

Sudan Regional Response Plan

Revised July 2023



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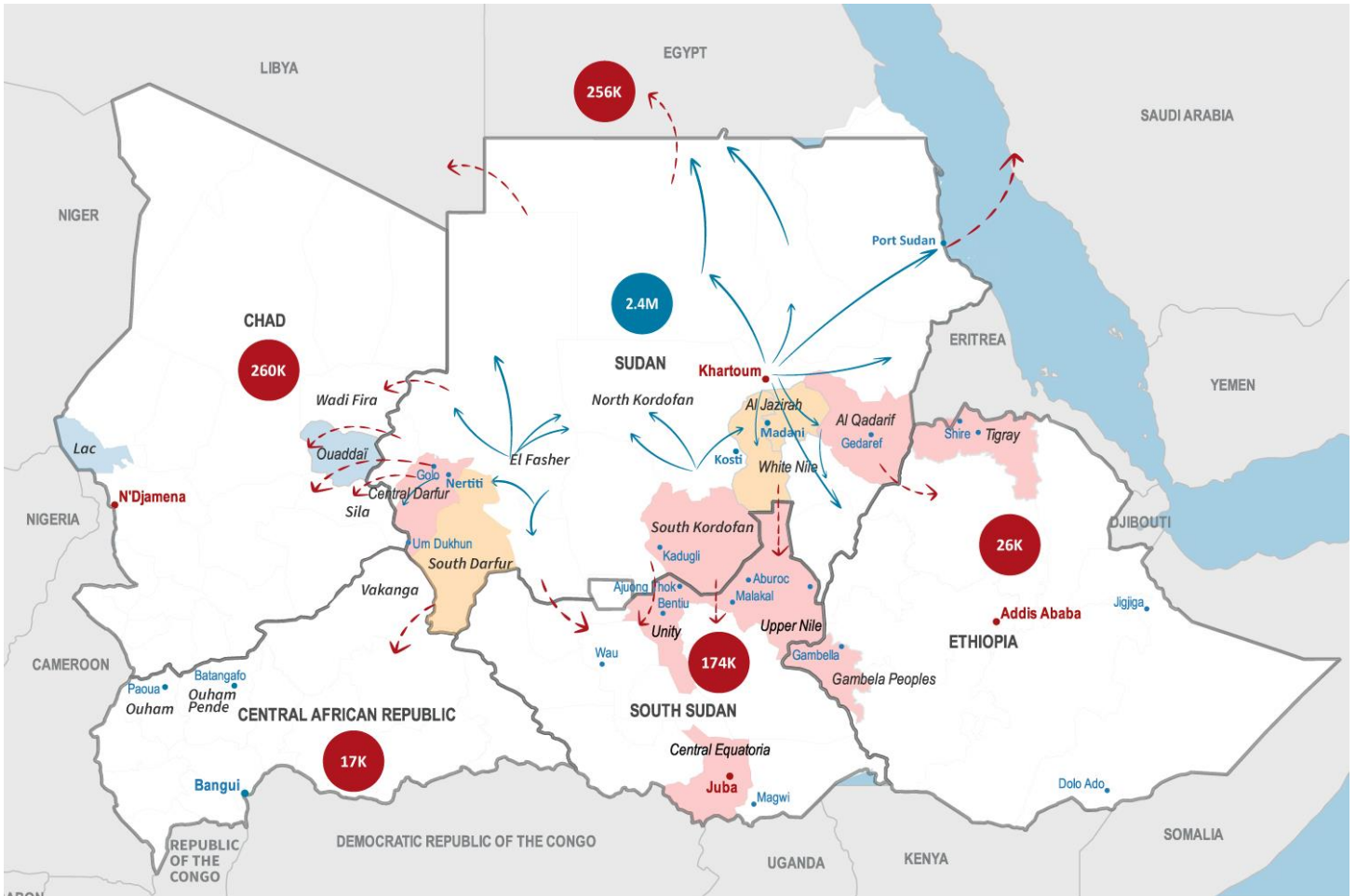
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COVER PHOTO CONTENT

A family newly arrived in Renk, South Sudan, after fleeing violence in Sudan. DRC South Sudan/May 2023

