JOINT SUMMARY

SUDAN

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

FEBRUARY 2025

PHOTO: OCHA

At a glance

This document is a summary of the humanitarian response presented in the Humanitarian needs and Response Plan (HNRP) and of the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP). Both plans present needs and requirements for 2025 and may be revised and adjusted based on the context and needs.

HNRP

30.4M People in Need — **20.9M** People Targeted

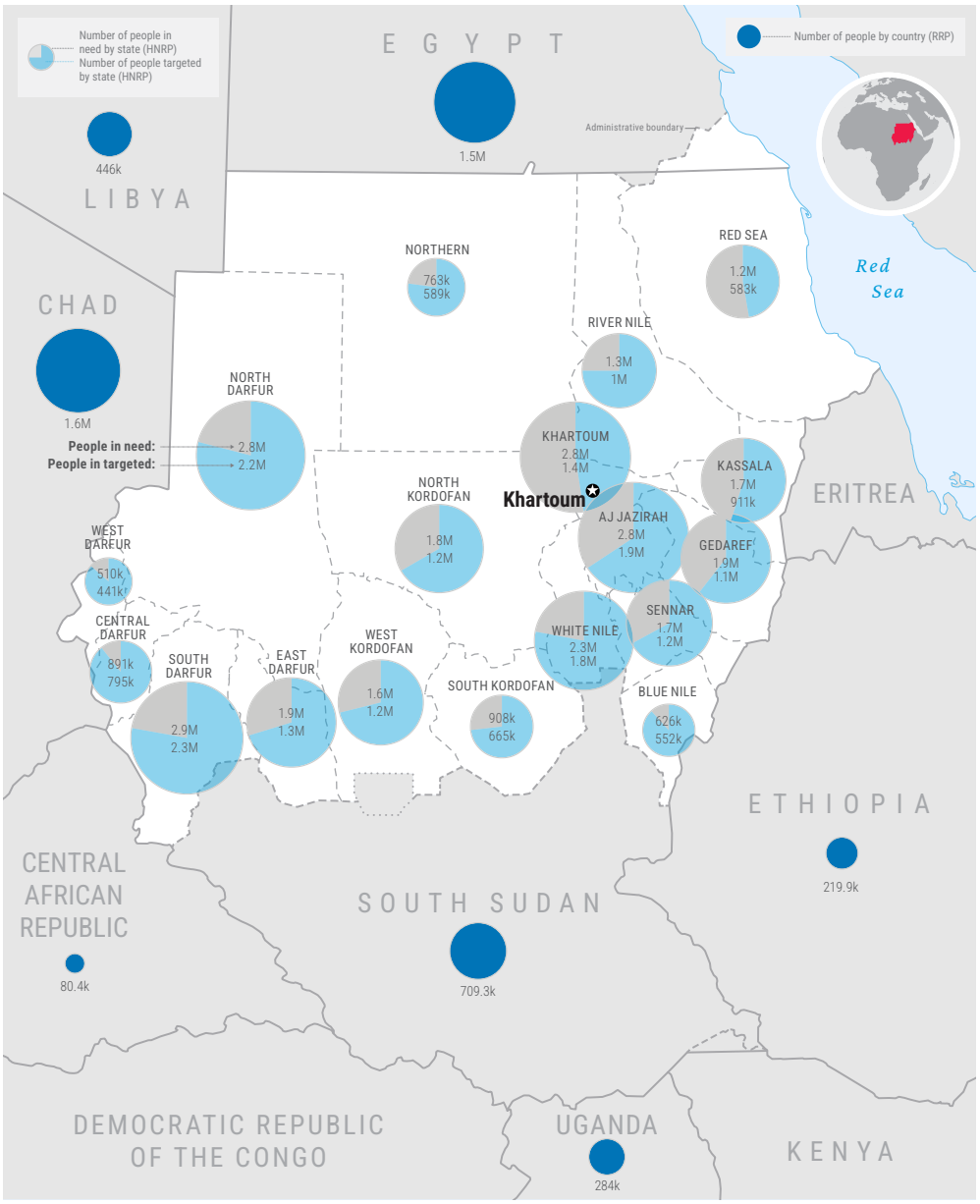
- **14.3M** Non- hosting population
- **8.9M** IDPs
- **6.4M** Host community
- **0.9M** Refugees (in Sudan)
- **16%** People with disabilities[1]

RRP

4.8M People to be assisted

- **3.9M** Refugees[2]
- **883.2k** Host community
- **33.2k** Returnees[3]
- **4k** Third country nationals[4]
- **16%** People with disabilities[1]

HNRP People in Need and Targeted and RRP Planning Figures



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. 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.

