

SUDAN

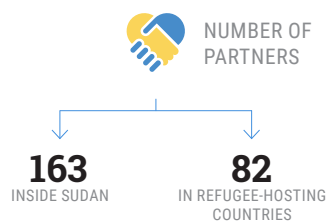
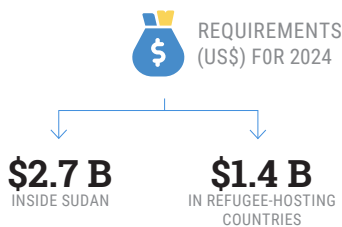
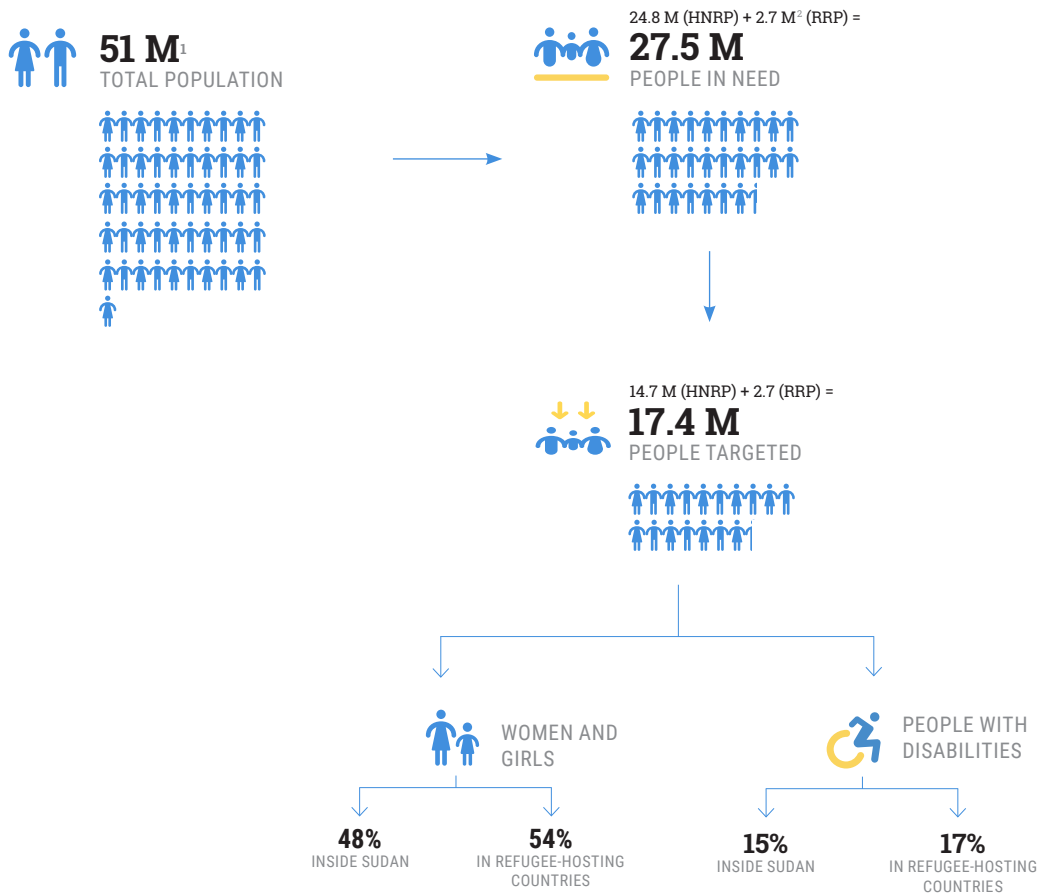
SUMMARY OF THE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLAN AND THE REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

FEBRUARY
2024



AT A GLANCE

This document is a summary of the humanitarian response for Sudan and the region that is presented in the [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan \(HNRP\)](#) and in the [Regional Refugee Response Plan \(RRP\)](#) as published on 7 February 2024. Both documents present needs and requirements until the end of 2024 and may be revised and adjusted based on the evolving context and needs.



