

SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE

**July progress report
Egypt**



At A Glance

Sudan Situation Regional Response Egypt Overview



280,000
New Sudanese arrivals*
*(Source: MFA)



7,230
Third Country Nationals*

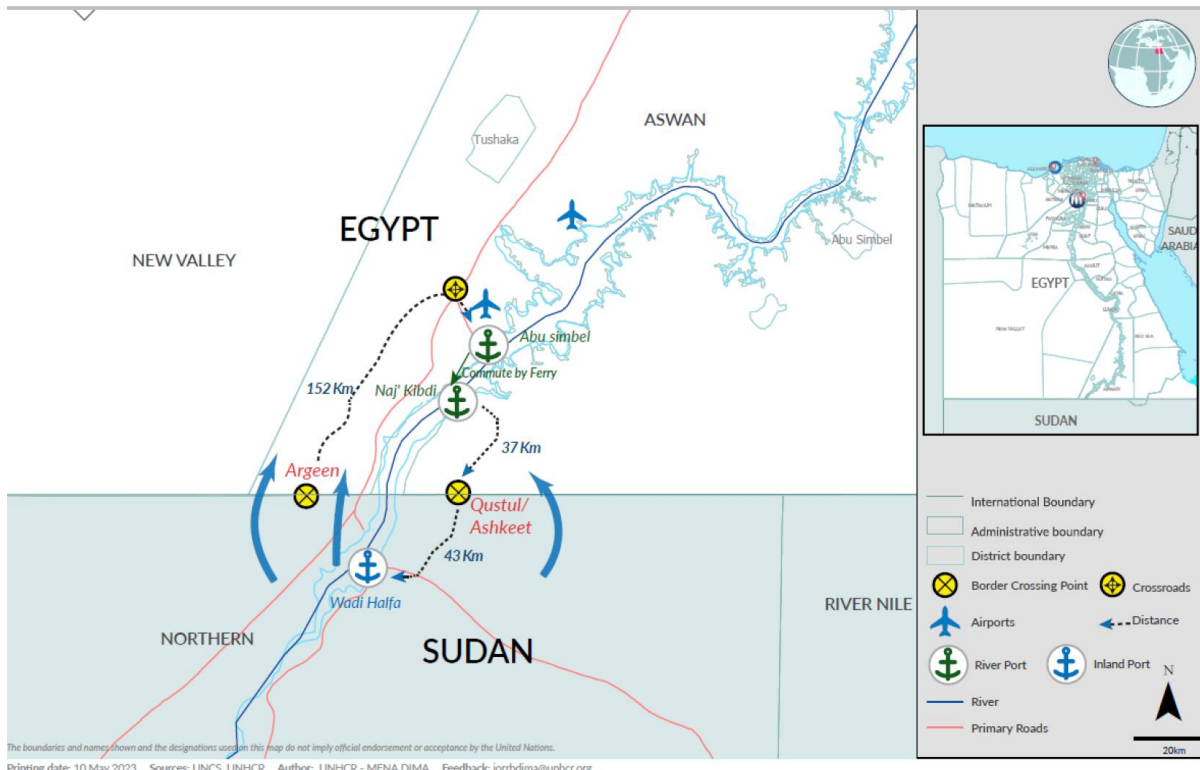


USD

27% Funded
USD 30 M received of
USD 114 M requirements



25
Partners involved



Situation Overview & Key Highlights

The conflict in Sudan which erupted in April 2023 continues to have devastating consequences for civilians. Hundreds of people have been killed and hundreds of thousands have been injured or forced to flee their homes. The Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has shared that the total number of people who have fled Sudan to Egypt since 14 April 2023 is 280,000 Sudanese and 7,230 Third Country Nationals (TCN), an increase of 30,000 Sudanese and 1,665 TCN from the shared figures in late June 2023 (250,000 individual Sudanese and 5,565 individual TCN).

