

SUDAN SITUATION

12 – 18 January 2025

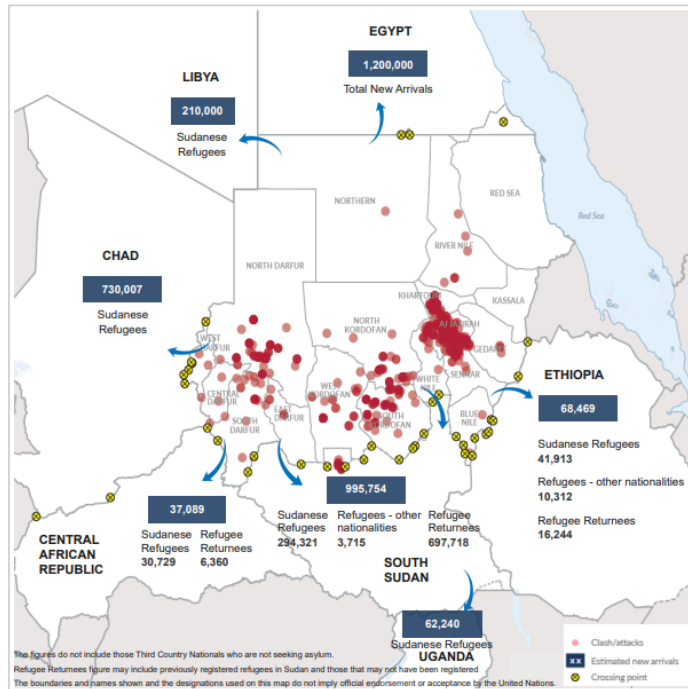
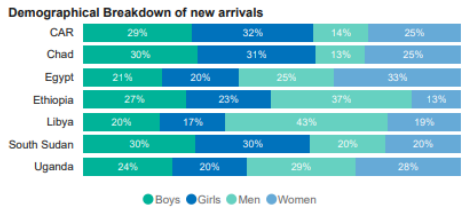
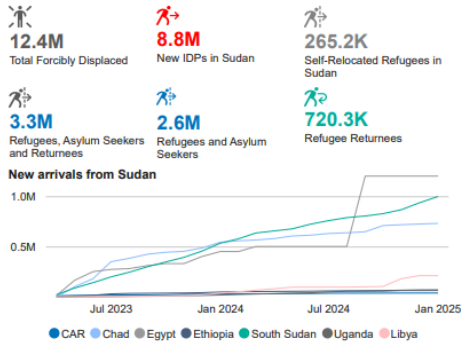


UNHCR, in collaboration with the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), is registering Sudanese refugees in Korsi and Birao, Central African Republic. © UNHCR/Ying Hu

Highlights

- The situation in Sudan remains unstable, with ongoing fighting reported in Khartoum, White Nile, Al Jazirah, and North Darfur States, which is hindering the delivery of humanitarian aid. Over 12.4 million people are displaced, including 8.8 million internally. This [makes](#) Sudan the largest internal displacement crisis in the world. Additionally, over 3.3 million people including 2.6 million refugees and 700,000 returnees have fled to neighboring countries.
- Over one million people have [arrived](#) in South Sudan after fleeing the conflict in Sudan, marking a new record in the ongoing humanitarian and displacement crisis. More than 770,000 people have entered through Wunthou (Joda) on the northern border with Sudan. As of mid-January, daily arrivals continued at an average of 1,400 individuals, including those using informal routes.
- UNHCR and its partners continue to address the needs of refugees in Chad; the reporting week saw the relocation of 1,726 individuals from border areas to new refugee sites like Koursigué, which now hosts 5,744 refugees. A ministerial delegation visited multiple refugee sites to assess challenges and plan for a sustainable, multi-year refugee response. Health interventions have included over 12,000 medical consultations in 2025, the treatment of malnutrition cases among children, and nutritional assistance for 16,492 individuals in Treguine and Bredjing.
- In Egypt, UNHCR facilitated several high-level engagements to strengthen the response to the Sudan situation, focusing on regional coordination, responsibility-sharing, unimpeded humanitarian access, and securing coordinated funding. Localization was highlighted as a key part of the Sudan response, with discussions on a new pilot project to provide livelihood skills for Sudanese refugees in Greater Cairo. Efforts also prioritized technical support related to Egypt's new Asylum Law and stabilization initiatives to support both refugees and host communities, underscoring Egypt's critical role in addressing the crisis.

There are now 12.4 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 8.8 million internally and 3.3 million in neighbouring countries. Sudan and neighbouring countries were already hosting large refugee populations before this new emergency and require additional support to provide protection and critical life-saving assistance, including for those who have been secondarily displaced within Sudan. Urgent needs include water, food, shelter, health, and core relief items. The current priority activities are the registration of new arrivals, relocation away from border areas, identification of especially vulnerable families and persons with specific needs, and putting mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and ensure alternative care services for unaccompanied refugee children.



Sources: UNHCR & Government | Contact: dimaehaghi@unhcr.org

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Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- Fighting in Sudan remains unabated, with escalations reported in Khartoum, White Nile State, Al Jazirah, and North Darfur State. Reports of arbitrary arrests and detentions of civilians have also increased. The conflict is obstructing the delivery of aid to priority areas, with trucks either stuck on the road or diverted by humanitarians to other more accessible states. There is a growing trend of targeting power stations, causing outages that directly impact fuel availability and hospital infrastructure, further aggravating the humanitarian situation in conflict zones and displacement locations. Additionally, the ongoing transition from old to new currency notes is worsening the economic challenges faced by displaced people, as the new notes are unavailable in displacement areas and daily withdrawal limits are in place.
- The security situation in White Nile State remains tense, with restricted access to the eastern side of the Nile following an incursion by armed actors into refugee camps in Al Jabalain locality in mid-December 2024. In Kosti, UNHCR in collaboration with partners and the Commission of Refugees (COR), continues to monitor the situation among the local communities and refugees.
- UNHCR Sudan Representative concluded her mission to Karari, Omdurman in Khartoum State. During her visit, she met with the Governor of Khartoum State, local authorities, and partners, and interacted with refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Karari. UNHCR protection and registration staff have been present in Karari since December 2024.
- During the reporting week, UNHCR joined an inter-agency cross-border mission to Tawila, North Darfur State, accompanying humanitarian supplies. This included five trucks carrying 1,500 non-food item (NFI) kits from UNHCR. The inter-agency team held meetings with local authorities in El Geneina (West Darfur State) and Zalingei (Central Darfur State) to discuss urgent needs, including health assistance, support for education activities, and additional non-food items required for the winter season.