Cover photo: Sudanese refugees and South Sudanese returnees taking barges at Renk Port. UNHCR/Ala Kheir

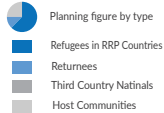
AT A GLANCE³
(CONTINUED)

2.7 M
PEOPLE TO BE ASSISTED
IN REFUGEE-HOSTING
COUNTRIES

24.8 M
PEOPLE IN NEED
INSIDE SUDAN

of which

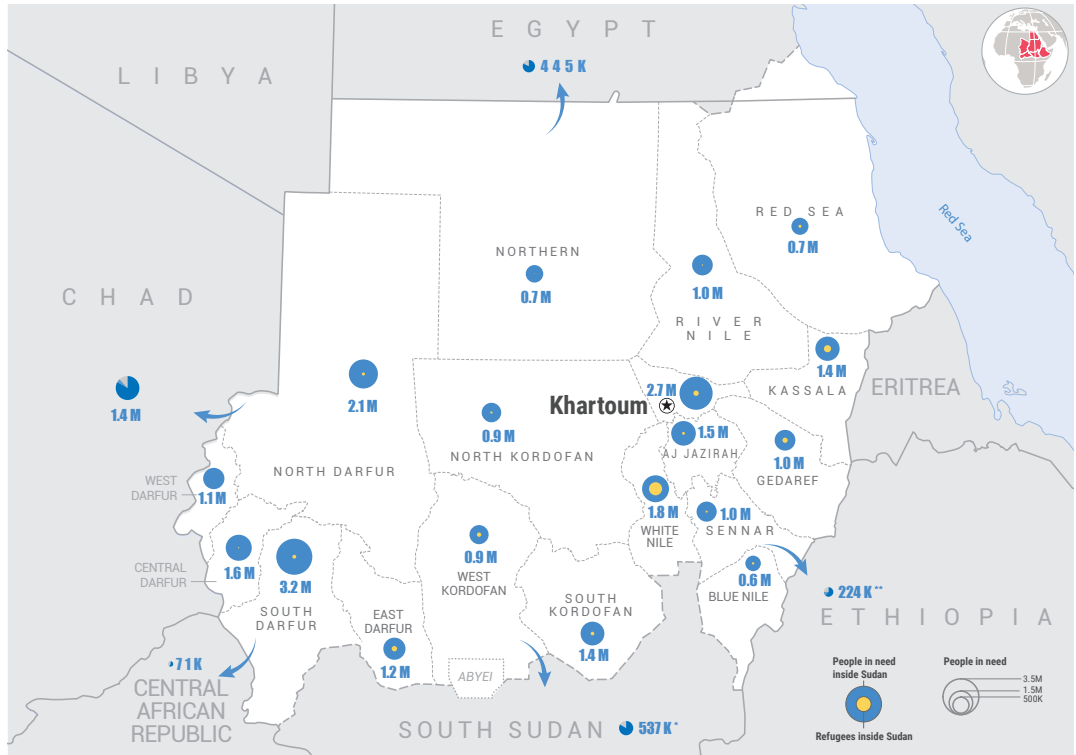
0.96 M
REFUGEES INSIDE
SUDAN



³There are 820,000 returnees (refugees and migrant returnees) in South Sudan who are part of the population in need for 2024, however, this population is being budgeted under the HRP (Humanitarian Response Plan) for South Sudan and therefore are not included in the planning figures for the Sudan Regional RRP.

⁴There are 18,000 Ethiopian migrant returnees and 5,000 third country nationals in Ethiopia are also not included in this RRP; they are reflected in the IOM Response Overview for the Sudan Crisis and Neighboring Country.

⁵There are 110,000 migrant returnees in Chad from 2023 that are included in the HRP for Chad.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLAN



Provide safe, timely, principled and gender-responsive life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable groups to reduce mortality and morbidity in areas with high severity of need or at risk of a further deterioration of critical humanitarian needs.



