to accommodate and relocate those deported.

Blue Nile State

The situation in the Amhara is being monitored and preparations made in case they receive new arrivals of displaced people.

UNHCR is gathering information from the new arrivals in Camp 6, most of them being women, children, and elderly persons. The men are reportedly still at the border or remain in Benishangul Gumuz.

The Commission for Refugees (COR) reports from their recent mission to the Demsaad border that the new arrivals have expressed that they do not wish to move to the camp immediately.

White Nile State

The training of 75 community-based protection network members has been completed in Khor Alwarel, Dabat Bosin, and Alganana camps. In Alagaya camp, UNHCR is assessing the health clinic to determine the feasibility of expanding facilities to respond to the measles cases in the camp and considering that the clinic covers both Dabat Bosin and Alagaya populations.

UNHCR engaged the Ministry of Social Welfare in the identification of 500 IDP households and PSNs for cash-based interventions targeting shelter improvements.

WFP assessed the new land for the Abu Dolou settlement to estimate the initial costs for mobilization, site clearing, construction work and land development.

UNHCR and COR have also done a joint assessment of the new site in Abu Dolou with initial findings revealing that UNHCR needs to advocate for higher land, or alternatively, seek land extension in existing camps.

UNHCR is preparing for NFI distribution to eligible IDPs and exploring potential collaboration for distribution of cash assistance.

UNHCR, Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) continue to address the needs of IDPs with 1,500 households targeted for distribution of NFI in the coming week. CBI is also being explored as a potential form of assistance.

ICRC has reported that the Sudanese government is ready to accept travel documents from ICRC for refugees and others in need of third country solutions, including family reunification. UNHCR will revisit the list of cases in the pipeline, in addition to Canada, to explore ways to materialize solutions for refugees in need.

The customs clearance process of 26 containers (4 containers of prefabricated warehouses, 13 containers of plastic sheets, 9 containers of clothes from USA for UNHCR) in Red Sea freezone remains pending.

Six containers of pharmaceuticals were received on 27 July, for which UNHCR previously obtained exceptions certificate, has been overruled by the authorities. UNHCR is seeking a new approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

UNHCR is also organizing temperature-controlled trucks to transport three pallets of malaria modular kits donated by WHO to White Nile State.

UNHCR convened technical sector leads among agencies operating in the state to establish timelines for the site development in Abu Dolou, prioritizing technical requirements for phase 1 (emergency) activities.

The relocation of refugees to the new settlement has been tentatively re-scheduled to 25 August due to access challenges. An estimated 60 per cent of the area is flooded due to rains.

In terms of Level 2 registration, so far 75 families (315 individuals) have registered for the exercise, a significant portion of which are refugees displaced from Alganana camp. Reportedly, some families who were initially verified and pre-registered at Level 1 registration have left the camps due to concerns about a measles outbreak, emphasizing the need for health promotion.

A newly established alternate road to access Aj Jabalain is enhancing accessibility. Weather conditions continue to be closely monitored as heavy rainfall could render the alternate road challenging to use.

UNHCR joined an interagency assessment mission to evaluate flood impacts in Aj Jabalain, targeting 1,016 households, including refugees and IDPs, affected by recent floods which have led to loss of life and property. 728 shelters were destroyed and 265 were partially damaged. In addition, 81 latrines were damaged while 40 were partially affected and at risk of collapse. UNHCR, through the local authorities, provided 300 plastic sheets to the affected population, with further recommendations to distribute shelter and NFIs and relocate families in areas at risk.

Level 2 registration commenced in White Nile after a successful sensitization campaign and agreement to have a parallel Level 1 registration for new arrivals.

Gedaref

UNHCR and partners are conducting a vulnerability assessment of 1,312 IDPs in Al Rahad, in preparation for the distribution of multipurpose cash assistance to vulnerable individuals.

The emergency order declared by the Governor, which prohibits public gatherings for any purpose, is impacting UNHCR activities such as the trainings of enumerators for the return intention survey and IDP vulnerability screening. Exceptional provisions are being sought through COR and HAC.

UNHCR has received reports of some 600 Qemant, some of whom had previously returned spontaneously from the camp to Ethiopia, are stranded across the border in Shinfa, Amhara region and unable to cross into Sudan due to the heavy presence of Fano forces in the border area.