In response to the increasing numbers, UNHCR scaled up its overall registration processing capacity by over 420 per cent, increasing staffing, carrying out registration activities 6 days a week, improving the infrastructure of the waiting and reception areas, expanding the Infoline and the communication channels as well as focusing 70 per cent of the registration staff capacity on new arrivals. As of 21 August, UNHCR has provided pre-registration services to 62,799 new arrivals and already conducted registration for 36,995 new arrivals from Sudan. Out of these, 20 per cent of newly arrived people have been identified as having specific needs, including women at risk, single parents – predominantly women-headed households – people with disabilities, and unaccompanied children, who are referred immediately for protection assessments.

As of end of July, WFP has assisted about 204,000 people transitioning from Sudan into Egypt with food assistance in Aswan and cash assistance in both Aswan, Cairo, and Alexandria. Of these, about 160,000 received food assistance, and 44,000 received cash assistance in a shared programme implemented in partnership with UNICEF which focuses on additional outreach for vulnerable children.

UNHCR continues to provide emergency cash assistance to the new arrivals from Sudan. As of 29th of July, 24,900 registered and unregistered individuals (8,674 families) have been identified as eligible for the emergency cash assistance among whom 10,823 individuals (3,874 families) have already been assisted. Furthermore, 663 eligible cases (1,727 individuals) will receive July-August Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance MPCA from Egypt Post Office.

UNICEF has been providing access to clean WASH facilities for arriving populations with 72 mobile toilets. Additionally, in coordination with MoHP, it ensured that around 40,000 newly arriving children have received polio vaccination. UNICEF has also provided 5,600 Sudanese children with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS).

In collaboration with the Egyptian Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), WHO continues to support public health measures at points of entry as well as ensuring vaccination of children, including for polio, as well as facilitating transfer of polio samples from Sudan to Egypt for testing to ensure that both Sudan and Egypt are polio free. WHO has launched a secondary healthcare referral program to provide free-of-charge medical services at four hospitals in Aswan Governorate, as well as conducting training for healthcare workers (HCW) – over 170 HCW that includes physicians and nurses have been trained in Aswan serving some 50,000 Egyptians and Sudanese through 45 public healthcare units, with 35 trainees specifically serving villages with Sudanese refugees.

UNFPA, in close partnership with the Ministry of Youths and Sports (MOYS), is continuing the operation of 12 Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSSs) where Sudanese refugees can have access to comprehensive GBV and RH services. As of 31 July, more than 1,430 Sudanese women and girls have registered to 5 WGSSs to receive services. UNFPA has also initiated the distribution of 10,000 Dignity Kits for Sudanese women and girls, with another 10,000 kits in the pipeline. UNFPA is in discussion with MoHP to provide emergency reproductive health services to the Sudanese population in Aswan and other locations.

On 17-21 July Hervé de Villeroche, Special Advisor to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees on Development, visited Egypt with the aim of mobilizing support for development and inclusion initiatives to benefit Sudanese refugees in Egypt. The visit followed High Commissioner Filippo Grandi's visit to Egypt in May where he stressed the importance of a longer-term vision of sustainable support to refugees, their host communities and Egypt generally in challenging economic circumstances.

During July, a revision for the Sudan RRP was conducted extending its duration until the end of December. Population projections remain the same as the original RRP (projection of 350,000 Sudanese new arrivals as well as 8,000 third country nationals to be assisted). The total budget for all agencies under the RRP revision will be USD 126 million, a 10 per cent increase from the original budget. The revised appeal, which has been extended till the end of this year, is planned to be released at the end of August.

Sectoral Responses



PROTECTION

The new entry procedure requiring all Sudanese nationals, regardless of age or gender, to have a valid passport and visa to enter Egypt, which has been implemented since 10 June 2023, affecting the ability of Sudanese with no proper documentation to access asylum in Egypt. This has led to a decrease in the number of Sudanese new arrivals in July compared to June—specifically noting a post-10 July average of around 400 crossing per day, which is a significant decrease from the first couple of months when 4-5,000 were arriving daily. While there is no substantive difference in the number of arrests and detentions comparing 2023 with 2022, there is concern for any non-voluntary return of Sudanese based on the UNHCR Position on Returns to Sudan (May 2023), given the ongoing crisis in Sudan.