Population Movements and Registration

During the reporting period, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) received 58 new asylum claims from individuals from Ethiopia and Eritrea in Gedaref and Kassala States. Over 860 Eritrean, South Sudanese, and Ethiopian refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Kassala, Khartoum, Blue Nile, and Red Sea States during the reporting week. Additionally, nearly 1,150 refugees in Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, and the Red Sea States received identity documents, including photo slips.

In White Nile State, UNHCR and COR conducted community sensitization sessions in western refugee camps to provide information about the resumption of individual biometric registration. The registration exercise is scheduled to begin during the week of 20 January in Khor Alwarel and Al Kashafa refugee camps.

The Northern State witnessed a rise in Sudanese returnees from Egypt during the first two weeks of January, with close to 5,000 individuals returning between 1 and 14 January. Economic challenges in Egypt were cited as the primary reason for their return. The main destinations for returnees included Dindir, Sinja, and Al Sukie in Sennar State, as well as Omdurman and Khartoum in Khartoum State.

Over 10,500 IDPs in Gedaref State registered with the Humanitarian Aid Commission and Social Welfare Department of Sennar State, expressing their intention to return to areas of origin in Sennar. The Zakat Chamber in Gedaref State has been providing transportation support to facilitate these returns.

During the reporting week, community-based protection networks and community leaders reported significant population movements across Darfur states. In East Darfur State, 105 households from the Rezeighat and Arbab tribes arrived in El Daien town after fleeing Sennar State due to changes in control. They reportedly traveled through the Upper Nile and Bahr al-Ghazal States in South Sudan before reaching El Daien.

In North Darfur State, 150 families fled El Fasher town to El Fasher rural locality. Additionally, 145 families arrived at the Tina crossing point from El Fasher, Kebkabiya, Tawila, and Saraf Omra localities, with some reportedly crossing into Chad or heading toward Libya.

In South Darfur State, South Sudanese refugee leaders in Beleil camp reported the daily return of over 50 families who had fled earlier due to conflict. These families urgently require shelter and food assistance. Refugees in Buram have also appealed to UNHCR for immediate humanitarian support due to a prolonged lack of assistance.

Some IDPs from Al Jazirah State residing in River Nile State expressed willingness to voluntarily return to their places of origin following changes in control over Wad Madani. However, authorities in River Nile State have requested IDPs to postpone their return until safety conditions are confirmed.

Protection

Protection monitoring by UNHCR partners, community networks, and leaders across Darfur States reveals the ongoing threat of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in many areas that have been conflict frontlines.

In Central Darfur State, two children from the host community were killed by suspected UXOs in Zalingei city. Communities in the Khamsa Dagiga and Al Hay Al Garbi administrative areas reported that UXO contamination remains unaddressed due to a lack of removal expertise. Tensions are also rising in Zalingei between IDPs from Hassa Hissa camp and host communities, with IDPs facing eviction pressures due to the lack of alternative shelter and insecurity at the camp.

Partners and communities actively utilized UNHCR-established multipurpose community centres (MPCC). In Central Darfur State, a UNHCR partner conducted group psychosocial and recreational activities at the Zalengie MPCC, benefiting over 350 adults and children. The Community-Based Protection Network (CBPN) organized a community awareness session at the Golo MPCC on child labor and early marriage in the Taringa neighborhood, attended by 145 individuals, including 105 women and 40 men. Additionally, at the Golo MPCC, the community gathered to address several issues, including organizing a cleaning campaign and mobilizing volunteers to assist with crowd management during a voucher distribution by agencies.

In South Darfur State, two civilians were seriously injured by UXOs in Nyala Shimal locality.

In Gedaref State, a UNHCR partner continued community sensitization efforts on the civilian character of asylum, engaging 27 community leaders in the Tunaydbah refugee camp. During the meeting, community leaders raised concerns about the need for livelihood opportunities to reduce their exposure to risks, the timely issuance of movement permits, and the extension of their validity. Currently, movement permits issued by authorities are valid for only one to two weeks, which is insufficient, especially for refugees engaged in farming activities. This limitation has led some refugees to avoid returning to the camp.

IDPs from Al Jazirah and Khartoum States continue to arrive in River Nile State via Shendi and Al Matama localities due to ongoing armed conflict and related human rights violations. Significant gaps persist in the capacity of humanitarian actors to address critical needs, particularly in WASH, shelter, health, and food. These gaps exacerbate the vulnerability of IDPs, with practices such as open defecation increasing health and protection risks due to the lack of adequate WASH facilities. UNHCR is coordinating with cluster partners to address these challenges. In collaboration with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the Ministry of Social Welfare, UNHCR has developed an IDP tracking tool and established a dedicated WhatsApp group to improve the monitoring of IDP movements. This initiative aims to address discrepancies in population estimates, which currently vary significantly between different actors.

During the reporting week, a cooking gas explosion occurred at a quick meal kiosk in Koaboushiya town, Shendi locality, River Nile State, injuring 41 individuals, including children. The civil defense team responded promptly to manage the situation and implement safety measures to prevent future incidents. Among the injured were 12 IDPs from Khartoum State, who were admitted to Shendi Hospital for treatment.

In Blue Nile State, a UNHCR partner provided shelter, non-food items (NFIs), and wheelchair assistance to seven refugees with specific needs as part of individual protection assistance.

Legal Protection

During the reporting period, UNHCR's partner provided legal awareness sessions and counseling to approximately 40 IDPs, focusing on laws and regulations applicable to displaced people in the Blue Nile State.

In Gedaref State, UNHCR's partner is engaging with authorities to follow up on the status of six Ethiopian individuals charged with crimes against the State of Sudan.