Kassala

In pursuit of the localization agenda, HAC agreed to register refugee-led organizations and issued a letter to allow them to open bank accounts. UNHCR continues to implement planned activities for the IDP response.

Port Sudan (Red Sea State)

There are currently 15 gathering sites in Port Sudan hosting approximately 4,100 individuals. UNHCR continues to monitor the situation amid reports that thousands of people have arrived from Wad Madani that have so far not been registered in the IOM DTM.

Wad Madani (Jazirah State)

UNHCR and WFP are working together to improve the complaints feedback mechanism desk.

Cross-border interventions

In [Chad](#), the construction of a total four Rubb Halls has been completed while fence construction is still ongoing. In total, nine Rubb Halls (4 for UNHCR) will be accommodated in the allocated compound.

UNHCR partner AIRD has conducted a physical assessment in Adré on the availability of trucks. Chadian authorities will be engaged to allow Sudanese transporters to cross the border into Farchana in Chad to load items from UNHCR warehouses.

CHAD

Highlights

- As of 11 August, 366,432 refugees (111,244 households) have been counted in eastern Chad since the start of the crisis. On 4 August, IOM estimated that 48,180 Chadian migrants had returned from Sudan.
- In the town of Adré (Ouaddaï), where the situation remains critical, 207,154 refugees had been counted as of 11 August. Relocation to the newly established camp of Metché (Ouaddaï province) has started on 10 August.
- In all three provinces of Ouaddai, Sila and Wadi Fira, relocation is continuing from border sites to the extension areas of existing camps and to the new ones.

Relocation

As of 11 August, UNHCR and partners AIRD, CIAUD, CNARR, CRT, IRC, and Les Forces Françaises au Tchad supported the relocation of 125,533 individuals (34,204 households).

A total of 165 convoys have been organized and 34 per cent of the persons counted have been relocated. Since the start of the humanitarian crisis, UNHCR has increased its transport capacity to 90 trucks, 15 tanker trucks and 40 hard-top vehicles. CNARR, the French military forces in Chad, and GIZ have also provided several vehicles.

Access to sites is one of the main challenges faced by UNHCR and its partners in the East, as rains and wadis can render access difficult, especially in the Sila region.

As of 11 August, 16,037 individuals (4,421 households) were registered in the Gaga, Farchana, and Abéché camps, of which 87 per cent are women and children and 19 per cent have specific needs.

Protection

As of 31 July, UNHCR partner HIAS has identified, documented, and included in the individual case management process, 1,015 children (470 girls) at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children and children injured by bullets or shrapnel during their flight, in the provinces of Ouaddaï, Wadi Fira and Sila. As part of the restoration of family links, a list of 647 unaccompanied, separated, and other children at risk has been sent to the Red Cross. A total of 8,221 children (4,437 girls) have benefited from psychosocial support through recreational and sports activities organized by HIAS and community volunteers.

More than 60 mass awareness sessions on various themes have been held to prevent risks related to child protection in Ouaddaï, Sila and Wadi Fira, targeting 23,928 individuals.

A total of 1,000 baby kits have been distributed to infants aged zero to three months in the camps of Farchana, Gaga, Arkoum and Ourang and in the Adré site.

A participatory assessment exercise has been carried out in Djabal and Zabout in Sila to collect information on child protection risks and the opinions of those concerned on the services available, as well as recommendations considering accountability issues.

Food distribution

As of 3 August, 319,137 refugees, Chadian migrant returnees, and vulnerable people from host communities have received food from WFP (266,209 in Ouaddaï; 43,490 in Sila; and 12,451 in Wadi Fira).

As of 8 August, UNHCR and Red Cross of Chad (CRT) have provided hot meals to 134,007 refugees during their relocation from various spontaneous arrival sites to the camps in eastern Chad (83,259 in Ouaddaï; 40,992 in Sila; and 9,756 in Wadi Fira).