$6 BILLION REQUIRED

- **$4.2 BILLION** HNRP
- **$1.8 BILLION** RRP

Operational Partners

167 in Sudan

111 in neighbouring countries[6]

1 In line with WHO guidelines
2 This figure includes refugees from Sudan and refugees of other nationalities that were being hosted by Sudan who have fled. It also includes some 800,000 Sudanese refugees who were being hosted in CAR, Chad, Libya, Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda prior to 15 April 2023.
3 This figure includes refugee returnees in Ethiopia and CAR only (returnees to South Sudan and Chad are included in country HRPs). 301,700 returnees in Chad (2024 & 2025) are not included in this RRP and are part of the Chad HRP. 461,000 returnees in South Sudan (2024 & 2025) are not included in this RRP and are part of the South Sudan HRP. There are 20,000 Ethiopian migrant returnees and 1,000 third country nationals projected to arrive in Ethiopia who are also not included in this RRP; they are reflected in the IOM Response Overview for the Sudan Crisis and Neighbouring Countries.
4 Third country nationals projected to arrive in 2025.
6 UN agencies and some international NGOs are operational in more than one country but are counted only once as a partner in the RRP although their interventions may vary by country.

Strategic objectives

Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan

- Provide safe, timely, principled, and gender-responsive humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable groups to reduce mortality and morbidity in areas with high severity of need or at risk of further deterioration of critical humanitarian needs.
- Provide direct responses to the protection needs arising from crisis for affected women, men, girls, and boys, especially those who are most vulnerable and marginalized and ensure that assistance and advocacy are guided by principles of protection, conflict sensitivity, and inclusivity across gender and diversity, in accordance with international norms and standards and prevent and reduce emerging protection risks.
- Provide safe, equitable, dignified, and unhindered access to critical basic services and livelihood opportunities for the most vulnerable groups to prevent further erosion of their coping abilities.

SUDAN

Omer Alhaj IDP settlement, Kassala, Eastern Sudan. January 2025. Sitting on a bed in a former High school, Zainab Abdullah, aged 45, was displaced by fighting from Khartoum in May of 2023. Before the war, she worked at a primary school in Khartoum, teaching English and Arabic to children between the ages of three and six. Zainab now lives with her five children, along with four hundred other displaced families, on the grounds of the Omer Alhaj School, which the local government repurposed in August 2024 as waves of IDPs took refuge in Kassala. Credit: OCHA/Clarke.

Regional Refugee Response Plan

- Support host countries in ensuring access to territory and asylum for all individuals in need of international protection, in compliance with the principle of nonrefoulement and other regional and international obligations, including maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum.
- Support host countries to provide timely, effective and inclusive 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 including family reunification, resettlement and complementary pathways.
- Support host countries to strengthen institutional and local capacity to include refugees in national systems and services, particularly in health, education, child protection and the economy – develop integrated settlements for refugees and their hosting communities in rural and semi-urban settings and support socioeconomic inclusion and provide targeted assistance for refugees in urban settings.
- Support neighboring countries to ensure access to their territory for third country nationals fleeing Sudan, and assist, in close coordination with embassies and consulates, immigration procedures and the option to enable them to return home to their respective countries of origin.

2024 response

Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan

Funding received[7]: $1.76b (65.3%)

In response to the severity of the situation, the humanitarian strategy and operational priorities were revised in 2024. In April, a Famine Prevention Plan was launched to mobilize resources and sharpen the focus on key priorities. The Sudan Operations Coordination Center was established in Port Sudan in July, integrating with the existing IASC structure. Humanitarian hubs were set up to decentralize coordination and bring aid closer to affected communities. Humanitarian actors promoted cash and voucher assistance programmes, increased partner presence, and extended support to community-based responders and grassroots organizations. Collaborating with women-led organizations, humanitarians delivered a multisectoral response. Advocacy and engagement with relevant parties also improved humanitarian access. The reopening of the Adre border crossing between Chad and Sudan facilitated the flow of essential relief supplies to severely affected areas.