CRISIS RESPONSE OVERVIEW



LEGEND

- Conflict-affected areas with pre-existing DRC presence
- Presence of DRC partners
- Conflict-affected areas with newly established DRC presence

XX Internally displaced people (as of 11 July 2023)

XX Number of arrivals (as of 9 July 2023)

Internal displacement

Cross-border movement

DRC Offices

Capital cities

Sources: UNHCR, IOM, OCHA

SITUATION OVERVIEW

As the armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF), enters its fourth month, neighbourhoods across Khartoum, Darfur, Kordofan and Blue Nile states have transformed into battlefields, with civilians caught in the crossfire. According to the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH), at least 1,136 deaths have been recorded as of 14 July 2023.¹ Despite international diplomatic efforts to have a sustained ceasefire between the warring parties, the situation does not show any indications of improving. Instead, the current political stalemate, and fighting igniting longstanding ethnic tensions in Darfur and South Kordofan, suggest that the **conflict will continue beyond 2023, humanitarian needs will continue to rise and the consequences for displacement shall become ever more complex and protracted.**

Large-scale attacks on civilians, civilian infrastructure and residential areas are among the most **concerning violations of international law and humanitarian principles**, together with sexual and gender-based violence. The intensity of the fighting in Khartoum, Darfur and Kordofan states have cut many people off from basic services and humanitarian assistance. Due to the lack of access to education and other social services, children are increasingly at risk of recruitment by or association with armed groups.

The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate with reports of food, water, electricity and fuel shortages across the country, disrupting market systems, limiting access to communications and making it increasingly difficult for people to leave conflict-affected areas. Insecurity, looting and numerous bureaucratic impediments make the **operating environment particularly challenging** for humanitarian actors, and at least 15 humanitarian workers have been killed since the outbreak of the conflict.

The conflict has led to **widespread displacement both within Sudan and across international borders as people look for safety and access to basic services.** Over 2.4 million people have been internally displaced since the beginning of the conflict, while close to 732,823 have crossed into Egypt, Chad, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Central African Republic (CAR). In addition, **the conflict in Sudan has ripple effects on the security situation along the Chad/CAR border**, where the intensification of armed group activities triggered over 37,300 new displacements from Chad into CAR.

The Sudan crisis is a **telling example of the complexity of the displacement situations in the region.** Prior to the eruption of the Sudan conflict, the country already hosted over 1.1 million refugees, making it one of the largest refugee-hosting countries in the world, and the second largest in Africa. Since 15 April, a large number of South Sudanese who were refugees in Sudan have been left with no choice but to return to their country of origin, despite conditions not being conducive to durable solutions. The large number of new arrivals and returnees in South Sudan is **exacerbating the already high humanitarian needs in the country and is contributing to increased tensions**, particularly with recently internally displaced populations who have not had equal levels of access to services.

The regional impact of the conflict goes beyond cross-border displacement, for the crisis has **disrupted regional trade and supplies chains** which, combined with inflation, substantially increase the needs of the most vulnerable, the cost of humanitarian interventions and challenge the stability of Sudan's neighbours.

¹ [UN OCHA](#), as of 14 July 2023

Country	# New arrivals since 16 April
Egypt	255,565
Chad	260,390
South Sudan	174,340
Ethiopia	25,540
Central African Republic	16,988

 **2.4 million²**
people internally displaced within Sudan

 **732,823³**
people displaced into neighbouring countries

SCENARIO PLANNING & ANALYSIS

An in-depth version of the following analysis may be found in an article published by the Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) on the [mixed migration consequences of the Sudan conflict](#) on 22 June 2023.

The protracted nature of the conflict and neither side's willingness to uphold a ceasefire, combined with the breakdown in basic services and skyrocketing prices, among other factors, will yield a range of mixed migration consequences within and outside of Sudan:

- Many Sudanese, as well as third-country refugees and migrants, will continue to be trapped in hard-hit communities across the country and in key locations of departure as they attempt to flee.
- With conflict increasingly fuelling ethnic fault lines, particularly in Darfur, internal displacement is likely to grow.
- Continued movements of vulnerable internally displaced people (IDPs) out of states with heavy fighting should be expected, particularly from in Khartoum State, North Kordofan and different parts of Darfur. Some analysts have predicted heavy fighting to continue in Khartoum until the SAF recaptures all of the capital from the RSF to gain leverage before re-entering negotiations. At the same time, given the scale of violence in Darfur, we should anticipate an increase in former IDPs moving across borders, particularly from West Darfur into Chad, and becoming refugees. We therefore more broadly anticipate the steady increase in arrivals to Chad.
- Pockets of relative stability remain mostly in the eastern parts of Sudan, in the states of Gedaref, Kassala, Blue Nile and Red Sea, as well as in the White Nile State, where many of those who have left Khartoum, including South Sudanese refugees, have sought refuge. At the same time, many camps and settlements south of Khartoum, particularly in White Nile as well as in Al Jazirah State, are experiencing overcrowding, with humanitarian actors and civil society organizations struggling to provide basic assistance.
- Al Jazirah, White Nile and Kordofan States are also likely to be hit in the coming weeks by floods during the upcoming rainy season, potentially undermining stability in these regions and in camps hosting new arrivals, and aggravating risks for those on the move.

² IOM, as of 11 July 2023.

³ UNHCR, as of 16 July 2023.

- A continued increase in arrivals in Metema, Ethiopia, from Gedaref State in Sudan, is leading to overcrowding at transit sites. It is highly likely that emergency assistance and the provision of basic services in Ethiopia to those fleeing Sudan will not be able to meet the scale of needs.
- In Egypt, on 10 June, authorities introduced an entry visa for all Sudanese. It remains to be seen if this new policy will affect the number of arrivals in Egypt, and if Sudanese who had intended to move to Egypt may now engage in other, arguably more dangerous routes to North Africa, including to Libya.
- In South Sudan, the emergency situation unfolding is becoming untenable, with around 15 percent of the pre-conflict South Sudanese refugee population in Sudan having already 'returned' to what was already a desperate humanitarian situation and very little connection to the communities that they left.
- In Chad, civil unrest may also develop, where new arrivals may compete with vulnerable host community members and communities of Sudanese refugees who arrived in 2003/4 for the little assistance available. With close to 500,000 Sudanese in Chad before the outbreak in conflict, new arrivals might see Sudanese refugees outnumber local Chadian communities by 3 to 1.
- More broadly, if tensions across Sudan's borders mount further, options to leave Sudan in search of protection and assistance could become compromised, potentially shifting movement patterns or higher levels of immobility. Together with continued fighting across the country, alongside ethnic violence in Darfur, this provides a grim outlook for the stability of Sudan and the wider region.
- For Sudanese, third-country refugees and migrants who have already left Sudan, they may no longer see a viable future for themselves in the country or its neighbours and be increasingly compelled to engage in risky journeys farther afield if they perceive it as the only option out of long-term instability and humanitarian crisis. We should therefore anticipate in the longer-term some onward movements from Egypt or Chad, towards Libya, Tunisia and across the Mediterranean; or from South Sudan towards Uganda.

REGIONAL COORDINATION

DRC is facilitating information sharing on displacement figures, available displacement routes, supply chain routes, functionality of market systems, and demographics of conflict-affected populations between its operations and partners in Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Chad and CAR.

Following the outbreak of conflict, DRC has activated a Regional Crisis Response Group that provides guidance and support to in-country teams to design, develop and implement emergency responses.

DRC sits in strategic coordination structures both in-country and at the regional level, with senior management staff. DRC actively participates in HCT, inter-cluster and inter-agency working groups to facilitate conversations regarding the evolution of the crisis and the impact on humanitarian needs.

KEY MESSAGES



REGIONAL

- Concrete actions from international humanitarian actors and the international community will be needed to mitigate the already full-blown humanitarian crisis as a consequence of the rippling effects from conflict in Sudan. Most of the countries receiving new arrivals from Sudan are facing crises of their own, including conflict and extreme weather patterns, also leading to forced displacement. All host large refugee, migrant and internally displaced populations yet, with millions on people in dire need of humanitarian assistance, the various Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) are severely underfunded. **All countries affected by the Sudan crisis are in urgent need of support to provide life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance** in line with the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR), but also to support anticipatory action, resilience and self-reliance.
- **Significant new funding commitments are required to address the emerging and pre-existing needs.** Reprogramming or pivoting previously committed funding is grossly insufficient to address the ever-increasing needs of new arrivals, and populations affected by conflict and flooding prior to the conflict must not be neglected.