Health and Nutrition

In Eastern Chad, partners have set up 17 mobile clinics in Adré, Ambilia, Arkoum, Borota, Dizé-Berté, Goungour, Koufroune, Labandafack, Mahamata, Midjiguita, Toumtouma (Ouaddaï); Adémour (Sila); Birack, Djimeze, and Tiné (Wadi Fira) where the following have been carried out since the beginning of the recent crisis:

- 45,214 medical consultations have been carried out. The three main pathologies identified are acute respiratory infections (ARI), watery diarrhea, and malaria.
- 29,879 children have been screened for malnutrition, of which 5,745 cases of moderate acute malnutrition and 2,674 cases of severe acute malnutrition have been treated.
- 5,677 pregnant and breastfeeding women have been screened for malnutrition and 467 cases of moderate acute malnutrition have been identified.
- 3,827 mental health cases have been received and treated.
- 338 births have been assisted by qualified personnel.
- Concern Worldwide is in the process of setting up a fourth health post in Zabout, with the aim of strengthening the provision of primary health care for both refugees and the host community.
- WHO has donated essential generic drugs to health and nutrition partners working in Zabout.
- IRC is already operational at the new Métché camp to provide health care and nutrition services.
- In Adré, 2,495 cases of gunshot wounds have been recorded by MSF France, Première Urgence (PUI) and the Hadjer Hadid health district (Ouaddaï). The number of registered injuries is gradually decreasing.
- Since the start of the emergency in eastern Chad, the Adré health district, in collaboration with MSF France, has vaccinated 102,113 children aged six months to 14 years against measles. In addition, MSF France continues to carry out vaccination activities as part of its advanced strategy on the Lycée d'Adré site and on the Ambelia transit center.
- On 10 August, PUI and Action Contre la Faim have started to operate mobile clinics on the Lycée d'Adré site. Similarly, MSF Switzerland and Alima/Alerte Santé also manage operational mobile clinics on the site.

Shelters, infrastructure, and WASH

In Eastern Chad, 21,015 family shelters, 160 hangars, 4,185 latrines and showers have been built to date and 21 boreholes are currently functional (16 in Ouaddaï and 5 in Sila).

Central African Republic (CAR)

Highlights

- As of 13 August, a total of 1,510 individuals (679 households) have relocated to Korsi, close to Birao, of whom 70 per cent are women and children.
- The Academic Inspectorate of Vakaga, NOURRIR, and the Alliance Française de Bangui launched a 10-day training of trainers on teaching French, targeting 26 local educators. The training is part of the first phase of a project, funded by Education Cannot Wait, which will be targeting 2,421 children and youngsters from the refugee and host communities.
- 183 refugees participated in painting, sewing, knitting, and manufacturing of handicrafts activities organized by UNHCR in Korsi. Some of them will be selected to be included in UNHCR's MADE 51 initiative, which is supporting refugee artisan groups and connecting them with experienced local social enterprises to showcase and sell their products globally.

Response Overview

Since the beginning of the crisis, an estimated number of 17,820 persons have arrived in CAR from Sudan, including 13,119 Sudanese refugees and 4,701 Central African returnees. The majority are women and children, who upon arrival stay with host families, or in makeshift shelter and in schools in Am-Dafock, Vakaga region, where UNHCR and partners provided protection and life-saving assistance.

Due to the volatile security situation at the border, a relocation site, Korsi, was identified, close to the town of Birao, at about 65 km from Am-Dafock. To date a total of 1,510 individuals (679 households) have settled in Korsi. As the roads to Am-Dafock have become impassable due to the rains, the assisted relocation exercise has been temporarily placed on hold, though self-organized relocations continue. The National Commission for Refugees (CNR - Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés) and INTERSOS have deployed staff in Am-Dafock to conduct border and protection monitoring and provide information. They reported that a few families have traveled on the Nyala-Um Dhukun-Birao axis, to avoid the current dire security situation in Am-Dafock.

Assistance continues in Korsi, where construction works for family and community shelters, latrines and showers are ongoing. Biometric registration continues, a listening centre was established and individual and community psychosocial support is provided. An Information and Feedback Center and a complaint management mechanism have also been set up in Korsi.

Awareness raising sessions on gender-based violence (GBV), protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and child protection are also taking place, as well as healthcare consultations and distribution of food and core relief items (CRIs). In Bangui and Birao, coordination efforts are led by CNR and UNHCR.