Despite access challenges and funding gaps, about 171 humanitarian partners in Sudan reached about 15.6 million people with some form of humanitarian assistance at least once in 2024. Key achievements include providing:

People reached: 15.6 M

Food and livelihood support to 13.3 million people

Water, sanitation and hygiene assistance to 11.3 million people

Health services to 2 million people

Nutrition support to 1 million people

Regional Refugee Response Plan

Funding received[7]: $462.3M (31%)

Following the Refugee Coordination Model, 86 RRP partners continued to support host countries in providing 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. Services to respond to survivors of sexual violence were also scaled up. Relocation from border areas to safer sites in consultation with concerned governments remained a priority despite the huge logistical challenges.

The deliberate shift in the regional response towards resilience-oriented interventions involved 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.

836.8k People received **protection services**

1.17M People provided with **food assistance**

540.5k People received **primary healthcare consultations**

224.5k People relocated supported with **transportation cash allowance** to reach refugee settlements

316.2k People received **Shelter/ Non-Food Items**

66.6k People provided with **livelihood support**

7 An International Conference for Sudan and neighbouring countries, held in Paris, raised over $2 billion for Sudan and the region.

What if we fail to respond?

In Sudan

Food insecurity
If the humanitarian operations fail, tens of millions of people will continue to suffer from acute food insecurity, with a risk that famine conditions will spread into more areas of the country, causing death and disease and further waves of displacement.

Gender-based violence
About 6 million women and girls bearing the brunt of the conflict will not be able to access services to prevent and mitigate the disproportionate risk of GBV. Eighty per cent of them will struggle to access safe drinking water, with 84 per cent unable to access a minimum acceptable diet.

Health
About 5 million people, including children under the age of five and pregnant women, will face heightened threat of death due to a lack of access healthcare services. At least two-thirds of Sudan's 18 states are already facing multiple disease outbreaks, including cholera, malaria and measles amid a collapsed public healthcare system.

Education
Sudan is facing the worst learning crisis in the world. Over 17 million children are out of school and might never continue with education, risking a lost generation.

Malnutrition
About 5 million children and pregnant and lactating women are already at elevated risk of death due to preventable diseases and malnutrition-related causes. This includes 730,000 children suffering severe acute malnutrition.

Shelter and non-food item
Failure to meet shelter and non-food item needs for 4.4 million displaced people in overcrowded camp and camp-like settings including open informal settlements will heighten protection risks for vulnerable groups, including GBV and discrimination.

Livelihood
About 9 million people will be unable to reverse acute hunger and restore livelihoods without urgent and timely provision of seeds and other agricultural support.

In neighbouring countries

Across the RRP countries—Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Egypt, Libya, Uganda, and South Sudan—millions of refugees, returnees and host community members will face worsening conditions if humanitarian support is not sustained. The consequences of underfunding will be devastating, leaving people without protection, food, healthcare, education, and basic necessities for survival.

Protection
Without urgent funding, 650,000 people across seven countries will be left without critical protection services, exposing them to heightened risks of violence, exploitation, and legal uncertainty.

Child protection
More than 420,000 children and caregivers will be deprived of child protection support, leaving vulnerable children without the necessary safeguards against abuse and neglect.

Sexual violence
If services are not funded, 1.3 million people will not have access to sexual violence prevention and response programs, increasing the risks of violence, exploitation, and lack of safe spaces for women and girls.

Education
A staggering two-thirds of refugee children will remain out of primary school, deepening the learning crisis and threatening the future of an entire generation.

Food security
Up to 4.8 million refugees and host community members will continue to suffer from food insecurity, with at least 1.8 million going without food assistance. Without support, families will be forced to skip meals, face malnutrition, and push already fragile communities closer to starvation.

Health
Without access to lifesaving healthcare services, 2.2 million people will be left vulnerable to disease outbreaks and preventable deaths, as already strained health systems are unable to cope with the needs.

Shelter and non-food items
More than 780,000 people will lack adequate shelter and essential non-food items, leaving them exposed to harsh conditions without blankets, hygiene kits, or basic household supplies.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)
If funding falls short, 2 million people will be left without access to safe drinking water, dramatically increasing the risk of disease and worsening already dire humanitarian conditions.