SUDAN

- The international community must exert its influence with armed actors to **ensure that all parties to the conflict uphold international humanitarian law.** Parties to the conflict must be held accountable for attacks on civilians, on civilian infrastructure and assets, and for failure to protect civilians from attacks which take place in areas under their control.
- **International aid workers must be able obtain expedited multi-entry visas from Sudanese embassies** abroad regardless of whether or not they held previous residency in Sudan, with entries not limited to Port Sudan. This is an essential step in ensuring that the ongoing response is scaled-up to meet the needs of affected populations.
- The international community must exert its influence to **facilitate cross-border access to hard-to-reach areas**, including support to open humanitarian corridors in Darfur, and urge the Government of Sudan to allow relief items to be delivered safely into Sudan across borders to support those in need.
- **Explosive ordnance disposal must remain a programming and funding priority** as the current conflict only exacerbates pre-existing, high levels of UXO contamination, including along the current displacement routes.
- **Food security is expected to deteriorate further in 2023.** The price of the local food basket is expected to rise by 25 percent within three to six months, which will most negatively affect female-headed households. The number of food insecure people in Sudan is expected to reach 19.1 million – a 2.5 million increase – by the end of the year. The humanitarian response must anticipate the enhanced risks of conflict-induced food insecurity for vulnerable groups and include them in needs assessment accordingly.



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- The outbreak of violence in Sudan has caused armed groups in Chad to intensify their activity, which in turn forced- a significant number of people to cross into CAR in search of safety, in addition to the Sudanese refugees and CAR returnees. **The Sudan crisis has direct repercussions on the security situation in neighbouring countries. Failing to factor the ripple effects in the response could further destabilise the region.**
- The emergency assistance provided to new arrivals in Ouham and Ouham Pende must be **conflict sensitive taking into consideration existing conflict dynamics**. Peacebuilding activities will be essential along the CAR/Chad border.



CHAD

- Despite the presence of over 672,000 refugees in the country before 15 April 2023, the Chad Humanitarian Response Plan is dramatically underfunded. The response should aim to **strengthen the financial and technical capacities of local organisations and authorities**, which have been at the forefront of the response.
- The extreme vulnerability and hard to access communities in the East, coupled with low access to services and a risk of floods between July and October lead to a **high risk of food insecurity and nutritional crisis** affecting both new and old refugees and hosts communities.
- **The crisis is affecting the peace and conflict dynamics in the entire region and requires a robust peacebuilding and early-warning response** as tension rise between communities around access to resources and assistance. Projects to promote self-reliance in agro-pastoral sectors is seen as a priority by all stakeholders.



ETHIOPIA

- The **suspension of the registration of new arrivals since May 2023** continues to pose protection risks and impact new arrivals' ability to access services.
- **Humanitarian actors must adopt area- and needs-based approaches** and provide support to all vulnerable communities - including new arrivals, refugees and asylum seekers in protracted situations and host communities – in order not to fuel pre-existing ethnic tensions.



SOUTH SUDAN

- **Conflict sensitivity and social cohesion are key elements to the response in South Sudan.** Lifesaving interventions cannot overlook existing conflict dynamics and actors must incorporate conflict sensitivity into decision-making for response. Humanitarian and peacebuilding actors should establish and strengthen a platform for coordination and sharing information as well as for integrating conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding in emergency response.
- **The transportation of returnees and refugees remains a priority, however, emergency needs exist beyond onward movements.** Most new arrivals have immediate humanitarian needs in their new locations and need support whether they are living on their own or with extended families. The humanitarian response cannot ignore the needs of host communities.

- **Managing expectations of the community as they move.** Humanitarian actors need to strengthen information dissemination on what support (if any) populations can expect throughout their onward movement. There will also need to be a common approach to support returnees with solutions once they reach their destinations of choice.
- **Land clearance efforts should be intensified.** In Upper Nile, in Malakal, Maban, Fashoda and Canal/Pigi counties, the existing contamination by explosive hazards could pose significant and dangerous additional risks to refugees/returnees from Sudan, especially in border areas.