In White Nile State, UNHCR and its partners are monitoring the reported deportation of 30 South Sudanese refugees. These individuals were reportedly arrested in 2024 in Ibaa and Asalaya villages in Al-Jazirah State. The allegations against the deportees remain unclear.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

The urgent GBV response in Darfur States has been hindered by a lack of post-exposure prophylaxis kits for rape survivors. UNHCR is coordinating with humanitarian agencies to expedite the delivery of these kits to Darfur via cross-border routes once they arrive in Farchana, Chad.

In North Darfur State, the security situation in Kelemando locality has further deteriorated, with armed groups committing human rights violations, including an attack on a commercial truck and an attempted sexual assault on three IDP women from Zamzam IDP camp. At the Tawila MPCC, a UNHCR partner conducted two awareness sessions on GBV prevention and reporting mechanisms, reaching 170 participants. Psychosocial support was also provided, along with information on available services and resources to address the impacts of GBV.

In River Nile State, UNHCR's partner continues to provide essential counselling services for GBV survivors and individuals experiencing symptoms of mental illness at the Al Shadinab MPCC in the Al Damar locality. Additionally, at the Al Jeweer IDP gathering site, a representative from the women's group reported a GBV incident involving IDP girls who were assaulted while gathering firewood in the Al Matama locality. The survivors received immediate medical attention and were transferred to a hospital for further treatment.

This case underscores the ongoing risks faced by women and girls in displacement settings and highlights the critical need for enhanced safety measures and support systems to protect vulnerable populations.

Child Protection

UNHCR, together with its partner, identified 55 at-risk refugee children in camps across the White Nile and Blue Nile States. These children received services tailored to their needs, including health care, psychosocial support, nutrition, food, and shelter, following best-interest assessments as part of case management. UNHCR's partners also conducted home visits to over 500 unaccompanied and separated children in White Nile State, providing foster parents with awareness of protection risks and referral pathways.

In White Nile State, 5,000 refugee children accessed six Child-Friendly Spaces during the reporting week, participating in activities such as football, group dancing, and other sports and entertainment programmes.

Education

Teachers from the refugee community in East Darfur, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, have opened schools within the camps. However, significant challenges persist, including a lack of learning materials, teacher incentives, and school uniforms for students.

Health and Nutrition

During the reporting period, nearly 11,000 outpatient consultations were conducted in primary health care facilities within refugee camps in White Nile, Blue Nile, and Gedaref States. In White Nile State, 58 mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) consultations (25 new cases and 33 follow-ups) were conducted, along with psycho-education sessions for over 1,150 participants in Khor Alwarel and Al Jameya refugee camps. In Gedaref State, more than 200 refugee mothers accessed antenatal and prenatal care services at primary health centers inside the camps. However, in the Um Gargour refugee camp, close to 30 cases of moderate acute malnutrition could not be enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes due to a shortage of supplies.

In several communal kitchens across IDP sites in River Nile State, food rations have been reduced to one meal per day, undermining IDPs' health and nutrition and increasing the likelihood of risky coping mechanisms. UNHCR is coordinating with WFP to explore the inclusion of IDPs in general food distributions.

IDP women continue to face significant barriers in accessing health care services, including reproductive health care. While health facilities are accessible, the cost of services and medication remains too high for many IDPs to afford. No exceptions or discounts are reportedly available, even for those with specific needs. Additionally, IDPs with chronic conditions, such as diabetes and hypertension, are unable to obtain the medication needed to manage their conditions.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In White Nile State, UNHCR's partner distributed non-food item (NFI) kits—including plastic sheets, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, solar lamps, jerrycans, and mosquito nets—to 1,200 IDP households affected by recent flooding in the Al Jazira Abba new gathering site.

In Gedaref State, a UNHCR partner distributed NFIs to 84 refugee households and emergency shelter kits to 22 refugee households across all camps.

South Darfur State, 1,500 IDP households in Kamla and Deriege refugee camps received NFI kits from UNHCR's partner.

In Blue Nile State, a UNHCR partner distributed soap and emergency shelter/NFI kits to two families affected by a fire incident in Camp 6 last week.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNHCR's partner rehabilitated two water yards in Al Radoum and one in Al Amal refugee settlements in South Darfur State, significantly improving access to potable water for refugees.

Site Mapping

In River Nile State, UNHCR conducted site mapping for two IDP locations. In Al Mokabrab West, located in the Al Neel administrative unit, the population consists of 225 households, totaling 1,125 individual IDPs. In the Sedon administrative unit, the population includes 650 households, comprising 3,500 individual IDPs.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Highlights

- While the overall security situation in Sudanese refugee-hosting areas such as Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute Kotto, Ouaka, Mbomou, and Haute Mbomou remained calm during the reporting week, risks persist due to the presence of armed groups. On 17 January, an exchange of fire between armed bandits and Sudanese poachers near Birao resulted in the death of a refugee motorbike taxi driver and injuries to three village residents. This incident highlights ongoing security threats from armed groups and roadblocks in the area.

Population Movements and Registration

During the reporting week, 737 new Sudanese refugees (261 families) arrived in Birao, Vakaga prefecture, a further increase from the 519 new refugee arrivals the previous week. This figure is nearly three times the average weekly arrivals recorded in December 2024, attributed to intensified airstrikes in Nyala, Darfur, and improved road conditions with the onset of the dry season.

The National Commission for Refugees (CNR) and UNHCR conducted biometric registration for 531 individuals from 189 families in Korsi during the reporting week. Of the registered individuals, 59 per cent are women and girls, and 41 per cent are men and boys. Additionally, 158 persons with specific needs were identified, including unaccompanied and separated children, women at risk, older persons, people with disabilities, and single parents. The total number of registered individuals in Korsi, since the start of the conflict in 2023, now stands at 18,176 (7,663 families).

In Vakaga, 165 newly arrived Sudanese refugees from Nyala, Rehed, and Al Fashir were registered by CNR at the Am-Dafock border during the same period.

Protection

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

On 16 January 2025, 35 refugee women, members of the 'Ya Rahmane' women's association in Korsi, participated in a peer-led awareness session on gender-based violence prevention and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). The session, facilitated by refugee women trained by UNHCR, used materials translated into Arabic, strengthening community-based GBV prevention and response efforts.

Shelters and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

To address the growing needs of refugees in Korsi, Birao, UNHCR has started constructing 50 new emergency shelters, bringing the total to 1,998 shelters in Korsi. Additionally, 220 semi-durable shelters are under construction, with 10 completed and 128 currently underway. These semi-durable shelters provide more resilient and environmentally friendly housing solutions, aligning with UNHCR's sustainable response strategies.