Refugees and asylum seekers registered with UNHCR are entitled to a six-month residency based on their asylum status in the country. The centralized approach for issuing and renewing the residency exclusively from Cairo governorate is putting a financial burden (for transportation and accommodation fees) on the refugees residing in other governorates. The GoE allocates a quota of 600 individuals/day for the processing of the residence permit for refugees and asylum seekers registered with UNHCR. However, the increase in the registration of new Sudanese arrivals with UNHCR has increased the waiting period for residence appointments – at the onset to the crisis it was under 30 days, by end of May it was a 36-day waiting period, then by June it had increased to 47 days, and by the end of July, it was 58 days.

In addition, since June the length of residence permit provided upon entry to Egypt has decreased from six to three months for new arrivals, likewise it has been reported that when renewing residency, Sudanese not registered with UNHCR are also receiving 3-month visas. These factors are leading to a dramatic need for more frequent residency renewals and also resulting in congestion of the residency processing. New arrivals registered with UNHCR are still entitled to six-month residency, and as such this may be one more factor to the high numbers approaching UNHCR for registration. Meanwhile, for non-registered Protection sector working group members continue to advocate for respect of [UNHCR's non-return policy for Sudan](#), released in May 2023.

Sub-Sector: Child Protection

An increase in the number of identified unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) during July has been observed. Since the Sudan crisis started 313 registered UASC new arrivals have been identified which brings the total number of unaccompanied and separated children registered with UNHCR in Egypt to 4,541 as of 31 July 2023 (72% being unaccompanied and 28 per cent separated children). Shelter (finding safe and affordable houses for rent), the financial hardship, food insecurity, and GBV incidents such as child marriage, are amongst the most prevalent child protection risks. Child protection partners continue to collaborate through the Child Protection Sub-Working Group to address ongoing child protection challenges.

From May to July 2023; 6,178 children and parents (3,365 Sudanese children, 1,609 Sudanese mothers 1,204 persons from host communities) received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in the Child Friendly Spaces established in Aswan and Karkar. Case management, and emergency cash assistance for the vulnerable unregistered and registered Sudanese children were also provided by partners. Moreover,

The Children on the Move Taskforce, which includes UNICEF, IOM, and UNHCR is discussing with relevant Egyptian authorities to address increasing instances detention and deportation of children.

Sub-Sector: GBV

The lack of a GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) in the country leads to challenges in identifying key GBV trends and situational analysis at Inter-Agency level. UNFPA and UNHCR, the co-leads of the GBV Sub Working Group, will participate in a regional GBVIMS workshop and hold a consultation session with the GBVIMS global technical team to address the challenges and plan the way forward. The GBV sub sector has also noted increase in the needs for MHPSS among many of the GBV survivors. Partners are appealing to increase the availability of specialised psychologists to scale up the response, especially for children who have witnessed violence or were directly exposed to GBV.

As a cross-cutting activity with the livelihood sector, a significant need has been identified to roll out Income Generating Activities and economic empowerment kit activities in women and girls safe spaces (WGSS) to provide a lifeline to help women to meet their basic needs. It will also serve as an entry point to address multiple forms of GBV and access to reproductive health services.

UNFPA and the GBV sub sector members are expanding the coverage to reach refugees in urban areas, 12 WGSS are either operational or in the process of being established. The WGSSs will provide integrated GBV and Reproductive Health centred response services to refugees and vulnerable population segments. Service providers are trained on the Clinical management of Rape (CMR) and equipped with Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits; referral systems are being discussed with public governmental health facilities to address clinical management of rape cases as well as provide emergency reproductive health care. From May to July, 1,450 Sudanese refugees have registered in 5 Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSSs) supported by UNFPA, to access comprehensive GBV services. Case assessment have been initiated for 950 women and girls who have accessed the WGSSs, while 540 women and girls are receiving Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) through different group therapy sessions and individual counselling support. In addition, 10,000 Dignity Kits were distributed to Sudanese refugees. Lastly, a joint UNFPA-WHO training session on clinical management of rape has been conducted to enhance capacity of medical service providers in Aswan. Health referrals of GBV survivors from the UNFPA-supported WGSSs to the WHO-supported Health facilities are materialized. Sudanese women in this regard will receive free of charge medical care. This includes costs coverage for deliveries and C-Sections.