RESPONSE STATEMENT

DRC will alleviate immediate suffering for the most vulnerable and most impacted by the Sudan conflict

DRC is currently present and operational in Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Central African Republic, as well as in Chad through partners. DRC remains committed to responding to the unfolding humanitarian crisis in affected countries, with emergency response and the continuity of critical life-saving assistance at the core of its intervention. DRC strives to ensure that:

- People affected by conflict and displacement can pursue self-reliance.
- People affected by conflict and displacement are able to seek safety and claim basic rights.

Protection is at the centre of DRC's programming, and DRC will seek to foster a protective environment in which people affected by conflict are provided with timely, efficient and effective humanitarian assistance. Where possible, DRC will deliver an integrated multi-sectoral, area-based response package targeting newly displaced and conflict-affected communities, including hard-to-reach areas. Within these communities, vulnerable households, such as those from minority communities, women, people with disabilities, people with specific needs, and elderly persons will be prioritised for assistance.

With a strong operational presence in Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and CAR, DRC has the capacity to absorb new funding for emergency response directly and through partners and scale up emergency response activities with appeals funding.

REGIONAL RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

Regardless of context and operational capacity, DRC will operate and provide humanitarian assistance using the below guiding principles



Centrality of Protection

DRC will integrate Protection throughout the programme cycle by ensuring those at risk are involved in decision-making and the design of the response. This entails identifying who is at risk, how and why, as well as considering the specific vulnerabilities of different groups.



Principled approach

DRC provides humanitarian assistance in accordance with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. In addition, accountability, transparency and participation are key elements of DRC's programme design, implementation and evaluation.



Needs-based humanitarian assistance

DRC delivers assistance on the basis of independent and technically sound needs assessments, ensuring that affected populations receive the adequate level and type of assistance.



Prioritisation and targeting of the most vulnerable population groups

Using its existing and continuous protection analysis, DRC will serve the most vulnerable population groups affected by the conflict, including in hard-to-reach areas or in areas in which there are demographically complex population groups who have been overlooked to receive lifesaving assistance.



Conflict-sensitive approach

All countries receiving new arrivals from the conflict have pre-existing – and worsening – humanitarian needs, which could exacerbate tensions between and within communities. DRC will adopt a conflict-sensitive approach and mainstream conflict sensitivity analysis to all interventions.



Coordination and partnerships

DRC prioritises partnerships with humanitarian actors responding to the same affected populations and coordination remains a key priority. DRC will align all emergency responses to HRPs and continue to be a lead advocate for assistance to be delivered by actors who are best placed to do so in terms of timeliness and effectiveness.



Harmonised delivery mechanisms and modalities

DRC will advocate for and implement harmonised multi-sectoral emergency modalities, and select mechanisms that are informed by wider collective response and by the affected populations.

GENERATING AN EVIDENCE BASE TO INFORM THE REGIONAL RESPONSE

Timely data and analysis are crucial to monitor and assess the implications of the rapidly unfolding dynamics within Sudan and across borders for mixed migration, to inform humanitarian programming and policy responses in the country, across the region and farther along migration routes. DRC’s Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) specialises in regional and routes-based data collection and analysis on mixed migration dynamics and trends. Since the outbreak in conflict on 15 April, MMC has been working with its partners to pivot its existing activities in Sudan, Ethiopia and Egypt, as well as expand its data collection footprint to South Sudan to understand the scope of the mixed migration consequences of the Sudan conflict. MMC has published two articles (in [May](#) and [June](#)) and a [podcast](#) in partnership with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). From July to December, MMC will build up a standardised evidence base across these countries for use by humanitarian sector partners and policy-makers.