During the reporting week, 265 recently arrived refugees (98 families) received core relief items from UNHCR, including mattresses, blankets, jerrycans, cooking utensils, and mosquito nets, as well as dry food from WFP.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The number of latrines in Korsi remains at 393, including 261 emergency latrines and 132 semi-durable latrines. With a refugee population of 18,176, the current ratio is 46 people per latrine. While this ratio meets the Sphere standard of 50 people per latrine during the emergency phase, it falls short of the standard for the normal phase, which is one latrine for every 20 people.

The daily water supply has been reduced further from 5 litres per person/day to 4.5 litres per person/day due to damage to the solar panel of a borehole. This supply is significantly below the Sphere standard of 15 litres per person/day. To address this, UN Women's partner, APADE, has initiated the construction of a new solar-powered borehole following an evaluation meeting with UNHCR, CNR, and refugee leaders in Korsi.

UNHCR's partner NOURRIR continues to carry out hygiene and sanitation activities, including cleaning areas around water points. During the reporting week, their teams conducted awareness campaigns using block-by-block and door-to-door methods, reaching 3,570 people (2,876 families). Topics covered included proper disposal of animal carcasses, using ashes in latrines to reduce odors, fire prevention around shelters, dangers of open defecation, proper cleaning of jerrycans, maintenance of water points, and protecting children from contaminated water.

Health and Nutrition

From 11 to 17 January, medical teams from Centre de Santé et de Services Intégrés (CSSI) and International Medical Corps (IMC), under the coordination of the Vakaga Health District, conducted 867 medical consultations in Korsi. Of these, 93 per cent (809 consultations) were for refugees, including 213 new arrivals, while 7 per cent (57 consultations) were for the host population. Among the patients, 259 children aged 0 to 59 months, including 124 girls and 135 boys, were treated. So far this year, 1,990 consultations have been conducted, with 10 per cent benefiting host communities. The leading causes of illness were malaria (334 cases, 39 per cent), acute respiratory infections (212 cases, 24 per cent), and intestinal parasitosis (129 cases, 15 per cent), with all patients receiving outpatient treatment.

Between 11 and 17 January, 52 forcibly displaced women received prenatal consultations, bringing the total for 2025 to 112. Two postnatal consultations were conducted during the reporting week, bringing the annual total to six, while 68 women received gynecological consultations, with a cumulative total of 136 for the year. Nine women accessed family planning services, with 27 total cases recorded in 2025. Additionally, three babies were delivered during the reporting week, adding to six deliveries and six newborns in 2025.

During the reporting period, 259 children aged 6 to 59 months were screened during curative consultations, with 13 cases of moderate acute malnutrition and two cases of severe acute malnutrition identified and treated. Eighteen patients were referred from Korsi to Birao District Hospital, bringing the total referrals for 2025 to 35. Six pregnant women received tetanus vaccinations, while 21 children were vaccinated with multi-antigen vaccines.

CHAD

Highlights

- On 16 January, UNHCR and the Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR) met with the Prefect of the Dar Tama Department in Wadi-Fira Province to request additional space at the Koursigué refugee site, which has already reached its capacity of 25,000 refugees. The request aims to accommodate several thousand refugees who are awaiting relocation from the borders of Tiné, Koulbous, and Birak in the Fira Province.
- On 20 January, at the Abéché Governorate, UNHCR donated 42 new motorcycles, along with safety equipment such as safety shoes, helmets, gloves, and glasses, to the Chadian Government authorities in eastern Chad. Of these, 30 motorcycles will be used by the Détachement pour la Protection des Humanitaire et des Réfugiés (DPHR), a special security detachment tasked with protecting refugees and humanitarian workers in various refugee sites. The remaining 12 motorcycles will support coordination efforts by the four provincial authorities. The keys were handed over by the Minister of Finance, Economy, and Planning, along with the UN Resident Coordinator and other dignitaries.
- Between 17 and 19 January, a ministerial delegation from the Ministry of Finance, Budget, and Economic Planning, accompanied by the UN Resident Coordinator, the UNHCR Representative, and representatives from other UN agencies (WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, OCHA, WHO), visited Farchana, Abeche, Arkoum, and Adré in Ouaddaï Province, as well as Iriba, Iridimi, Touloum, and Tiné in Wadi-Fira Province. The mission was welcomed by administrative and customary authorities and visited refugee sites where UNHCR and partners implement various humanitarian

interventions for refugees and host populations. The mission's primary objective was to assess challenges and opportunities and to develop a multi-year comprehensive plan for a sustainable response to refugees in Chad. For more information, please visit Chad's coordination tool [here](#).

Population Movements and Registration

Between 13 and 18 January, 3,906 Sudanese new arrivals sought refuge in Chad, bringing the total to 6,290 new arrivals in January 2025 and 729,829 individuals since the conflict began in April 2023. The primary drivers of displacement remain widespread insecurity and human rights abuses, including forced recruitment into fighting forces. Most refugees are women and children, originating from areas such as Nyala, Mornei camp, El Geneina, Zalingue, Al-Fashir, Farbranga, Kafani, Khartoum, Madani, and Kreinik.

UNHCR conducted three border monitoring missions on 14, 16, and 17 January, pre-registering 1,819 new arrivals (482 households) at the Korabo and Birak entry points. Due to severe malnutrition among many upon arrival, all pre-registered households expressed an urgent desire to be relocated to refugee sites for immediate assistance.

Relocation

UNHCR and its partners continued relocating new arrivals from the border areas of Adré, Birak, and Tine to the Koursigue, Dougui, and Abougoudam refugee sites during the reporting period. A total of 1,726 individuals (561 households) were relocated. The Koursigue site now hosts 5,744 refugees (1,839 households).

Protection

Legal protection

A joint awareness session organized by the legal clinic and Croix-Rouge du Tchad (CRT) was held in Adré to inform participants about refugees' rights, responsibilities, and the free provision of services at the sites. The session, attended by 157 participants—primarily teenage girls and women—focused on the legal protections for refugees, the free services available without compensation, and the procedures for reporting offences and lodging complaints.