Registration

A total of 8,925 persons were biometrically registered.

Relocation

As of 14 August, a total of 1,510 individuals (679 households) have relocated to Korsi, the majority of which are women and children.

661 individuals have arrived by their own means since the last relocation convoy and were registered and provided with assistance.

Protection

INTEROS organized individual psychosocial counseling sessions targeting 11 persons, including GBV survivors and persons with specific needs, including GBV survivors and other women at risk. In addition, 2 group counseling sessions took place on gender-based violence and the activities of listening center, with 59 girls. Additionally, three workshops on daily life skills were conducted and targeted 80 women and girls.

A total of 247 people with specific needs have been identified in Korsi, including 38 separated and unaccompanied children.

During the reporting period, 24 GBV survivors were identified and referred to relevant services.

INTERMOS continues to raise awareness on the Information and Feedback Center and the complaint management mechanism set up in Korsi. A total of six community sensitization sessions took place in Korsi and different neighborhoods of Birao, targeting 162 people. During the reporting period, 31 complaints were collected. INTERMOS conducted 102 perception surveys, including 56 with refugee households in Korsi and 46 with returnee households in Birao. The main concerns identified were food security and shelter.

Health

During the reporting period, NOURRIR, MSF-Spain and IMC carried out 414 medical consultations, 24 prenatal consultations, 9 gynecological consultations and 4 post-natal consultations, as well as 3 surgeries. A total of 12 cases have been referred to the District Sanitaire in Birao.

Nutritional supplements were distributed to 98 children aged 6 to 23 months suffering from moderate acute malnutrition.

Shelter, CRIs and Food Distribution

NOURRIR completed 426 shelters in Korsi.

Triangle (TGH) has finalized the installation of two 72m² UNICEF tents intended for recreational and psychosocial support activities.

WFP and NOURRIS continue the distribution of food to 1,304 people (555 households), 92 per cent of the people targeted (600 households).

Nourrir distributed hot meals to 250 new arrivals as part of the reception and registration mechanism.

Le Projet d'appui au retour et à la Réintégration en Centrafrique (PARET-RCA) and WFP continue to distribute dry food to 833 returnees (310 households) in Birao.

WASH

The construction of 5 durable latrines and showers by TGH/UNICEF is ongoing.

NOURRIR carried out an awareness campaign targeting 500 households in Korsi on hygiene promotion and the proper use of showers and latrines.

Education

TGH/UNICEF provided three recreational kits to INTERMOS for the development of recreational activities with children.

INTERMOS identified 445 (161 girls and 284 boys) school-aged children and children who were enrolled in school while still in Sudan.

CNR, INTERMOS and NOURRIR launched a community sensitization campaign on the upcoming educational activities, including French language courses, remedial courses and extracurricular activities.

The Education Sector Group (GSE) has been formalized. It is chaired by the Academic Inspectorate of Vakaga and co-lead by UNHCR, with the participation of the Regional Pedagogical Center, the CNR, Alliance Française NOURRIR, INTERMOS, TGH, Plan International, and OCHA.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- As of 10 August, 15,970 refugee and asylum-seeker families (31,955 individuals) crossed the border from Sudan to Ethiopia.
- Despite the end of the Law Enforcement Operation by the Ethiopian Government, the security situation in the Amhara region remains dire. UNHCR's activities were disrupted as a result of insecurity last week and resulted in severe limitation on movements.
- Refugee sites are facing various challenges like a shortage of staff in Kurmuk, Benishangul Gumuz, and a lack of durable WASH infrastructure in Kumer, in the Amhara region.

Response Overview

In Assosa operating area, limited staff availability remains a critical gap: additional staff is required to conduct registration, field, protection, and reporting activities. Due to the ongoing food pause, dry food provisions to refugees have replaced hot meals. Additional land is needed to erect emergency shelters for new arrivals. Furthermore, the influx of refugees and asylum-seekers has created a need for medication and additional capacities to provide health care services. Lastly, more resources are urgently needed to address the increasing needs of the population arriving through Kurmuk and Gessan crossing points.