Sub-Sector: Community-based Protection (CBP)

Housing continues to be a major challenge identified by the CBP sub working group. Consulted refugees and asylum seekers indicate a 400 per cent increase in rent costs since the onset of the Sudanese crisis resulting in an increasing number of homelessness cases. Most cases facing housing risks involve highly vulnerable single mothers. Homelessness has been negatively impacting the mental health and well-being of those who are already dealing with the trauma of displacement.

In response to the growing housing needs, UNHCR's partner TDH is supporting Refugee Led Organizations RLOs to help community housing solutions for 108 families. UNHCR in collaboration with Psycho-social services and Training Institute in Cairo (PSTIC) will also support 300 vulnerable families with shelter grants in the coming months. Refugee led organisations have been mobilised to assist new arrivals and other longstanding refugees in Egypt with housing needs but their assistance capacities have been stretched.

To ensure meaningful engagement of refugee representatives in the response, representatives from three different refugee coalitions have been engaged as members of the CBP sub working group. To assess the gaps and communication needs the CBP SWG created a Taskforce on information and communication needs assessment, which will be active as of 7 August 2023. The taskforce will conduct a comprehensive assessment on effective communication across the response.

Task Force: Third-Country Nationals

Members of the TCN taskforce has closely liaised and engaged with several Embassies with regards to their nationals who might have crossed, or about to cross from Sudan into Egypt that require assistance. IOM Egypt and IOM Sudan updated the TCN database with requests received at the outset of the crisis. IOM also supported the voluntary humanitarian return of 80 TCN in July from the border areas to Cairo and onwards to their country of origins in coordination with respective embassies.

PSEA Taskforce

IOM, UNHCR and WHO conducted a PSEA Rapid Risk Assessment in Aswan. The assessment was carried out in several UN and humanitarian partners' spaces. Interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with staff members and volunteers, CBOs, Sudanese leaders, and communities. The risk assessment produced evidence to support the PSEA network action plan comprised of four pillars: management and coordination; prevention; response; and engagement with and support of the affected population. Further assessments will be planned in Alexandria and Cairo and the risk assessments will shape the basis of the workplan which is currently being developed. Gaps identified in Aswan include need for enhanced PSEA coordination, targeted capacity building on PSEA, development of a community-based complaints mechanism and enhanced referral pathways. As well as these risk assessments in areas with a high density of new arrivals from Sudan, the PSEA Network has developed PSEA training materials specific to the Sudan Situation, is currently finalizing a workplan. In July, an enhanced PSEA training was carried out through the PSEA Network by UNHCR and IOM to 18 members of the Aswan Inter-sector Working Group. Furthermore, PSEA Network chairs are attending different working group meetings as PSEA protocols need to be mainstreamed throughout the refugee response.



EDUCATION

Education Sector partners jointly with Egypt Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) assessed public schools in Aswan city and identified 15 schools hosting a large number of Sudanese refugees/national students in need of support. Upgrading the schools' capacity, including the classrooms, WASH facilities, libraries, IT equipment, recreational spaces, desks, and furniture were the highly prioritized needs. Capacity Building for both teaching, admin and enrolment school staff is also an identified priority for all directors of education and school managers in the area.

Education partners are procuring computers and IT equipment to establish 10 computer labs in and around Aswan to enhance the quality of education provided to both refugees and host community children attending the same schools. Education sector partners also supported 298 Grade 6 children in paying the fees for completing their exams. Each child had to pay \$60 to the Sudanese Embassy who administered the exam, putting a big financial burden on families.

There remain gaps in the area of accelerated and catch-up education programs in addition to bridging classes to enable the smooth transition from the Sudanese to the Egyptian curriculum for children who wish to enroll in Egyptian public schools. Also, schools in the area continue to face challenges in accepting Sudanese refugee students due to the overcrowded classrooms and lack of capacity of existing schools. MHPSS remains an area that needs intervention by Education Sector partners and funding is needed to address these gaps. Social cohesion and peaceful coexistence interventions are also needed for refugee children to better integrate into public schools in and around Aswan and in other parts of Egypt for those who chose to live in Greater Cairo or Alexandria governorates.