Child protection

An analysis conducted by ACTED at the border sites of Koufroum, Midjguilta, and Dize Birte, located 23 km from Adré in Ouaddaï Province, identified 5,580 refugee households. Of these, 59.2 per cent have been residing at the sites for over six months, while 32 per cent arrived during the onset of the emergency in 2023. The assessment also identified 200 unaccompanied children, who have been referred to the child protection working subgroup for further evaluation and support.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

On 13 January 2025, Oxfam provided financial aid of 75,000 XAF (approximately 119 USD) to 11 survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) in the Farchana refugee site.

Community-based protection

As part of efforts to strengthen refugee site management, UNHCR and CNARR approved the inclusion of representatives from new arrivals in the governance structure at the Dougui site. These representatives, including block leaders, women's and youth representatives, and guards, were nominated by their communities to serve temporarily until community leader elections are planned for 2025.

On 14 January, the inaugural meeting of the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) sub-working group was held in Farchana to enhance accountability among humanitarian actors. The subgroup aims to support the Government's efforts in the Assoungha Department by improving the coordination of humanitarian interventions. Discussions centered on existing complaints management mechanisms and the need to harmonize and pool resources to better support the beneficiary population.

Education

40 students from the National Institute of Iriba, including 35 refugees and five nationals, received cash assistance from UNHCR and its partners: 32 students (27 refugees and five nationals) received 550,000 XAF each (approximately 880 USD), and eight refugee students received 460,000 XAF each (approximately 736 USD), totalling 21,280,000 XAF (approximately 34,048 USD) in support of their education.

Health and Nutrition

Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 12,293 medical consultations have been conducted, including 6,292 new consultations during the reporting week. The primary illnesses reported were acute respiratory infections, malaria, watery diarrhea, and malnutrition.

A total of 298 births were assisted by qualified health personnel, with 146 recorded during the reporting week.

In the Goz-Beida area, 228 children were vaccinated for all antigens combined, and 50 children received measles vaccinations.

Over the past week, 14,576 children aged 6 to 59 months screened, with 541 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 208 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) identified and treated.

Screening efforts also included 1,386 women, with 13 cases of moderate acute malnutrition treated. Additionally, 542 pregnant women were screened, with 4 cases of moderate malnutrition identified and treated.

In Treguine, 7,500 individuals received nutritional assistance, including 2,900 pregnant and lactating women and 4,600 children aged 6 to 23 months. This support targeted both refugees and the host population near the site. In Bredjing, 8,992 individuals from refugee and host communities were assisted, including 2,507 pregnant women, 1,686 lactating women, and 4,799 children aged 6 to 23 months.

Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

Twenty households engaged in income-generating activities received 100,000 XAF each (approximately 160 USD).

At the Djabal and Kerfi refugee sites, 23,867 households (29,902 individuals) received cash assistance from WFP for food, amounting to 478,432,000 XAF in total (approximately 765,491 USD).

Between 13 and 18 January, 35 households, including 14 refugees and 21 host community members, received 120,000 XAF each (approximately 190 USD) to support small ruminant breeding. Additionally, 60,500 XAF (approximately 96 USD) per household was allocated for mud shelter construction in the Aboutengué, Metché, and Gaga refugee sites, benefiting 214 individuals, including 128 women.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

97 shelters were completed under the flood response project in the Goz-Amir refugee site. However, 22 households in Goz-Amir remain without family shelters, with some reportedly staying with host families, potentially increasing the number of households without adequate shelter.

290 refugee households from the Iridimi and Touloum refugee sites, who upgraded their shelters to mud bricks, received 60,500 XAF each, totaling 17,545,000 XAF (approximately 28,072 USD).

On 16 January 2025, World Vision and Croix Rouge du Tchad (CRT) distributed CRI kits to 368 newly relocated households at the Koursigué refugee site.

EGYPT

Highlights

- On 14 January, the UNHCR Regional Director for East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes (EHAGL), [attended](#) the Khartoum Process High-level Symposium in Cairo. Hosted by the Government of Egypt and the European Union, the event focused on enhancing humanitarian responses through the nexus to development and strengthening regional coordination for the Sudan situation via responsibility-sharing. During his intervention, the Regional Director urged all parties to facilitate unimpeded humanitarian access, ensure continued access to territory and asylum, and prioritize coherent and coordinated funding. Representatives from Egypt, Sudan,

South Sudan, Ethiopia, Chad, Eritrea, Djibouti, Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden also made interventions at the conference.

- On 15 January, the EHAGL Regional Director and the UNHCR Representative to Egypt, [met](#) with Egypt's Minister of Local Development in Cairo. Discussions focused on the importance of localization within the Sudan Response. UNHCR presented a pilot project concept emphasizing institutional capacity development and economic empowerment initiatives. The Minister suggested focusing the project on a neighborhood in Greater Cairo with a high concentration of Sudanese refugees and highlighted the need for livelihood skills and training for the community.
- On 16 January, the EHAGL Regional Director and the UNHCR Representative held separate meetings with the Swedish Ambassador to and Special Envoy for Sudan, the Head of Migration and Development at the Dutch MFA, and the Deputy Director for Migration, Peace, and Stabilization of the Danish MFA. These meetings, held on the sidelines of the Khartoum Process, focused on the new Asylum Law and the prioritization of development initiatives to support stabilization efforts in Egypt.

Population Movements and Registration

As of 18 January, UNHCR Egypt has provided registration appointments to 868,600 individuals who fled Sudan since the onset of the conflict in April 2023. Of these, 554,400 individuals (64 per cent) have been registered for assistance and protection. The majority of the newly registered population are Sudanese nationals (96 per cent), with Eritrean and South Sudanese nationals each accounting for 2 per cent of the total.

Protection

Community-based protection

Over the past week, 5,900 refugees and asylum-seekers, including new arrivals from Sudan, received information about services, assistance, and procedures for reporting fraud and complaints from outreach community workers at UNHCR's Reception Centre in 6th of October City, Greater Cairo.

During the same period, UNHCR's partner, Terre des Hommes (TdH), provided basic psychosocial support to 4,950 individuals on-site. Of these, 35 cases were referred for in-depth psychosocial assessments, and 152 were fast-tracked for urgent assistance.