In Metema area, bordering the Amhara region with Sudan, the security situation has escalated, impeding UNHCR operations at the border, transit site, and in Kumer settlement. While the borders remained open, the volatile security situation prevented UNHCR and partners to conduct field missions and continue with screening/pre-registration activities. Federal security forces that were guarding the transit center and Kumer site were withdrawn, and the sites are now under the watch of pro-government militias. This has caused distress among the refugees in Kumer, who are asking for an increased security, as well as registration and documentation. UNHCR is working with the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) to secure redeployment of central government forces to the sites.

Population movements

As of 10 August, 31,955 refugees and asylum-seekers (15,970 families) have crossed from Sudan to Ethiopia. Of these, 56 per cent crossed through the Metema entry point in Gondar, Amhara, 41 per cent crossed through the Kurmuk entry point in Benishangul Gumuz, and two per cent crossed through different entry points in Gambella (Pagak, Burbiey). Most of these arrivals are Sudanese (68%), followed by Eritreans (26%), South Sudanese (4%), and Ethiopian returnees (1%).

Access

UNHCR teams still have limited access to the refugees and asylum-seekers in the Gessan and Almahal areas, and in the Benishangul Gumuz region, which is hampered by rains, flooded riverbeds and a volatile security situation.

Despite hostilities in the Amhara region, the Metema border point has remained open.

Almahal, Guba woreda in the Metekel zone, in the Benishangul Gumuz region, is not accessible due to the ongoing armed clashes between Unidentified Armed Groups (UAGs) and the federal Ethiopian National Defense Forces.

Protection

In Kurmuk, despite the efforts by UNHCR to provide protection and lifesaving assistance, limited staffing on the ground has created gaps in addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection (CP) needs. Despite this, UNHCR has provided resources to support Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) and CP assessment and rapid response, including assisting 10 cases of GBV, 29 cases of separated and unaccompanied children (UASC), 14 cases of MHPSS, and 4 cases that require ongoing medical treatment.

To address these protection gaps, a Protection Desk and a Feedback/Complaint Helpdesk have been introduced in the Kurmuk Transit Center. Over 100 persons have already approached the Desk to raise concerns and receive information.

The priority needs in the Transit Center include food, shelter, health, and Core Relief Items (CRIs).

In the last week, UNHCR have provided protection and assistance to 200 unaccompanied children in Kurmuk. Foster families and close relatives/custodians have received CRIs and nutrition assistance.

In Kurmuk, UNHCR identified one case of GBV and provided protection counselling and referral to relevant services.

UNHCR also registered instances of marginalization of Uduk and Moban tribespeople by other Sudanese asylum-seekers. As a result, UNHCR and RRS have prioritized assistance to this population, currently counting 60 people in the Transit Center.

Health

In Kurmuk, there is a continuing, substantial shortfall in healthcare services and medical supplies. UNHCR and its partners, together with the Ethiopian Red Cross have provided two ambulances to ensure timely transport of patients to the Sherkole health center.

In Kumer site, Amhara, a high number of diarrhea cases was reported. Due to the limited water supply, people are compelled to fetch water from a nearby river. To address this gap, it is recommended to increase water quantities in the site, and to conduct more intensive hygiene promotion activities around water collection, transportation, storage, handling and usage.

In addition, the adjacent Gende Wuha hospital provided an ambulance to transport critically ill patients from Kumer to the hospital for medical treatment.

Food/CRIs

UNHCR, through its partner GOAL, provided 7,200 households in Kurmuk Woreda/district with dry food assistance. Additionally, 500 families received firewood (for cooking purposes) from UNHCR, through its partner Natural Resource and Environmental Protection (NRDEP). UNHCR, jointly with RRS, provided 500 CRI kits to the most vulnerable households, as part of life assistance.

Shelter/Site development and relocation

Since April, more than 14,000 asylum-seekers and refugees have crossed the Kurmuk border crossing point. To respond to this influx, the UNHCR expanded the Kurmuk transit center with additional emergency shelters, increasing the hosting capacity from 2,000 to over 9,000 people. UNHCR, RRS and the regional government are working together to identify a location for a new refugee site. Meanwhile, registered refugees and asylum-seekers wishing to be moved to the existing refugee camp in Sherkole are being relocated on a weekly basis with 1,364 individuals relocated so far.