Directly respond to the conflict-driven protection needs of crisis-affected people through principled and conflict-sensitive assistance and advocacy as well as prevent and mitigate emerging protection risks, with due regard to international norms and standards.



Provide safe, equitable, dignified and unhindered access to critical basic services and livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable groups to prevent further erosion of their coping abilities.

REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN



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



Support host countries to provide timely and life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance for those fleeing Sudan, with a specific focus on identifying protection risks and supporting those at heightened risk and in need of specialized protection interventions and other services.



Support host countries to strengthen resilience so that those fleeing Sudan are included in national systems and services, particularly in health, education and market systems, and are able to live in integrated settlements and have access to economic opportunities on par with nationals.



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

After years of protracted crisis, Sudan plunged into a conflict of alarming scale in mid-April 2023 when fighting broke out initially in the capital Khartoum, and quickly expanded to other areas across the country. The conflict created massive displacement, with over 7.7 million⁴ people forced to leave their homes in search of safety elsewhere. Of this number of people, 1.5 million⁵ crossed the border to neighbouring countries, while 6.1 million were internally displaced. Sudan currently faces the largest internal displacement crisis in the world, the most significant child displacement crisis, with 3 million children displaced inside and outside the country, and is one of the largest protection crises in the world today.

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The current bout of insecurity has resulted in more than 12,000 fatalities,⁶ and in extensive damage to critical infrastructure and facilities, including water and healthcare, the collapse of banking and financial services, frequent interruptions to electricity supply and telecommunication services and widespread looting.

Reports of escalating use of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) as a weapon of war, including gang rape,⁷ are widespread, while targeted attacks on - or harm against - civilians, based on ethnicity, theft and extortion continue unabated. Threat posed by explosive ordnance (EOs) is increasing in all regions affected by the hostilities.

The hostilities have triggered a significant deterioration in the humanitarian situation across the country, including in the areas previously not affected by conflict. The surge of newly displaced people across Sudan has overwhelmed public services and resources in the areas of arrival, creating appalling living conditions, particularly in hundreds of gathering sites where new IDPs continue to arrive. Increasing demands for shelter among the displaced prompt the creation of new sites.

Millions of ordinary people and families – many of them are headed by women – face hindered access to food,⁸ water, shelter, cash, fuel, and other basic services, while livelihood opportunities have dwindled. Nearly one in three people in Sudan could soon become food insecure. Malnutrition rates among under five children are among the highest in the world and are an increasing concern in all states for children and pregnant or lactating women, raising the risks of compromised immune systems, vulnerability to disease, and associated mortality.⁹ The already fragile health system is in tatters, with looming disease outbreaks, including cholera, dengue fever, measles and malaria.¹⁰ More than 70 per cent of health facilities in conflict areas are out of service, and two-thirds of the population lack access to health care.¹¹

IN REFUGEE-HOSTING COUNTRIES

The Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan were already hosting large refugee, migrant and internally displaced populations, including at least 800,000 Sudanese refugees, before 15 April 2023. The new arrivals to Chad add to the more than 400,000 Sudanese refugees who have been in eastern Chad for some 20 years. In South Sudan, 76 per cent of the population were already estimated to need humanitarian assistance, in addition to the 290,000 Sudanese refugees who arrived before April 2023. In Ethiopia, more than 20 million people need humanitarian assistance, in addition to the 50,000 Sudanese refugees who arrived before April 2023. Egypt has historically hosted many Sudanese and has the second-highest number of Sudanese refugee arrivals in 2023. Returnees and third country nationals are also arriving in vulnerable conditions, and require initial humanitarian and protection assistance upon arrival, as well as assistance for onward movement or return to their countries of origin.

The impact of the conflict beyond Sudan's borders, including the disruption of existing trade and supply chains, inflation, and the increasing cost of the humanitarian response, is creating additional hardship for already vulnerable host communities. This situation could contribute to rising tensions between refugees, returnees and host populations with disputes over scarce resources.