As the conflict and its consequences are likely to be felt beyond 2023, MMC proposes a regional research programme to complement rather than overlap with the existing data collection activities of UN agencies including UNHCR and IOM, which track and estimate the various populations on the move linked to the conflict. MMC will focus on generating an evidence base on people’s movement decision-making in relation to the conflict, the routes they have taken within and out of Sudan, their aspirations, experiences on the move, interactions with smugglers and heightened protection risks. These data will be standardised across programming countries and collected over time, including multiple follow-ups with the same respondents. The proposed countries linking up this regional research programme include:

Country	Target populations for research
Sudan	On refugees and migrants in-country
South Sudan	On Sudanese, South Sudanese, and third-country nationals
Ethiopia	On Sudanese, Ethiopians, and third-country nationals
Egypt	On Sudanese and third-country nationals
Chad	On Sudanese, Chadians, and third-country nationals
Uganda	<i>Smaller case study on onward movements going South</i>
Tunisia	<i>Smaller case study on onward movements going North</i>
Estimated budget for January – December 2024	USD 628,000

MMC has been carrying out data collection and research in Sudan since 2020, both in-country and using a remote set-up during periods of heightened risk. Following the establishment of its data collection architecture, MMC has been publishing regularly and reliably on mixed migration dynamics, including on profiles, experiences along the journey, protection risks, and movement intentions and aspirations. The data available online, becoming a unique source of publicly available information on mixed migration in Sudan. MMC initially was able to setup its research architecture in Sudan through the multi-year FCDO-funded Routes Based Migration Programme. Activities in Sudan have subsequently been supported by UNHCR, Save the Children International, UNODC and DANIDA. MMC also has an established data collection architecture in Ethiopia and Uganda, as well as active projects in Egypt and South Sudan.

RESPONSE TO DATE – April to July 2023



SUDAN

DRC is currently implementing activities in Central Darfur, South Kordofan, and Gedaref states in the areas of protection, food security, livelihoods, site management support, shelter and non-food items, economic recovery and market system recovery, and disaster risk reduction. Since April 2023, DRC has provided support to 11,324 individuals.



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

While we did not have an operational presence in Birao and Ndélé before April 2023, DRC deployed its mobile response teams to both areas within weeks after the arrivals of the first Sudanese asylum seekers in order to carry out rapid protection assessments and assess on gaps in the response. Due to the arrival of rains and inaccessibility of the informal camp, DRC could not plan a response to Sudanese Refugees in CAR.



CHAD

DRC and its partners conducted protection monitoring through the pre-existing P21 project to assess new arrivals from Sudan, with the first data available within a week and 2,805 households interviewed as of 30 June. The data was key in programme design. DRC has been invited by the authorities to register and respond to the needs of refugees, returnees and host communities.



ETHIOPIA

While we do not have yet an operational presence in Metema and Kurmuk - the main entry point for new arrivals from Sudan – DRC continues to monitor the situation via field assessments conducted by MMC and regularly liaises with partners present in the area, including UNHCR and the Refugees and Returnees Service (RSS). The monitoring focuses on registration figures, intentions of movement, movement restrictions, community dynamics and service delivery.



SOUTH SUDAN

From the onset of the crisis, DRC has deployed its Mobile Response Teams to Renk and other border entry points. DRC's emergency teams have conducted rapid protection assessments, participated in the coordination of service provision for refugees and 'refugees who are forced to return' at the border, and continues to provide critical lifesaving assistance. DRC's intervention has been centred around protection, shelter and settlements as well as camp coordination and camp management.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

DRC and its partners aim to deliver a **USD 21.3 million**, multi-sectoral, area-based emergency response to the Sudan crisis in priority locations across Sudan and the wider region by December 2023.

Country	Locations	15 April – 30 June 2023		1 July – 31 December 2023	
		Budget (USD)	People reached	Budget (USD)	People targeted
Sudan	Central Darfur, Gedaref, South Kordofan, Khartoum, West Darfur, White Nile, Aj Jazirah	1,400,000	11,324	10,500,000	157,500
South Sudan	Upper Nile, Ruweng, Bentiu	400,000	10,649	7,263,010	38,086
Ethiopia	Gambella and Tigray	0	0	2,457,070	23,950
Chad	Ouaddai and Sila	0	0	500,000	25,000
Central African Republic	Ouham and Ouham Pende regions	Crisis modifier only	663	500,000	10,032
MMC	Regional evidence base	50,000	N/A	100,000	N/A
Total				21,320,080	254,568



SUDAN



DRC Sudan in numbers

213 staff

\$15 million portfolio

8 offices

DRC has a long-established presence in Sudan covering Central Darfur, South Kordofan, Gedaref and Khartoum, and is currently setting-up offices in White Nile, Al Jazirah and South Darfur.