FOOD SECURITY

Baseline food security assessment data for all WFP assisted locations (including Cairo, Alexandria, and Aswan) conducted in July showed that 41 percent of Sudanese new arrivals to Egypt are food insecure. About 93 percent of Sudanese new arrivals had to resort to negative coping strategies to buy food, with one-third spending over 65 percent of their expenditures on food only, putting them at high risk of being unable to meet other essential needs. WFP is carrying out mobile distributions in Aswan and Cairo to enrol vulnerable Sudanese people who are unable to access assistance distribution sites. The cash assistance platform has been made available to other UN agencies (UNICEF, and other agencies etc.) to enable them to quickly respond to other humanitarian needs.

The humanitarian corridor established by WFP and the Government of Egypt between Aswan in Upper Egypt, and Wadi Halfa in Sudan in June 2023 remains open UN agencies, development organizations, and humanitarian partners to address the urgent needs of people affected by the ongoing conflict. While the immediate needs for new arrivals at the border have been covered with over 260,000 ready-to-eat packages distributed at both border crossings, most new arrivals move to Cairo and Alexandria, with food remaining one of the major needs of this group. To meet the basic food needs of those who make it into urban settings, WFP has reached over 50,000 Sudanese with cash assistance. Post-distribution monitoring of both in-kind and cash assistance are ongoing. There are discussions on medium term perspectives in terms of integration into regular food and livelihoods assistance. Vulnerability criteria are also being developed for cash assistance. WFP aims to build resilience of refugees, Sudanese newcomers, and host communities through livelihood improvement and strengthening social cohesion.

Sub-Sector: Nutrition

As head of the Nutrition Sub-sector Technical Working Group, UNICEF coordinated with the Government of Egypt, the Egyptian Red Crescent, WHO, UNHCR, WFP, IOM, and non-governmental partners to ensure that displaced families get access to the immediate nutrition support for children under five, pregnant and nursing women. UNICEF and WFP provided technical and material support to MOHP and partners for the screening, referral, and management of acute malnutrition among children 0-59 months and pregnant and nursing women, in border areas with Sudan, where WFP supported the training of 40 health care providers on screening and early detection of acute malnutrition. Additionally, UNICEF and WFP provided support to MOHP to set up Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling Corners at border areas in Argeen, Qustul and Karkar to provide safe spaces for breastfeeding and infant feeding counselling as well as screening and referral for acute malnutrition. To date, no cases of acute malnutrition were detected. With the declining numbers coming in through the borders, and with the aim of reaching more vulnerable beneficiaries, UNICEF is supporting the training of an additional 60 more HCWs in areas in Greater Cairo and Giza serving large numbers of Sudanese arrivals. UNICEF and WFP will set up additional screening sites for acute malnutrition in CBT distribution sites in Greater Cairo, and Giza to ensure extending nutrition support to more children and Pregnant Lactating women. UNICEF procured supplies of Ready to Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF) for the MOHP for management and treatment of severe acute malnutrition SAM and moderate acute malnutrition. Lastly, WHO is supporting MOHP in the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases by procuring SAM kits targeting 4,000 beneficiaries through the Aswan Health Directorate, as well as training staff in designated MOHP hospitals.



HEALTH

The Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) has been taking essential measures at the points of entry, including vaccinations, vector control measures, and laboratory testing for communicable disease. Hospitals in major urban areas have also seen an increase in demand for their healthcare services, placing extra pressure on national infrastructure. UNHCR, WHO, IOM, and UNICEF in collaboration with other NGOs & INGOs have supported the provision of a variety of healthcare services.