In countries of asylum, the vulnerability of women and girls has been exacerbated by lack of adequate assistance and limited infrastructure, leading to GBV risks including sexual exploitation. Refugees are resorting to harmful coping strategies to meet their basic needs. These include selling household assets, reducing the quantity and nutritional value of meals, begging, resorting to the sale or exchange of sex, child and forced marriage, accrual of debt from traders, and withdrawing children from school to engage in child labour to support income-generating activities for the family. Incidents of denial of resources, intimate partner violence and sexual exploitation by community members are also on the rise.

INSIDE SUDAN (CONTINUED)

Since April, there have been allegations of over 3,150 severe child rights violations, including the killing and maiming of children.¹² The unprecedented number of displaced school-aged children hosted in non-conflict areas and the closure of schools and limited access to social services have increased the vulnerability of children to recruitment or association with armed groups.

Reports of gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence are widespread.^{13,14,15} Women have been attacked while fleeing and while sourcing food and water. Women and girls, particularly in conflict-affected regions such as Darfur states, Kordofan states and Khartoum, fear being attacked, raped or kidnapped while traveling to the market or any location outside of their homes.¹⁶

The peace talks between the two principal parties to the conflict resumed in late October. Nonetheless, the possible evolution of the crisis remains highly unpredictable, with crossline movement of staff and supplies experiencing increasing obstacles. Without a lasting political solution, civilians—particularly women, and children—will continue to bear the brunt of the crisis.

Around 960,000 refugees and asylum-seekers are also still hosted in Sudan and face severe protection challenges and life-threatening humanitarian crises, compounded by conflict repercussions on national services. Escalating protection risks involve physical harm, arbitrary detention, sexual violence, forced recruitment, family separation, and urgent needs in food security, overcrowding, disease outbreaks, malnutrition, and mortality. Critical gaps persist due to chronic underfunding, necessitating urgent attention.

IN REFUGEE-HOSTING COUNTRIES (CONTINUED)

Potential measles, dengue and cholera outbreaks in Sudan also pose risks to neighbouring countries, with Ethiopia reporting a cholera outbreak in the Kumer refugee settlement last August among new arrivals, and South Sudan had its first cholera case in Renk in December.

The alarming level of malnutrition is a concern and this is expected to worsen. The situation was already critical in South Sudan and Ethiopia in 2023. With the current funding situation, Chad is expected to face a pipeline break for the refugee food rations as early as February or March 2024.

Host countries are already struggling to provide education to all national students, leaving little space and capacity to enrol Sudanese refugee children who have already lost several months of school. The education response has been limited in scope, focusing on the educational needs of new arrivals, hampered by lack of funding, and unable to address the pre-crisis low enrolment rates for Sudanese refugee children. Some of the gaps apply equally to refugees and nationals, namely insufficient teacher workforce both in terms of number and qualification, inadequate school facilities, etc.

In addition, refugee students have their own needs such as language and curriculum support to transition from the home to the host country system, and the need for psychosocial support to resume healthy development and learning. In 2024, over one million Sudanese refugee children will need access to education. If the levels of funding cannot push the activities beyond what was established in 2023, 80 per cent of these children risk remaining out of school.

Shelter and WASH facilities and services are inadequate to respond to the needs of the refugee population, and more is needed to improve existing refugee settlements and establish new ones. The daily water allowance per person is also below standard. Lack of adequate services, especially WASH, increases the risk of diseases.