Legal and physical protection

During the reporting period, 420 individuals received legal counselling through UNHCR and its partners. This included 360 Sudanese nationals who sought assistance on issues such as early and late birth registration, filing legal reports, divorce, custody, and legal representation.

Infoline

During the reporting week, UNHCR Egypt's Infoline responded to 12,000 inquiries. An average of over 672 individuals per day fleeing the conflict in Sudan secured registration appointments through the system. Since the onset of the crisis, a total of 590,155 people have successfully scheduled appointments via the Infoline.

Education

UNHCR continued to coordinate with the General Authority of Educational Buildings (GAEB) on the construction of 28 classrooms and five water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities in public schools across Greater Cairo and Aswan. The GAEB is in the final stages of construction and refurbishment, with completion expected in the coming weeks.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- UNHCR continues to have unrestricted access to refugee sites in both the Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz regions, despite the volatile security situation, especially in the Amhara region. Relocation from Metema Transit Centre (TC) to Aftit refugee settlement took place from 16 to 18 January without any security incidents.

- The Galabat-Metema border point has been open since 22 October 2024; however, government services such as immigration, visas, and customs have not resumed yet. Movements across the border were reported both ways.
- In the Benishangul Gumuz region, the security situation in Kurmuk TC, Ura, and Sherkole refugee sites remains calm and stable.

Population Movement and Registration

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, 199 individuals (42 households) underwent household-level registration. Of these, 17 individuals (4 households) entered through the Gissan entry point. The cumulative total of people now registered at the household level has reached 29,600 individuals since 15 April 2023. Preparation is underway to start the individual biometric (UNHCR Level 3) registration and verification exercise at the Ura refugee site before the end of January 2025.

In the Amhara region, L3 registration started on 14 January at the Aftit settlement. As a result, 20 individuals from 10 households were registered. The process was suspended due to technical issues with the server, and the exercise will resume on 20 January.

Relocation

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, UNHCR, in coordination with the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) and other partners, relocated a total of 326 individuals (98 households) from Kurmuk TC to the Ura refugee site. Additionally, 122 individuals (43 households) spontaneously relocated during the reporting week. This brings the total number of refugees relocated to 10,224 individuals (3,790 households).

In the Amhara region, a total of 627 refugees (221 households) were successfully relocated from Metema TC to the Aftit settlement site from 16 to 18 January. The relocation process is scheduled to continue for the remaining 643 individuals at the TC.

Protection

In the Amhara region, protection activities, including counselling, feedback and response, and referrals, were carried out by UNHCR and partners for 9 individuals. Information and awareness-raising sessions were conducted about the relocation from the Metema Transit Centre (TC) to the Aftit refugee settlement. It was emphasized that the government plans to centralize services in Aftit, and access to services at the TC will eventually be reduced to solely essential emergency services. In the Benishangul Gumuz region, protection counselling was provided at the Kurmuk TC and Ura refugee settlement.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In the Amhara region, UNHCR's partners, Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC) and Medical Teams International (MTI), provided GBV services in Aftit. GBV survivors were referred to and included in the counseling programmes. Female GBV survivors were provided with follow-up support, and their recovery is being closely monitored. Dignity kits were provided to refugees and host community women and girls of reproductive age in the Aftit settlement to ensure their safety, hygiene, and well-being. Additionally, a GBV awareness session was conducted at the settlement.

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) conducted awareness-raising sessions to disseminate child protection and GBV key messages, reaching more than 1,200 individuals. The sessions aimed to inform participants about the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse, the importance of reporting incidents, and the support mechanisms available for survivors.

Child Protection

In Aftit, Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) and Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) provided child protection services. A Best Interest Assessment (BIA) was conducted, identifying and registering 11 vulnerable children for case management services. Among them, 2 are unaccompanied minors, and 3 have disabilities. Psychosocial services (PSS) were provided to these children. The Child-Friendly Space (CFS) organized a range of indoor activities to foster social interaction, creativity, and physical well-being, engaging an average of 264 children during the week. Care arrangements were made for 38 children, including 12 unaccompanied children and 26 separated children, based on the preferences and best interests of both the children and their caregivers. Additionally, the partners provided information sharing and PSS for children and their families during the relocation to support their emotional well-being during this transition.

In the Ura refugee site, PIE continued the identification, verification, and registration of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and other vulnerable children (OVC). BIA and registration of 12 separated children were completed in the Ura refugee settlement. A total of 167 UASC had their cases followed up during the reporting week.

Health and Nutrition

In Metema Transit Centre (TC) and Aftit settlement, Medical Teams International (MTI) and the World Health Organization's (WHO) Mobile Health and Nutrition Team (MHNT) provided Outpatient Department (OPD) consultations. MTI provided OPD consultations for 3,437 refugees and host community members in Aftit. The prevalent diseases include upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, acute watery diarrhea, urinary tract infections, malaria, acute febrile illness, and intestinal worms and infections.

Nutrition screening was also conducted for 267 children and 103 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in Aftit, with 3 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) identified among children and 3 MAM cases among PLW. All identified cases were included in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP).

At the Aftit Health Center, a psychiatric nurse from MTI conducted 18 Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) consultations. At the Metema TC, the mobile health and nutrition team screened 61 individuals for mental health concerns, identifying 5 new cases and 44 individuals received psychosocial support.

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, UNHCR's partner MTI provided OPD consultations for 611 refugees and host community members, including 147 children under five years old, at the Akuda health post in Ura. The prevalent diseases include upper respiratory tract infections, watery diarrhea, lower respiratory tract infections, and malaria. Additionally, 36 pregnant mothers received prenatal care follow-up, and 7 pregnant women were supported for delivery at the health post.

Nutrition screening was conducted by partner GOAL for 212 children under 5 and 98 PLW. Of these, 33 children were identified with MAM and 6 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). All cases were admitted to the targeted supplementary feeding programme.

Education

In Aftit, the educational process is ongoing for 811 primary school refugee students and 535 host community children. During the reporting period, discussions were held with key education stakeholders, including Parent Teacher Association (PTSA) members, Refugee Central Committee (RCC) members, incentive teachers, and religious leaders, to address the issue of students who were not attending school regularly. Following these discussions, door-to-door campaigns and community mobilization activities were carried out, resulting in 59 students returning to school during the reporting week.

