



SUDAN COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January 2020 - December 2020

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Hayat Yawin fled war in South Sudan and lives in a refugee camp in White Nile State.

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2020 PLANNED RESPONSE

1,146,239

TOTAL REFUGEE
POPULATION IN NEED

(Estimated by the end of 2020)

904,951

REFUGEES TARGETED
IN 2020

226,238

ESTIMATED
HOST COMMUNITY
BENEFICIARIES

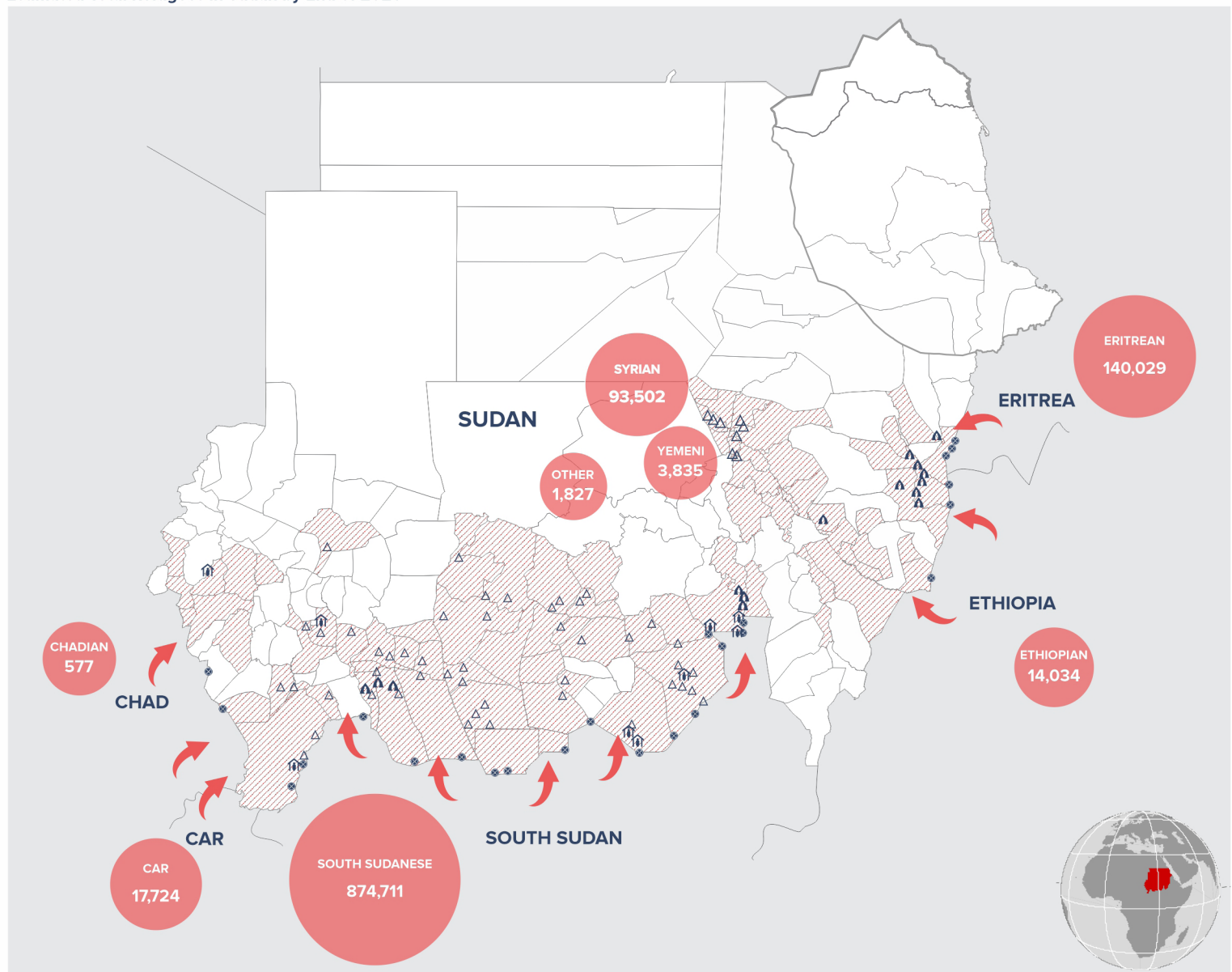
US\$ 476.9M

BUDGET REQUIREMENTS

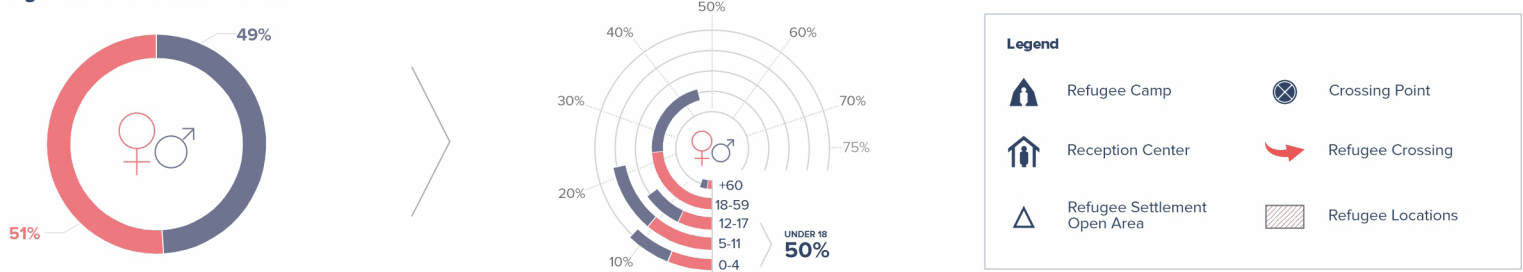
34

PARTNERS

Estimated Total Refugees in Sudan by End of 2020



Age and Gender Breakdown



Overview

Sudan has a long history of hosting refugees and asylum seekers, with over 1.1 million individuals^{1 2} estimated to be living in Sudan (as of 30 November 2019). This includes refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen, who have arrived in search of safety from violence, persecution and other hazards in their countries of origin.

The South Sudanese refugee emergency remains the largest refugee crisis in Africa, and Sudan hosts one of the largest populations in the region with more than 840,000 South Sudanese refugees reported to be living in Sudan, as of 30 November 2019. In East Sudan, there are more than 130,000 Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees and asylum-seekers, living in camps and urban areas across Gezira, Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea and Sennar states. There are over 120,000 Ethiopian, Eritrean, Congolese, Somali, Yemeni, Syrian and Burundian refugees living in Khartoum and in need of assistance. While Syrian and Yemeni refugees are considered “brothers and sisters” by the Government of Sudan and are not required to register with UNHCR and Commission for Refugees (COR) upon arrival, over 15,000 Syrian and Yemeni refugees are registered in Khartoum for assistance due to their vulnerability. There are an additional 79,800 Syrian nationals estimated to be living in Sudan. In Darfur, an ongoing influx of CAR refugees into remote parts of South and Central Darfur States has seen the population swell from nearly 7,800 refugees by the end of August, to nearly 17,000 in just two months to the end of November 2019. There are also nearly 3,100 Chadian refugees living in Central Darfur waiting to return to Chad in 2020.