DRC projects in Sudan respond to both acute-onset humanitarian needs and protection of civilians fleeing armed conflict, including through Protection, Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA), Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI), Site Management Support (SMS), Economic Recovery and Market System recovery (ERMS), and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

As a result of the conflict, DRC’s country office has been moved from Khartoum to Gedaref, where it will remain until the situation stabilises. DRC is presently engaging heavily with both state and non-state stakeholders to ensure improved access to hard-to-reach areas. DRC is a key agency in the relevant clusters and working groups at the national and local levels and plays an active role in coordination.

The operating environment, however, remains extremely complex. High insecurity and the looting of humanitarian assets from offices and warehouses have compromised humanitarian access to key locations. International staff evacuated at the onset of conflict have not been able to return to Sudan due to lack of visa issuance and safety concerns – largely in Khartoum, Southern Kordofan and Central Darfur. Planned expansion into new areas of need has been slowed by a lack of government approval to work in new areas.

Operational areas	Prioritised programming	2023 funding requirements USD	Beneficiary targets
Khartoum	Protection, Emergency, MPCA	2,000,000	30,000
Central Darfur	Protection, FSL, Emergency, MPCA	1,500,000	22,500
S. Kordofan	Protection, Emergency, HMA	2,000,000	30,000
Gedaref	Protection, FSL, Emergency, MPCA, SMS	1,500,000	22,500
Al Jazirah	Protection, Emergency, MPCA	2,000,000	30,000
White Nile	Protection, Emergency, MPCA	1,500,000	22,500
		10,500,000	157,500

CAR



DRC CAR in numbers

163 staff

\$6.8 million portfolio

5 offices

DRC has been a key humanitarian stakeholder in Western CAR for several years, most notably in relation to the Protection and WASH response. DRC is active in Ouham and Ouham Pende as regional Protection Cluster coordinator, and has mobile protection teams

The biggest influx of asylum seekers in the past weeks has come from Chad, where armed groups have intensified their activities as a ripple effect of the conflict. Facing insecurity in their villages, over 37,300 Chadians have sought refuge in Paoua and Markounda since mid-June, where DRC has been operating for over a decade. DRC has positioned itself to respond to the needs of new arrivals from Chad with protection monitoring, case management and the strengthening of community protection mechanisms.

The government is planning the relocation of the new arrivals currently in Paoua and Markounda to Betoko, 47 km away from Paoua, where humanitarian actors' ability to operate is limited due to insecurity and inaccessible roads caused by heavy rains and presence of unexploded ordinance (UXOs). DRC deployed its mobile team to assess risks and protection needs and support 623 people of concern, including 62 cases of gender-based violence.

The majority of new arrivals from Sudan are in AmDafock, isolated from humanitarian assistance due to the heavy rain that will continue to limit access until October.

Operational areas	Prioritised programming	2023 funding requirements USD	Beneficiary targets
Ouham and Ouham Pende	Social Cohesion, WASH, Protection/ GBV, Shelter	500,000	10,032
		500,000	10,032

CHAD



DRC Chad in numbers

2 implementing partners

Chad has seen a continuous influx of Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees from Darfur since the beginning of the conflict, to reach an estimated 230,000 new arrivals to date. With over 672,000 refugees, 1.5 million IDPs and a severely underfunded HRP before the outbreak of the Sudan crisis, humanitarian needs in Chad are high. Chadian authorities are not in a position to address the needs to scale and have reached out to humanitarian partners to support the response with emergency assistance, conflict management and self-reliance programming.

Existing camps are congested, and the vast majority of refugees live in spontaneous sites with almost no access to basic services, leading to an increase in insecurity and protection risks. The cumulative risks coming from forced displacement, insecurity, extreme natural and climatic effects lead to extremely high risks of food insecurity, epidemics, protection risks. Community leaders are divided on the willingness of displaced and refugee households to be relocated to more formal camps as many keep income generating activities in Sudan.

In addition, the intensification of armed groups activities, combined with above-average rains and high risk of flooding, constitute major constraints to the humanitarian response.

DRC is in the process of registering in Chad to allow direct implementation.