Construction of emergency shelters in the Sherkole camp is ongoing.

The relocation of 200 refugees from Kurmuk transit center to the Sherkole refugee camp has been postponed due to the lack of emergency shelters in the camp.

WASH

In Assosa/BSGR area, despite the recent establishment of a water supply from a nearby pond, ensured by the UNHCR, the Kurmuk transit center is still in dire need of potable water.

In Kumer site, Amhara, water delivered through trucking is not sufficient, causing long queues at water collection points. Due to the unreliable electricity supply, only between 4-8 liters are delivered per person per day, which is far below the recommended minimum of 15 liters per person per day. Considering the upcoming rainy season, immediate drilling of a borehole is vital to avoid costly water trucking.

EGYPT

Highlights

- UNHCR continues to register record numbers of Sudanese. In July, the UNHCR achieved a 420 per cent increase in overall registration capacity compared to pre-crisis levels. From 15 April to 11 August, 55,933 newly arrived Sudanese approached UNHCR for registration in person, through the Infoline or through internal and external referrals. Of the total, 31,390 persons (56%) were prioritized and registered, including 2,380 newly arrived persons registered in Alexandria, while the remaining were issued registration appointments. Of 14,965 households registered, 57 per cent are female headed households.
- Sandstorm and heavy rain cause substantial damage and affect traffic at the second most important border crossing between Egypt and Sudan. On 5 August, a sandstorm and heavy rains struck the Arqeen border crossing, destroying an Egyptian Red Cross (ERC) tent and other equipment. The severe weather also resulted in delays of few hours in bus departures. UNHCR partner ERC distributed masks to all the people who were at the immigration center during the sandstorm. The ERC temporarily moved its operations inside the reception halls at the crossing and is considering renting the area for a longer period. In July, around 3,900 individuals arrived in Egypt from Sudan via Arqeen crossing point, constituting 32 per cent of the new arrivals.

Registration

Of the 55,933 registered, the majority are Sudanese nationals (94%), followed by South Sudanese (3%), Eritrean (2%) and Syrian (1%). According to registration data, a total of 21 per cent of newly arrived persons from Sudan present specific needs, including, in order of prevalence, persons without documentation, single parents, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children, and persons with serious medical conditions. The vast majority originate from Khartoum (94%), while 3 per cent are from Omdurman, 1 per cent from South Darfur and 1 per cent from North Darfur.

In Egypt, around 60 per cent reside in Giza, 30 per cent in Cairo, 8 per cent in Alexandria, and 2 per cent are scattered around Egypt. Furthermore, according to a representative sample around 44 per cent want to stay in Egypt and 48 per cent have not yet decided where to go, while 6 per cent intend to travel abroad and only 2 per cent are willing to return to Sudan.

UNHCR has strengthened its registration capacity by expanding its staffing numbers in Cairo. In early August, 29 Registration Assistants joined UNHCR, while more are expected to follow later in the month and in September. UNHCR Egypt organized a 3-day onboarding workshop from 1 to 3 August. The training covered various aspects of the registration and identity management processes, systems used for individual registration and scheduling, best practices for conducting registration interviews, identification of specific needs as well as integrity aspects related to fraud and document inconsistencies. The workshop also included briefings from protection units as well as support units so that the new staff are ready to hit the ground running.

Cash Assistance

UNHCR continues to provide one-off emergency cash assistance to registered and unregistered new arrivals from Sudan. Since the start of the Sudan conflict, a total of 27,791 registered and unregistered individuals (9,438 households) have been identified by UNHCR as eligible for the emergency cash assistance among whom 10,823 individuals (3,874 households) have already been assisted. Around 64% of the assessed unregistered cases (3,884 households, 13,036 individuals) are eligible for emergency cash. Some 6,110 unregistered households (19,173 individuals) were assessed by UNHCR partner, Caritas, for eligibility for emergency cash assistance via assessments in Aswan, Greater Cairo, and Alexandria, with 73% of these being female-headed households.