Humanitarian programmes are chronically underfunded and need international support to sustain the generosity of host countries. The 2023 RRP was just 38 per cent funded. Needs have increased for 2024, with active conflict raging in many parts of Sudan that continues to trigger large movements across borders.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Across the response, the same principles will guide the humanitarian response:

1. **Protection and Prevention Efforts:** The centrality of protection is the leading principle of the response both inside Sudan and in neighboring countries. This includes efforts to reduce GBV risks, which disproportionately affect women and girls, and ensuring that programmes do not create additional risks for affected people, including those with disabilities.
2. **Localization:** The meaningful engagement of local organizations and actors in shaping the response efforts is crucial. This includes empowering national NGOs, local refugee-led organizations, and faith-based organizations to play a significant role in the response. Engagement with local communities will ensure a more effective response.
3. **Inclusion in National Systems:** Efforts must be made to include people affected in national systems, particularly in health and education. This includes among others enrolling IDP and refugee students in public schools and ensuring equal health access.
4. **Cash Assistance** is central to empowering individuals, maximizing efficiency, and stimulating local economies. Cash assistance is a vital tool to address displaced populations' immediate needs while optimizing dignity and choice of people and cost efficiency. Unrestricted multipurpose cash grants allow people to have greater flexibility to make choices that best suit their unique circumstances, whether for securing food, shelter, or other necessities. This approach empowers individuals by respecting their autonomy and dignity and significantly reduces the logistical costs and burden of humanitarian partners to procure and distribute in-kind aid. Cash assistance expedites the delivery of aid and stimulates local market and community cohesion, supporting economic activities within and around refugee sites and settlements and strengthening supply chain routes.
5. **Climate Action:** The response aims to incorporate climate-resilient measures into their programming to address the heightened vulnerabilities caused by changing climate patterns.

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Sudan has faced multiple and significant challenges in 2023. In this context, the humanitarian community in Sudan took steps to set clear and realistic boundaries for the response, to maximize the effectiveness of its limited resources and to avoid overstressing existing capacity.

SCOPE AND BOUNDARIES

Despite the significant scale of humanitarian needs across Sudan, targeting and the financial requirements to meet urgent needs have been tempered by a restrictive operating environment due to unstable, unpredictable and at times unsafe access.

This significantly impacts the collective reach of the response.

The response prioritizes meeting the critical needs of the most vulnerable based on the following criteria:

- Prioritizing the areas where cluster severity was classified at level 3 and above, and areas where high severity across clusters overlap.
- Adopting the carefully balanced approaches of prioritization and feasibility, with consideration of the current realities of access (using the existing access database as a proxy) and operational capacity (using the existing response monitoring data as a proxy) to set out where the most

IN REFUGEE-HOSTING COUNTRIES

In 2024, the Regional RRP will continue lifesaving and emergency humanitarian activities such as registration, provision of emergency shelter and core relief items, facilitating access to essential health and nutrition services, support to host countries to ensure access to territory and asylum for all individuals in need of international protection, including those with specific needs, unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk. Services to respond to survivors of sexual violence will also be scaled up. Relocation from border areas to safer sites in consultation with concerned governments remains a priority despite the huge logistical challenges.

The deliberate and important shift in the regional response towards resilience-oriented interventions – with a focus on national systems strengthening and livelihoods – will also involve concerted efforts to engage development partners in complementary interventions at the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, including planning for and support to the medium and long-term inclusion of refugees in national social services across sectors, as well as inclusion in local economies.

INSIDE SUDAN (CONTINUED)

- urgent needs are, where they can be reached and how this can be done feasibly and effectively without overstressing existing capacities.
- The planned response activities are humanitarian. No resilience-building or development activities are included.

AREAS OF FOCUS FOR THE 2024 RESPONSE

- **Addressing access impediments** through strengthening the principled engagement with all parties to the conflict and joint evidence-based access advocacy and negotiation, calling for upholding the Jeddah Declaration to ensure protection of civilians and local responders.
- **Prevent encampment:** Encampments are harmful to the physical and mental health of displaced people, dehumanizing and disempowering them, and can prolong displacement. Efforts will focus on having a clear operational strategy/approach to support IDPs in host communities, maintain solidarity and prevent encampment in the absence of a conducive environment for safe returns.
- **Increased focus on integrating protection in humanitarian efforts and centrality of protection:** Agencies will embed protection principles in their programmes to proactively anticipate and mitigate dangers. This is to ensure that their programmes would not create additional risks to affected people and identify opportunities to reduce the threat or reduce their exposure to it.
- **Joint Efforts to Mitigate GBV Risks:** Rapid assessments¹⁸ reveal an exacerbation of GBV and protection risks partly due to insufficient mitigation measures across various clusters. All clusters and agencies reaffirm their commitment to reducing GBV risks by implementing action plans based on the [IASC guidelines for integrating GBV interventions in humanitarian action](#). Agencies will also promote resilience by strengthening national and community-based systems to prevent and mitigate GBV, facilitating access to care and support for survivors and those at risk.