In July 2023, WHO delivered 40 metric tons of medical supplies including lifesaving non-communicable disease (NCD) kits to serve 40,000 patients over three months to 6 health directorates in Aswan governorate. WHO also conducted trainings for 40 Health Care Workers (HCWs) on managing NCDs and for 200 HCWs on managing mental health conditions in humanitarian emergencies. UNICEF provided maternal and child healthcare services and additional support to the MOHP to deploy female healthcare professionals for providing maternal and child healthcare services. UNICEF procured essential medical supplies, cold chain equipment, vehicles and installed two mobile caravans to ensure the continuity of essential healthcare service provision. UNICEF conducted training sessions for 29 physicians and 40 nurses on the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) in the PHC units at Aswan governorate. Moreover, UNICEF in collaboration with the MOHP developed Rapid Pro messaging service as a mean for new arrivals to access information on different healthcare and psycho-social support services. Meanwhile, UNFPA will equip the three main hospitals in Aswan with Reproductive Health commodities and supplies to provide free-of-charge emergency Reproductive Health services.

Proper referral mechanisms, and the lack of availability of specialized healthcare services at Aswan governorate are the main identified gaps. The health sector working group members are scaling up their operations to support MOHP to ensure access to quality essential healthcare services.

Refuge Egypt provides a variety of healthcare services, including providing Antenatal care (ANC) program. Some 47 cases were assisted in July. The programmes also allow for the identification of referral needs and in the past month, as well as providing regular services to these individuals, cases of HIV, TB, GBV have been referred for appropriate follow up while other were provided with psychological support sessions through the mental health clinic. Food items are also provided for all new arrivals who attended their clinic. Meanwhile, Save the children (SCI) are providing emergency healthcare services and elective healthcare services through their secondary healthcare project. SCI also conducted a needs assessment for two hospitals (Aswan University Hospital and Aswan Specialized Hospital) which has identified needs for the procurement of medical supplies which will be addressed in conjunction with health sector partners. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC), the European Union (EU) in Egypt, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Egypt collaborated to provide and distribute 27 tons of essential healthcare supplies, reinforcing the government's response at Egypt's southern border.



Basic Needs/Cash Assistance

UNHCR and Caritas partner conduct assessments for the eligibility of UNHCR's Emergency cash assistance for registered and unregistered people residing in Aswan, Greater Cairo, and Alexandria. In July 2023, Caritas assessed 1,536 families (3,022 individuals including 1,473 children) in Alexandria and Aswan. Of those assessed, 301 single parent, 204 families at risk of eviction, 36 pregnant woman and 202 older persons were identified. As of 29 July, 4,958 unregistered families /15,268 individuals were assessed, around 63% of them (3,120 families/ 10,215 individuals) were found eligible for emergency cash assistance. Of this number, some 1,534 families / 5,027 individuals have been assisted and the remaining are in the pipeline. In addition, 5,554

registered families /14,685 individuals have been found eligible and 2,340 cases / 5,796 individuals have been assisted so far, with the remainder in the pipeline.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) provided Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance MPCA to 2,050 households in Aswan and Cairo. Cumulatively to date CRS has provided MPCA to 2,401 families / 9,359 individuals. Caritas has also provided cash assistance (either multi-Purpose or emergency) to 143 families in Alexandria.

Sector working group partners report from community meetings and consultations that in general Sudanese families prefer receiving cash assistance instead of food aid. The Sector initiated a task force on needs assessment involving partners who provide cash assistance under the Sudan Situation including WFP, UNICEF, and CRS. Partners work to avoid any duplication of cash assistance to new arrivals and this is one of the focuses of the Cash Working Group meetings.



As of end of July UNHCR procured NFI items including 150,000 hygiene kits, 750,000 sanitary kits, and 3,200,000 water bottles. The items were delivered to Egypt Red Crescent ERC partner to distribute them to some of the newly arrived Sudanese. 70,933 people have received hygiene kits, 20,980 person received sanitary kits and 527,601 person received water bottles. Moreover, UNHCR also procured ICT equipment including laptops, tables, a multi-functional printer, office chairs and tables, which were delivered to the Egyptian authorities via ERC. In addition, UNHCR is procuring other items to support one community-based organization (CBO), and to provide technical equipment to the Ministries of health and education.



LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)

UNDP and UNHCR conducted a preparatory mission for a joint Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion assessment, covering Sudanese individuals (new arrivals and existing populations) and host communities in Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, and Aswan governorates. The focus of the assessment will be on potential employment/livelihoods opportunities including perceived needs, skills, and professional qualifications, as well as an analysis of labour market needs and highly requested skills and qualifications. The socio-economic situation in Egypt in general and in Aswan in particular, may limit the economic opportunities available. To find employment, refugees often have to resort to the informal sector and since they may not have community and family networks, they often turn to brokers which puts them at greater risk of exploitation (including delayed/ non-payment of wages as well as exposure to risks of GBV – with no recourse available due to the informal nature of work) and other protection risks, this is especially the case for new arrivals who are not familiar with the context. The need for livelihoods and income generating activities has increased in all areas where newly arrived Sudanese are located. The planned interventions are focused on promoting social cohesion, develop community-based livelihood activities, combatting exploitation, minimizing protection risks, building on existing socio-economic potential, contributing to the economic stabilization, and promoting refugees' financial inclusion whenever possible and feasible.

Needs and opportunities vary according to the area and the skills of those newly arrived. Job opportunities are almost exclusively in the informal sector which present challenges in terms of dignity and decency as well as sustainability of potential opportunities. In Aswan there are no stakeholders currently running livelihood activities except for one local NGO, as such considerable efforts and investments are required to scale up. A mapping of all current and planned interventions is ongoing to facilitate coordination in this area.



WASH

Collaboration between sector actors and local authorities in the land port, Aswan governorate, and Aswan water company continues, aiming to meet the critical WASH needs at the borders in close partnership with the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC). Among the top priorities has been the provision of essential cleaning and waste management services to support the two land ports, Karkar bus station and train station. This concerted effort ensures a clean and sanitary environment, significantly reducing the risk of disease transmission and outbreaks. Additionally, comprehensive awareness raising sessions were provided to promote proper hygiene practices among the population. These sessions focused on reducing environmental contamination and minimizing disease risks by emphasizing the significance of clean water, safe sanitation, and proper hygiene practices, including regular hand washing.

Actively engaged in health and hygiene promotion, WASH partners have been implementing community-based activities to increase knowledge and understanding of the importance of WASH practices. As part of these efforts, soap and soap dispensers were strategically placed at the border, train, and bus stations in Aswan, ensuring easy access to hand washing facilities and encouraging good hygiene practices among the population. Furthermore, a joint mission conducted by UNICEF and WHO involved assessing the WASH facilities in primary health care units and hospitals where Sudanese refugees are being received. As part of this assessment, agreements have been made with health directories to regularly monitor the water quality. In addition, ongoing rehabilitation and continuous maintenance efforts are being undertaken including for an extra 4 caravan mobile toilets at the two land ports to support the needs of both male and female refugees and travellers. These measures aim to enhance the overall WASH infrastructure and ensure better facilities for those affected by the Sudan crisis.

Funding Update

RRP partners reiterate the message on the importance of flexible funding, which allows partners to prioritize the most pressing needs across the region, as well as multi-year funding, which facilitates a more predictable response. Both were important commitments by donors as part of the Grand Bargain and remain integral to the humanitarian response for the Sudan Situation. Further information on funding levels of the response is available on the [Refugee Funding Tracker](#) which tracks interagency funding for the response. Further guidance will be provided at country level on the use of the RFT to ensure that funding tracking is as up to date as possible.

RRP Partners gratefully acknowledge the below government donors, private donors, charities, and other organizations for their valuable contributions to RRP 2023 through earmarked funding as well as flexible funding at a global, regional, or sub-regional level which has contributed to the response. RRP partners acknowledge the huge generosity of host countries for their continued hosting of Sudanese refugees. These countries must be supported through even greater responsibility sharing by the international community, in the spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees.

RRP 2023 Donors: Belgium | Canada | CERF | Denmark | European Union | Finland | France | Germany | Ireland | Italy | Japan | Luxembourg | Netherlands | Norway | Private Donors | Spain | Sweden | Switzerland | United Kingdom | United States of America