Refugees in Sudan are living in camps, rural out-of-camp settlements and urban areas in 104 localities across 18 States. About 70 per cent live outside of camps in more than 100 settlements across the country, including large collective self-settlements where thousands of refugees live in “camp-like” areas adjacent to reception centres, as well as smaller dispersed self-settlements where refugees live in a more integrated manner with host communities. Many out-of-camp settlements are in remote and underdeveloped areas, where resources, infrastructure and basic services are extremely limited. Some 30 per cent of refugees in Sudan live in one of 21 camps, and over half of those living in camps were born there.

While the Government of Sudan maintains a generous open border policy for those fleeing conflict and persecution, key protection gaps still persist that undermine the liberty, safety and dignity of refugees, including: access to registration and documentation gaps; limits on freedom of movement and access to basic services; and a lack of land and asset ownership, labour markets and financial services. While some progress has been made on improving access to work permits and public education for refugees, refugees still face challenges when trying to access public services. Refugees often face higher fees and tariffs for public services compared to other populations.

¹ Overall, the Government of Sudan estimates there are up to 2 million refugees in Sudan, including an estimated 1.3 million South Sudanese refugees in Sudan; however, additional estimates require further verification.

² Population estimates for South Sudanese refugees are being reviewed with the Government of Sudan based on ongoing registration and verification processes in some States. The Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) does not anticipate this to change the number of refugees targeted for assistance under the refugee response, as targets are based on refugee registration progress and projections aligned to verified figures.

Furthermore, encampment policies and movement restrictions force refugees and asylum-seekers to use smugglers to facilitate their internal and onward movements, which often exposes them to human trafficking and grave protection risks.