IN REFUGEE-HOSTING COUNTRIES (CONTINUED)

GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

Governments have the overall responsibility for the response and play a critical role in keeping their borders open, and, as such, they require continued solidarity from the international community and practical, specialized support from humanitarian and development organizations. RRP partners contribute to and support this massive humanitarian and development effort led by host governments through the dedicated ministries at the central and local levels.

INCLUSION IN NATIONAL SYSTEMS

Across all five hosting countries, there are on-going effort to include refugees in national systems, particularly in health and education. This is also in keeping with the shift to building capacity and resilience in the response:

- In CAR, RRP partners will continue working with the national authorities to facilitate the integration of refugees into the national education system, prioritizing the strengthening of existing local schools.
- In Chad all education activities are implemented under the leadership of the Ministry of Education and in accordance with the 2030 Education Strategy for refugee inclusion. The Ministry of Health, supported by RRP partners, provides quality primary health care to refugees, returnees and the local population surrounding refugee sites.
- In Egypt refugee students are being enrolled in Egyptian public schools, subject to submitting proof of their status.
- In Ethiopia, the education response is implemented with the regional and local government education authorities and provides teaching and learning materials, textbooks, and support to teachers' welfare, as well as language classes to support refugee children to learn the language of their host country. For health, data management systems will be aligned with the Ministry of Health, while ensuring access for the refugee health information system.
- In South Sudan, the Government pledged at the Global Refugee Forum to increase access to inclusive quality education for refugees and host communities, enhance access to tertiary education, and reduce the out-of-school children rate by 2027.

LOCALIZATION

For 2024, one third of RRP partners are national NGOs. RRP partners will continue to engage a wide range of stakeholders, including regional and local governments, through a whole-of-society approach.



COORDINATION AND RESPONSE

INSIDE SUDAN

The operating environment in Sudan remains challenging, with numerous security, logistical and access constraints. Strong and effective coordination for the implementation of the joint strategy by humanitarian actors is essential for a timely and effective humanitarian action that meets the lifesaving needs of the most affected and vulnerable people.

In support of the above-mentioned areas of focus, a number of supporting initiatives will be undertaken throughout 2024 to create a conducive context in support of these specific areas of focus. These include: (i) decentralization of coordination and operational structure that is operationally oriented and inclusive of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) – both national and international; (ii) improved focus on primary data collection and needs assessments to adequately inform response prioritization and targeting as the situation evolves; (iii) robust risk management, including to mitigate the risk of aid diversion; and (iv) raising the profile of the humanitarian crisis in Sudan in support of resource mobilization.

In light of the highly fluid operational context, the HCT will closely monitor the implementation of the humanitarian response plan and adjust its course throughout 2024 as the environment evolves. In case of significant changes, including any improved access to the areas defined as “hard-to-reach” at the time of planning, the humanitarian response plan will be revised to reflect additional actions and financial resources required to bolster the response in a timely manner and to sustain and

IN REFUGEE-HOSTING COUNTRIES

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, the RRP will support host countries in the region to lead and coordinate the response to those fleeing the conflict in Sudan. Following the Refugee Coordination Model, it has been developed and will be implemented in close collaboration with 82 inter-agency partners and other stakeholders, including UN agencies, national societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, national and international non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations and civil society.