Overcrowding at transit centres
As of 4 January, the Kiryandongo transit center in Uganda was operating at 323 per cent occupancy, with 1,213 individuals residing in a space designed for just 375 people. This overcrowding is severely impacting reception conditions, especially in the areas of health, protection, and WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) for new arrivals.

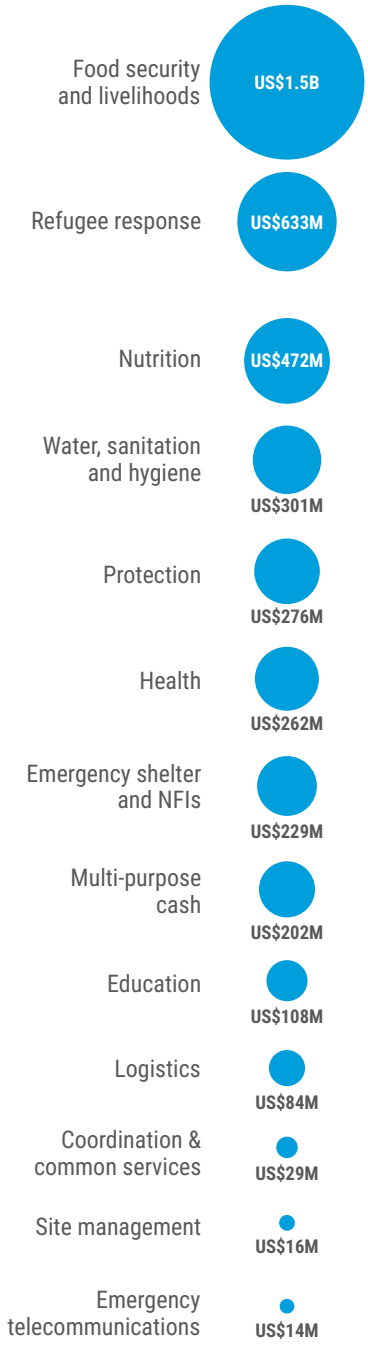
EGYPT

Cairo, June 2024. Lucia Akuej, a Sudanese refugee, registers with UNHCR Egypt in Cairo - 14 months after a civil war broke out in Sudan. Lucia fled Sudan along thousands of other refugees leaving everything behind. Credit: UNHCR/ Pedro Costa Gomes.

Financial requirements

HNRP requirements by cluster

$4.2 Billion



RRP requirements by country

RRP requirements by sector

$1.8 Billion

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 supporting the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF)

The Sudan Humanitarian Fund is a Country-based Pooled Fund (CBFP). CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments that receive unearmarked funds for allocation in response to humanitarian needs prioritized in the field through joint planning and an inclusive decision-making process. The SHF promotes coordinated humanitarian response and supports the implementation of the Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan. For more information on CBPFs please visit: unocha.org/our-work/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds-cbpfs and follow @CBPFs on Twitter. You can also donate to the Sudan Humanitarian Pooled Fund via crisisrelief.un.org/sudan-crisis

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 emergencies 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: cerf.un.org/donate.

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.

By engaging in public support, joint advocacy and innovative solutions

Support employees, families and communities affected by disasters and conflict. Partner with the humanitarian community and add your voice and advocate for the fighting to stop. Amplify the message of the United Nations and humanitarian partners by calling on all parties to uphold their obligations to allow safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian aid to civilians in need and to ensure that civilians enjoy freedom of movement and can access aid without risks of being targeted. In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, and the “whole-of-society” approach, engage with civil society, business networks, and elected officials about ways to support people affected by the emergency in Sudan and ongoing crises around the world.

By reporting your financial contributions through the tracking systems

Reporting financial contributions enhances transparency and accountability and allows us to recognize generous contributions and identify funding gaps. For the Humanitarian Needs and 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 kenrbext@unhcr.org or refer to the guidance documents. Partners can also track funding received on other regional RRPs on the Refugee Funding Tracker (RFT) through this form.

By providing flexible funding

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.

Scan the QR codes below or click on the links to access the full appeal documents:

HNRP

RRP

COVER PHOTO:

UNFPA and Plan International Help Center in Gharb Al Mattar IDP Settlement, Kassala, Sudan. January 2025. Dr. Aida Hashim Alrayyah, a women's mental health specialist and Director of the Kissala State Ministry Mental Health Unit, consoles a vulnerable female IDP during a one-on-one counseling session. Credit: OCHA/Clarke.