An average of 265 refugee students attended classes daily, representing over 95 per cent of the total enrollment at the Gende Wuha/Metema host community secondary school.

In Ura, the teaching and learning process is taking place at the Akuda-Tumet primary school through Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) for 2,327 refugees and host community students. Among these, 1,352 are refugee students. Early Childhood Care and Development is being provided for children aged between 4-6 years at the Child-Friendly Space (CFS) at the Ura refugee site. A Training of Trainers (ToT) session was conducted for 24 teachers, focusing on teachers' well-being, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Gender and Inclusion.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In the Amhara region, Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) provided 87,857 liters of chlorinated water per day for refugees in Metema Transit Centre (TC) and Aftit settlement. This equates to an average of 9.09 liters per person per day (l/p/d) for refugees at the TC and 13.7 l/p/d for refugees in Aftit. There has been a slight increase in the water provision during the reporting week of 14,429 liters compared to the previous week's average provision of 73,428 liters. However, the amounts provided in Aftit and Metema TC are below the UNHCR emergency standard of 15 l/p/d for Aftit settlement.

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, a total of 180,000 liters of water per day was distributed to refugees in Ura, meeting the 15-l/p/d emergency standard.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

A total of 66 emergency shelters, 79 sustainable shelters, and 5 communal hangars have been handed over to 627 refugees relocated from Metema TC to Aftit settlement.

In the Ura settlement, a total of 65 shelters were completed and handed over to refugees. This brings the total number of completed and handed-over shelters in Ura to 1,987 shelters.

LIBYA

Highlights

- Libya is hosting nearly 60,000 registered Sudanese refugees, with growing needs in health, WASH, and shelter, particularly in the east where overstretched infrastructure poses risks of disease outbreaks. UNHCR is expanding its registration centre in Tripoli to improve support for new arrivals.

Population Movement and Registration

As of 18 January 2025, UNHCR has registered 59,943 Sudanese refugees at its registration centre in Tripoli. Currently, UNHCR registration and documentation services are available only at the Registration Centre in Sarraj, Tripoli. To address the growing needs, UNHCR is working with the Government to enhance the registration process for new arrivals from Sudan. Plans include expanding the Sarraj Registration Centre to feature a new waiting area, increased reception capacity, and a larger medical facility, ensuring improved support for refugees.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The growing needs in eastern Libya are exacerbated by continuous Sudanese refugee arrivals, particularly in the areas of health, WASH, cash, food, and shelter. Refugees often present concerning health conditions requiring urgent intervention, including nutritional support. Overstretched WASH infrastructure increases the risk of disease outbreaks, making immediate support to improve water access and sanitation facilities critical.

Local authorities have been providing significant assistance, including public health services and education enrollment for refugees. However, additional support is urgently needed for local communities, particularly as Sudanese refugees increasingly move toward coastal cities. Targeted protection assistance for female-headed households remains a key priority.

To assist with waste management in Alkufra Municipality, UNHCR provided 75 garbage containers on 16 January. Each container has a capacity of 1.1 cubic litres and will be distributed to farms and remote areas outside the city, benefiting both the host community and Sudanese refugees. Public services and infrastructure in Alkufra continue to face significant strain due to the large influx of refugees.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- Over one million people have fled the conflict in Sudan and sought refuge in South Sudan, marking a significant milestone in the response to the situation. The recent surge in arrivals is primarily due to an increase in crossings at border points in Renk County over the past two months, coinciding with intensified fighting in Sudan's White Nile and Blue Nile states. For more details, please refer to the press release issued [here](#).
- Nationwide protests erupted in South Sudan following reports of South Sudanese citizens being killed in Sudan's Wad Madani. Youth groups targeted Sudanese communities and businesses, displacing 8,948 individuals across five states, including 4,500 in Juba, 2,050 in Warrap, and 1,030 in Jonglei. The President imposed a nationwide curfew on 17 January, deploying security forces to stabilize the affected areas. While the situation has largely calmed down, occasional protests continue.

Population Movement and Registration

As of 19 January, 1,011,505 individuals have arrived in South Sudan through official entry points with 4,421 individuals arriving in the last week. This represents a 49 per cent decrease on the previous week. Of these, 64 per cent were South Sudanese returnees and 36 per cent were refugees and asylum-seekers.

Border monitors also reported a significant decline in arrivals via unofficial crossing points in Renk County, with Gongar accounting for the highest proportion but representing only 5 per cent of all entries during the reporting week.

Since the start of the response, 202,448 refugees and asylum-seekers from Sudan have been registered in South Sudan.

Relocation

In Renk, 754 refugees were relocated to Maban, with 94 more registered and awaiting relocation – 45 to Maban and 49 to Aweil.

In Malakal, UNHCR transported 549 refugees to Aweil before halting operations due to nationwide protests and a curfew directive. In Abyei, the planned relocation to Wedweil Settlement has been postponed per Commissioner for Refugee Affairs (CRA) advice due to the protests and security risks. Currently, 272 individuals are residing in the transit area, awaiting updates.

Protection

Nationwide protests erupted in South Sudan following reports of South Sudanese citizens being killed in Sudan's Wad Madani. Youth groups targeted Sudanese communities and businesses, displacing 8,948 individuals across five states, including 4,500 in Juba, 2,050 in Warrap, and 1,030 in Jonglei. The President imposed a nationwide curfew on 17 January, deploying security forces to stabilize the affected areas. While the situation has largely calmed, occasional protests continue. Security forces have maintained stability in Wedweil Refugee Settlement and at entry points like Majokyithiou and Kiir-Adem. However, at the Malakal Protection of Civilian (PoC) site, organized youth looted 13 shops owned by Sudanese nationals. In coordination with UNMISS, UNHCR relocated 58 affected Sudanese businesspeople to the Malakal town mayor's office to ensure their safety.

In Juba, UNHCR, in coordination with its partners and local leaders, is supporting displaced Sudanese nationals seeking protection at various sites, including a police hospital. To date, 7,576 individuals have been identified, with 2,383 relocated to Gorom Refugee Settlement. Those relocated have received hot meals, medical care, emergency supplies, and shelter. However, challenges remain, including limited availability of medical teams, security concerns, and insufficient transport for relocations.