The RRP builds on the collective and coordinated work already being done in these countries and outlines the multisectoral response strategy and financial requirements of partners operating in the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan, to provide protection services and urgent humanitarian assistance as well as prioritize efforts to build resilience of refugees, returnees and third country nationals, and impacted host communities.

Coordination mechanisms have been strengthened with the set-up of specific inter-agency refugee coordination fora that agree on response strategies, steer the implementation of the response and ensure information sharing with all partners. This enables RRP partners to work efficiently together to maximize the response, avoid duplications and better link up to existing longer-term coordination mechanisms to encourage development actors to be part of the response as soon as possible. As the UN agency mandated by the General Assembly to lead

INSIDE SUDAN (CONTINUED)

expand access to people in need. At the time of writing, partners are reviewing operational coordination mechanisms across the regions to identify ways to increase response in difficult and/or hard-to-reach areas.

The 2024 Refugee Response Strategy focuses on delivering essential protection and life-saving services through a three-pronged approach. It aims to enhance the protection environment, provide timely interventions, and ensure equitable access to basic services, fostering resilience and self-reliance where possible. The response prioritizes refugees in camps for critical protection and multi-sectoral life-saving assistance. This spans protection, education, food security, health, nutrition, shelter, WASH, and energy. The Refugee Response Strategy, aligned with the Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan, and coordinated by UNHCR in line with the Refugee Coordination Model, is developed through extensive consultation, incorporates refugees in programme design and implementation. Emphasis on Accountability to Affected Populations, strengthened community feedback mechanisms, and engagement with women and youth ensures inclusivity. In addition, an Age, Gender, Disability, and Diversity approach, employing participatory methodologies will be adopted.

IN REFUGEE-HOSTING COUNTRIES (CONTINUED)

refugee responses, UNHCR is the reference point on refugee and refugee returnee data, facilitating and coordinating the provision of necessary data and information to support RRP partners' response planning. Close collaboration is maintained with IOM who coordinate the response to the needs of migrant returnees and third country nationals.

Effective coordination with development partners will help facilitate the search for solutions for the refugees and refugee returnees fleeing Sudan and foster self-reliance and socioeconomic inclusion of refugees by easing the pressure on host communities and supporting host governments in their response. Partners are exploring support from development actors in terms of development needs assessment; expansion of education and vocational training; health water and sanitation services; access to electricity; and capacity building for local governments and municipalities.

Development partners can take advantage of their existing knowledge and experience working in these countries and potentially expand their support to existing programmes to include refugees, as well as to advocate for inclusion of refugees in national systems and services.



IOM distribution of non-food relief supplies to IDPs from Khartoum in Gedaref city, Gedaref State: OCHA/Alimbek Tashtankulov

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR 2024

HNRP Requirements per cluster (in US\$ millions)

Cluster	Requirements
Coordination & Common Services	\$25
Education	\$131
Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items	\$212.4
Emergency Telecommunications	\$6.3
Food Security and Livelihoods	\$581.2
Health	\$178.6
Logistics	\$111
Nutrition	\$350.1
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	\$230.9
Child Protection	\$81
Gender-based violence	\$62.8
General Protection	\$64.1
Mine Action	\$15.3
Site Management	\$14.8
Refugee Response	\$631.2
Total	\$2.7 billion

RRP Requirements per country (in US\$ millions)






Country	Requirements
CAR	\$46.2
Chad	\$630.3
Egypt	\$175.1
Ethiopia	\$175.8
South Sudan	\$373.0
Total	\$1.4 billion

RRP Requirements by sector (in US\$ millions)






Sector	Requirements
Protection (incl. GBV and CP)	\$177.2
<i>Gender-Based Violence</i>	\$37.0
<i>Child Protection</i>	\$35.8
Education	\$102.5
Food Security	\$371.1
Public Health & Nutrition	\$223.0
Livelihoods, Resilience & Economic Inclusion	\$116.1
Logistics, Telecoms & Operational Support	\$49.3
Basic Needs	\$93.5
Settlement, Shelter & Housing	\$158.8
WASH	\$108.6
Total	\$1.4 billion