Education

The Senior Education Officer for Emergencies in Geneva undertook a mission to Egypt focused on the Sudan emergency response, with specific attention given to preparations for the development of a proposal to Education Cannot Wait (ECW) for funding for the response. The mission included a series of internal meetings to better understand the response and the key priorities for internal programming and how UNHCR can play a coordinating and catalytic role in the education coordination structure. Meetings were held with key NGO partners (Catholic Relief Service and Save the Children), UNICEF and the Ministry of Education. After the mission, special attention will be paid to how the Sudan response could engage with UNHCR's continued advocacy for the inclusion of refugees in the national education system and the development of the ECW proposal.

Health

UNHCR partner Caritas opened a clinic in Aswan for refugees with chronic health issues that during its first days of operation consulted 30 patients.

Core Relief Items

To date, UNHCR installed three Rubb Halls at the border crossings between Egypt and Sudan, and a fourth Rubb hall has been installed in the registration centre in Cairo. The Rubb Halls have facilitated the scale up of the response and provided shaded areas for asylum-seekers to rest. In addition, UNHCR delivered nine commercial fridges, four freezers, four logistic trolleys, 15 family tents, 50 office chairs, 10 tablets, 20 smartphones, 30 fire extinguishers, 250 waiting benches, 1,000 blankets, 50 mattresses and 1,000 floor mats to UNHCR's partner, the Egyptian Red Crescent.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- As of 11 August, a cumulative number of 50,628 households/219,444 individuals have arrived in South Sudan. South Sudanese returnees continue to comprise most of the new arrivals (91%), followed by Sudanese (7%), and Eritrean (1%) refugees.
- Government authorities in Gorom Refugee Camp have announced that they would be pausing registration of all refugees who have arrived in Gorom after 26 July since the camp has reached full capacity. All new arrivals from Sudan who are currently in Gorom will need to be relocated to Aweil according to the decision of the Government of South Sudan. In the meantime, an additional 10 registration clerks were recruited to tackle the backlog of 5,000 cases of refugees and asylum-seekers who arrived prior to the registration cut-off date. This measure has proved effective, with over 4,000 Sudanese refugees being registered so far.
- Health actors continue to respond to measles cases across the new arrival sites with 106 cases identified in the last week, most significantly in Renk (73), Malakal (21), and Paloich (10) with two deaths recorded in Renk. UNHCR is working with health partners to scale-up community outreach and follow-up.
- An analysis of registration data at Wedwil Refugee Settlement has found that over 60 per cent of the population are single youth. Most are students and young professionals seeking further education, employment, and resettlement opportunities. Additional funding and programming are required to capitalise on their potential and respond to their unique needs.
- UNHCR and Hold the Child (HDC) completed the relocation of 416 refugees from Abyei to Wedwil Refugee Settlement. This marks the fifth round of relocations bringing the cumulative number to 911 refugees relocated.
- Heavy rain and flooding have damaged shelters and impacted programme delivery at various sites, including in Renk and Malakal. UNHCR and IOM are jointly working to improve stormwater management and drainage systems at transit and reception centers.

Protection

On 9 August, an initial 24 out of 300 cattle were handed over in Panakuach to the Commissioner of Karlek, Western Kordofan as part of the payment negotiated with the Executive Director of Rubkona and Panakuach Army Commander in exchange for the release of returnees and goods that are being detained in Karlek. The trucks filled with people and goods were detained in response to a cattle raid by suspected criminals from Unity State, which led to the death of seven Misseriya tribesmen in June.

In Rotriak, protection actors completed a three-day verification exercise targeting over 2,500 individuals who arrived in July. Findings from the exercise will form the baseline for upcoming distributions that will target both new arrivals and vulnerable people from the host community.

In Paloich, HDC recorded 13 sexual harassment cases reported by returnee women. The women said they were approached by unknown men and asked for sexual favours while they were out collecting firewood. HDC advised that male relatives support with escorting women to firewood collection points.

In Panakuach, UNHCR teams continue to receive reports of stranded trucks in Kharasana, Sudan that are prohibited from proceeding to South Sudan as they are unable to pay the fees levied by authorities in the area. One truck was identified to be full of returnees bound for Unity State.

Health

The top three morbidities remained acute respiratory tract infection, malaria, and acute watery diarrhea across most new arrival locations except for Renk, where severe acute malnutrition and measles complicated by other diseases were the top two causes for mortalities.