Operational areas	Prioritised programming	2023 funding requirements USD	Beneficiary targets
Ouaddai / Sila	Protection, CCCM, economic recovery, anticipatory action, conflict mitigation and peacebuilding	500,000	25,000
		500,000	25,000

ETHIOPIA



DRC Ethiopia in numbers

336 staff

\$12.8 million portfolio

7 offices

Most of the new arrivals from Sudan enter Ethiopia through Metema and Kurmuk, while a number of South Sudanese refugees who had to flee Sudan are also arriving in Gambella. The registration of new arrivals was temporarily suspended by the government Refugee and Returnee Service in May 2023 and is yet to restart.

DRC aims to scale up its current monitoring in Metema. Based on its experience in population movement modelling, DRC will develop scenarios to inform the wider humanitarian response. DRC will provide WASH, MPCA and Protection to new arrivals and host communities, while also providing people on the move with the necessary information to make decisions about their future, including durable solutions. In addition, DRC will advocate for the resumption of registration services.

In Gambella DRC will scale up its existing humanitarian assistance including Protection and Livelihood programming, and provide additional WASH and MPCA. In Addis Ababa, DRC aims to support refugees and returnees through an integrated protection/MPCA assistance, building on pre-existing durable solutions programming.

Operational areas	Prioritised programming	2023 funding requirements USD	Beneficiary targets
Amhara	Protection, MPCA, WASH	1,530,153	15,552
Gambella	Protection, MPCA, WASH	547,327	5,115
Addis Ababa	Protection, MPCA	379,590	1,922
		2,457,070	22,589

SOUTH SUDAN



DRC South Sudan in numbers

391 staff

\$20 million portfolio

7 offices and mobile response teams

DRC South Sudan is a key emergency response provider with the capacity to respond in most affected areas, including hard-to-reach populations, within a short timeframe. Through its mobile response modality, DRC is able to deploy multi-sectoral response teams within days after receiving an alert in order to provide emergency support through protection services, emergency camp management, provision of SNFIs and emergency livelihoods. In the context of the ongoing Sudan crisis with the continuous influx of refugees and returnees to South Sudan, DRC deployed its multisectoral Mobile Response Team to Renk in Upper Nile and parts of Unity and Ruweng Administrative Area and Rotriak in Rubkona County where the majority of populations are crossing and residing in transit areas.

The large population of refugees who are forced to return to South Sudan continues to be a concern. It is key to recognise the already existing (and worsening) humanitarian needs in-country, and the high likelihood that this influx would have the potential to exacerbate tensions between and within communities. DRC will leverage existing conflict sensitivity expertise and experience in our static response locations to inform emergency programming. Additionally, where DRC is already conducting peacebuilding and social cohesion activities, we will work to use these in collaboration with other peacebuilding actors to support conflict resolution and social cohesion between new arrivals and the existing communities.

Operational areas	Prioritised programming	2023 funding requirements USD	Beneficiary targets
Upper Nile	Protection, Shelter and Settlements, CCCM, Mine action, Economic recovery	3,414,000	16,701
Ruweng Administrative Area	CCCM, Protection, Shelter	529,200	4,200
Unity State	Protection, CCCM	680,400	7,800
Juba	Urban cash programming	642,600	5,100
Other possible entry points/transit locations	Protection, SNFI, CCCM, Cash and voucher assistance for transport	1,996,810	4,285
		7,263,010	38,086



Founded in 1956, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is Denmark's largest international NGO, with a specific expertise in forced displacement. DRC is present in close to 40 countries and employs 9,000 staff globally.

DRC advocates for the rights of and solutions for displacement-affected communities, and provides assistance during all stages of displacement: In acute crisis, in exile, when settling and integrating in a new place, or upon return. DRC supports displaced persons in becoming self-reliant and included into hosting societies. DRC works with civil society and responsible authorities to promote protection of rights and inclusion.

Our 7,500 volunteers in Denmark make an invaluable difference in integration activities throughout the country.

DRC's code of conduct sits at the core of our organizational mission, and DRC aims at the highest ethical and professional standards. DRC has been certified as meeting the highest quality standards according to the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability.

HRH Crown Princess Mary is DRC's patron.

To read more about what we do, see: www.drc.ngo