SELECTED ACHIEVEMENTS 2023

	FUNDS		
	BUDGET(US\$)	RECEIVED (US\$)	FUNDED (%)
<u>HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLAN</u> ¹⁹	\$2.7 B	\$1.1 B	43%

	7.0 M	people reached with lifesaving inter-cluster interventions
	3.6 M	people reached with life-saving in-kind food and cash assistance
	918 K	refugees inside Sudan reached with assistance
	815 K	Severely Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases treated (9%) with medical complications.
	390 K	persons reached through information awareness raising and community outreach activities on general protection (civil registration, HLP, SMS)

	FUNDS		
	BUDGET(US\$)	RECEIVED (US\$)	FUNDED (%)
<u>REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN</u>	\$1.0 B	\$381 M	38%

	230 K	individuals supported with shelter or housing assistance
	551 K	people received protection services
	558 K	people transported from border crossings to receptions/final destinations
	925 K	people provided with food assistance (in-kind, Cash-Based Interventions, Hybrid)
	223 K	people received non-food items

HOW TO SUPPORT THE APPEALS

BY MAKING A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

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 the full HNRP for contact details. For the RRP, please contact kenrbext@unhcr.org.

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.

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 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.

Organizations receiving funds for the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan will report received contributions at the country or regional level using an online system. To access the system or for additional information, please contact or refer to the [guidance documents](#). Partners can also track funding received on other regional RRP on the Refugee Funding Tracker (RFT) through [this form](#).

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 emer-

gencies 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.

DONATING THROUGH THE SUDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND

The Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) is a country based pooled fund (CBPF). CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). Find out more about the CBPF by visiting the CBPF website: [Country-Based Pooled Funds | OCHA \(unocha.org\)](https://country-based-pooled-funds.org)

For information on how to make a contribution, please contact: shfsudan@un.org

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.

ENDNOTES

- 1 This figure represents the total population inside Sudan including refugees.
- 2 People in need for the RRP includes: refugees (Sudanese refugees and refugees of other nationalities), refugee and migrant returnees, third country nationals, and host community members
- 3 The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.
- 4 Please see the Sudan Situation page on the [Operational Data Portal](#).
- 5 Please see the Sudan Situation page on the [Operational Data Portal](#).
- 6 ACLED, "[Sudan: Unravelling the Conflict Dynamics in Darfur](#)", 1 December 2023.
- 7 OHCHR, "[Sudan: Alarming reports of women and girls abducted and forced to marry, held for ransom](#)", 3 November 2023.
- 8 [Hunger Hotspots: FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity, November 2023 to April 2024 outlook | World Food Programme](#).
- 9 UNWomen, "[Initial Rapid Gender Assessment - Geographical coverage: White Nile, Blue Nile, Darfur, Red Sea, Khartoum States](#)", September 2023.
- 10 [The Sudanese Federal Ministry of Health](#) in September and October declared a cholera outbreak in Gedaref, Khartoum, South Kordofan and Aj Jazirah states, with over 1,600 suspected cholera cases and 67 associated deaths reported as of 22 October.
- 11 According to World Health Organization (WHO).
- 12 According to reports received by the Child Protection AoR.
- 13 UNFPA, "[Crisis Continues: GBV Sub-Sector Sudan Situation Brief Update](#)", 16 June 2023
- 14 [Statement by Ms. Hala Al Karib at the UN Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, 25 October 2023](#).
- 15 UNWomen, "[Initial Rapid Gender Assessment - Geographical coverage: White Nile, Blue Nile, Darfur, Red Sea, Khartoum States](#)", September 2023.
- 16 CARE, "[Rapid Gender Analysis: Khartoum Aj Jazirah, East Darfur and South Darfur](#)", October 2023.
- 17 Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia.
- 18 Conducted by the GBV AoR in Sudan and its partners.
- 19 2023 Sudan Revised HRP April - December 2023.