Significant funding gaps persist for the refugee response in Sudan, which have been exacerbated by Sudan's ongoing economic situation. The majority of refugee and asylum-seekers in Sudan face high levels of poverty, limited access to livelihood opportunities, and are hosted in some of the poorest regions of the country, where host communities are also struggling. While refugees often benefit from generous support provided by host communities, local resources remain scarce and local service systems are often unable to keep up with increased demand for services.

Voluntary return is not an option for a vast majority of refugees due to the situation in their countries of origin and resettlement opportunities remain limited. It is anticipated that CAR, South Sudanese, Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees will continue to arrive in Sudan in 2020. Inter-agency partners estimate 32,100 new arrivals by the end of 2020. It is also estimated that some 20,000 South Sudanese refugees and 1,000 Ethiopian refugees will spontaneously return in 2020, and at least 2,500 Chadians will be supported to voluntarily return. With this in mind, inter-agency partners are anticipating a net increase of over 8,000 individuals.

Based on these assessments, it is anticipated that over 1.14 million refugees will be living in Sudan and in need of assistance by the end of 2020. Refugees in Sudan are in need of multi-sectoral interventions to address their vulnerabilities and assistance needs while in asylum, bolster their self-reliance and well-being over the long term, and maintain and fulfil their rights as refugees under the 1951 Refugee Convention. Investments in local infrastructure and strengthening of education, health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services is also needed to ensure that local service systems have the capacity to absorb the increasing needs of refugees and impacted host communities, and strengthen social cohesion and peaceful coexistence so both communities can thrive.

Beneficiary Population

The 2020 Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan (CRP) is the first inter-agency, comprehensive and multi-sectoral response plan which brings together 34 humanitarian and development partners to cover the needs of all major refugee populations in Sudan, including: South Sudanese refugees, CAR refugees, Chadian refugees, urban refugees living in Khatoum, and refugees living in East Sudan.

The 2020 Sudan CRP aims to address the needs of 904,951 refugees living across 56 localities. The refugee target is aligned to the number of registered refugees in country as of the end of 2019, and those projected to be in need of registration by the end of 2020.

Response activities and interventions in refugee hosting areas will also support communities hosting or living side by side with refugees, with the aim to provide assistance to some 226,000 individuals.

	PROJECTED POPULATION AS OF END OF 2020*	POPULATION TARGETED FOR ASSISTANCE IN 2020
South Sudanese refugees	874,711	637,144
Urban refugees living in Khartoum	122,979	122,979
Refugees living in East Sudan	130,248	124,039
CAR refugees	17,724	17,724
Chadian refugees	577	3,065
TOTAL	1,146,239	904,951

Assisted Host Population	226,238
Total Assisted Population	1,131,189

*Based on population projection estimates as of 30 September 2019, and are subject to change.



A glimpse into the living conditions of refugees in 2020. 7,000 South Sudanese live in this settlement on the outskirts of Khartoum.
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Needs Analysis and Response Prioritization

Refugee Severity of Needs Ranking

Given the size, diversity and geographic scope of the refugee population in Sudan, comparing needs between population groups and across different types of refugee locations can be challenging. The Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF)³ has developed a multi-sectoral severity ranking consolidating data on protection, health, nutrition, water supply, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, shelter, non-food items (NFIs), food security and livelihoods for refugees living across 104 refugee-hosting localities in Sudan. This was done in collaboration with inter-agency partners and COR and is used to identify needs, response gaps and priorities in specific refugee locations to inform response planning and resource allocation.

Refugee needs analysis is done at the location level within each hosting locality. Consolidated sectoral data (as of 30 September 2019) was categorized into a multi-sectoral severity ranking to categorize 'very low' to 'very high' needs in each refugee location. Details on the Refugee Severity of Needs Ranking methodology and indicators can be found in Annex 3. Key trends emerging from the severity analysis include:

- **Severity Level 5 or 'very high' needs:** South Sudanese refugee locations with approximately 20,000 refugees or more in camps or large camp-like settlements (i.e., El Leri West settlements in Talodi, South Kordofan). These locations include key reception points high rates of new arrivals, with high reliance on humanitarian assistance delivered through parallel service systems that need to be sustained and/or scaled-up to accommodate increasing numbers of people. All refugees living in these locations are registered. All of these locations are also covered by recent Standardized Expanded Nutrition Surveys (SENS) providing detailed food security, nutrition, health and WASH data.

Severity Level 4 or 'high' needs: East Sudan and Central Darfur camp locations, large collective out of

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