Overall, health partners identified 106 measles cases this week, most significantly in Renk (73), Malakal (21), and Paloich (10). Of these, two deaths were recorded - both in Renk.

Renk also witnessed a slight improvement in mortalities, reporting nine deaths, down from 13 last week with a crude mortality rate of 8/10,000 children under 5/day which is however, still above the sphere standard of 2/10,000 per day. This is likely exacerbated by a lack of follow-up after screening, medicine shortages and a hesitancy among new arrivals to approach health facilities. In response, UNHCR has engaged WHO to support case management training targeting frontline healthcare workers and requested partners to scale-up community outreach/sensitisation.

Food Security and Nutrition

Some 927 children under the age of five were screened for malnutrition across Renk/Joda (870), Maban (9) and Panakuach (48). Joda Reception Center represented the highest number of screened cases (870) of which 15% were severely or moderately malnourished compared to 36% last week. This is still above the 10% threshold for emergencies.

Water and Sanitation

The amount of water provided to new arrivals averaged between 10 -11 litres per person at most transit and reception centers, except Malakal Reception Center which averaged 16 litres per person. This is above the 15-litre emergency standard.

Partners finalised WASH facilities at the new Gendrassa Reception Center, which include two tap stands bathrooms and a 5000-litre capacity overhead storage tank.

Shelter and NFI

In response to a request from RRC, UNHCR has agreed to support vulnerable returnees arriving in Ruweng Administrative Area (RAA) with CRIs. The assistance will target 20% of the returnee population in RAA in: Jamjang, Yida, Pariang, and Panyang. The intervention will be carried out jointly with RRC.

In Maban, 26 household shelters with complete superstructures were constructed in Doro Zone for new arrivals.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Heavy rain and unfavorable weather conditions damaged shelters and impacted programme delivery, and access to services at various sites, including Renk and Bulukat Reception Center, Malakal. UNHCR and IOM are jointly working to improve stormwater management and drainage systems at transit and reception centers to mitigate further damage.

Response Plans and Funding Situation

Refugee Response Plan (RRP)

- The inter-agency [Sudan Emergency Refugee Response Plan – May-October 2023](#) seeks **USD 566.4 million** to support refugees, returnees and host communities in CAR, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan. As of 7 August, the RRP had reached a funding level of **31%** (\$174.8 million) as per the [Refugee Funding Tracker](#).
- [Sudan Emergency Regional Refugee Response – June 2023 Progress Report](#)

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)

- The revised inter-agency [Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\) for Sudan – May-December 2023](#) requires **USD 2.56 billion** to help 18 million people.

UNHCR Supplementary Appeal

- UNHCR's [Sudan Emergency Supplementary Appeal – May-October 2023](#) was revised in June to reflect the needs of **USD 277,354,702** (within the RRP and HRP). As of 20 July, the Supplementary Appeal had reached a funding level of **34%** (\$95.7 million) as reflected in the [Sudan Situation Funding Update](#)

Resources

- UNHCR's [Operational Data Portal \(ODP\) for the Sudan Situation](#) provides daily updates on the refugee and returnee arrivals in Sudan's neighbouring countries.
- [UNHCR and IOM Joint Dashboard](#) of arrivals to South Sudan, including data on returnee intentions, onward movements, and numbers and locations of returnees in and around Renk.
- [UNHCR Global Focus Sudan Operation page](#)
- [UNHCR Sudan Emergency website](#)
- [Update on arrivals from Sudan in Chad](#) (as of 11 August).
- [New population movements from Sudan to Egypt](#) (as of 7 August).
- [Overview of Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Distribution and Movement in Sudan Dashboard](#) (as of 30 July).
- [UNHCR Health and Nutrition Update for the Sudan Situation – July 2023](#)
- [UNHCR Protection Brief on South Sudan – July 2023](#)
- [UNHCR Protection Brief on Sudan – July 2023](#)
- [UNHCR Protection Brief on Chad – July 2023](#)
- UNHCR's HELP site for Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Sudan provides information to individuals seeking information and support inside Sudan (in [English](#) and [Arabic](#)).

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