The security situation in Wedweil Refugee Settlement remains stable following the deployment of state government security forces to protect civilians, including refugees and asylum seekers. Entry points at Majokyithiou and Kiir-Adem have also remained peaceful, despite the nationwide protests.

Refugees and returnees arriving at these entry points report worsening humanitarian conditions in Sudan, with many enduring harsh conditions while attempting to cross the border. Refugees have shared accounts of torture and looting of personal belongings within Sudanese territory, particularly as they flee the intensifying conflict in the Darfur region.

At the Majokyithiou entry point, daily arrivals of refugees and returnees persist, supported by improved road stability after recent attacks in Marem town, which borders South Sudan through this critical entry point in Aweil East County.

Health and Nutrition

In Aweil, two deaths were reported: a child who succumbed to malaria and a woman who died in a travel accident en route from Kiir Adem border to Wedweil Refugee Camp.

In Renk, the Nutrition Programme screened 3,252 children under five, identifying 4 per cent as moderately malnourished and 2 per cent as severely malnourished. Among 1,269 pregnant and lactating women screened, 7 per cent were found to be moderately malnourished.

In Bentiu, cholera cases have declined, with 720 suspected cases and seven deaths reported as of 18 January. Efforts to control the outbreak are being intensified by the State Ministry of Health, WHO/Health Cluster, WASH Cluster, and other partners. The oral cholera vaccination campaign, launched last week, is ongoing in Bentiu and surrounding counties.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Renk, only 38 per cent of refugees and returnees at the two transit centres have access to habitable shelters that ensure adequate protection, space, and dignity. Over 7,300 individuals continue to reside in makeshift shelters in open spaces initially designated as access roads.

Water trucking operations are ongoing in Gosfami (30m³/day) and Bobnis (40m³/day) new arrival locations in Renk County, with plans to expand to Atam and Jerbana. However, this short-term solution is constrained by limited funding, now halfway utilized, and access challenges during the rainy season, underscoring the urgent need for a sustainable water supply system.

In Jamjang, 67 individuals relocated from Yida Transit Centre and Pamir Reception Centre were allocated shelter plots and provided with 20 emergency shelters in the camps. An additional 82 individuals stay at the transit and reception centres, awaiting relocation to the camps.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Malakal, 102 women and girls of reproductive age received dignity materials, including soap and mosquito nets, through the protection desk in Malakal town. Similarly, in Renk, 158 dignity kits were distributed to women and adolescent girls with support from partners.

UGANDA

Highlights

- As of 20 January, Uganda had recorded 2,127 confirmed cases of Mpox, including 12 fatalities since the outbreak began in July 2024. During the reporting period, two new cases were identified among refugees, bringing the total number of affected refugees to nine. The new cases are receiving treatment and are recovering. UNHCR and its partners continue to work closely with the Ministry of Health to maintain Mpox surveillance efforts.

Population Movements and Registration

Since the onset of the conflict in April 2023, Uganda has registered a total of 66,089 refugees from Sudan. Of these, 9,658 (15 per cent) are urban refugees.

In 2025 alone, 572 individuals from Sudan have sought asylum and been registered in Uganda. During the past week, 558 Sudanese new arrivals were received in the settlements due to ongoing violence and insecurity in Sudan. While no new arrivals from Sudan were registered in urban areas this week, efforts are underway to address a backlog in the registration of new arrivals by the Government from the end of 2024.

Relocation

A total of 342 individuals (112 households) were successfully relocated from Nyumanzi to Kiryandongo reception centres.

Protection

Access to Territory

Prima facie recognition for Sudanese asylum seekers stays in force. During the reporting week, 1,325 new arrivals, primarily from Kordofan, Al Fasher, Khartoum, and Blue Nile, entered Uganda due to ongoing violence and insecurity.

Reception Centres

Sudanese nationals make up 72.5 per cent (1,036 out of 1,693 individuals) of the refugees hosted in Adjumani and Kiryandongo reception centres.

Child protection

With supplementary funding from UNICEF, two temporary Child-Friendly Spaces were equipped to support the psychosocial needs of Sudanese children. Installed equipment includes 4 merry-go-rounds, 4 round swings, 2 sets of goalposts, and 2 sets of volleyball posts.

Psychosocial support (PSS)

In Kiryandongo, 190 children (77 females, 113 males) showing heightened signs of anxiety at the reception centre were provided support by Mental Health and Psychosocial support (MHPSS) staff through psycho-education sessions. These sessions, supported by UNICEF, covered topics including depression, anxiety, and suicide, benefiting a total of 200 children (129 females, 71 males). Additionally, 136 adolescents (54 females, 82 males) took part in a three-day MHPSS retreat designed to enhance their knowledge of stress management techniques.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In Kiryandongo, GBV survivors and women at risk received a variety of essential items to enhance their well-being. Furthermore, 73 community structures—including Male Action Groups, community activists, cluster leaders, and women representatives from all seventeen clusters in the settlement—were trained to strengthen their capacities.

Health

There is a measles outbreak in Uganda, with 48 cases currently reported in Kiryandongo, including four refugees. UNHCR and its partners, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, are responding to these cases and taking measures to prevent further transmission.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

420 slabs have been distributed to 420 households across the Kiryandongo settlement. These slabs will support households in constructing latrines, thereby increasing sanitation coverage in the settlement.

Critical Gaps

Sanitation at the transit center

The need for emptying latrines is acute due to the increasing population at the Kiryandongo reception center. There is a need for 61 latrine stances, but only 26 are currently available.

Overcrowding at Kiryandongo reception centre

Due to the continuous influx of new arrivals, the Kiryandongo reception center is severely overcrowded. It has a maximum capacity of 375, but as of 16 January, it hosted 1,216 individuals, reaching 324 per cent of its occupancy capacity. This situation seriously deteriorates the reception conditions, particularly impacting WASH, health, and protection for the new arrivals.

Overcrowding in classrooms

In Kiryandongo, overcrowded classrooms significantly affect the quality of education for pupils, worsened by the influx of new arrivals enrolling in schools. Limited classroom space and seating pose major challenges, while long travel distances to schools discourage attendance. Many schools are situated in areas occupied by earlier arrivals, forcing new arrivals to move further away, resulting in lengthy daily commutes for those who do attend.

Before the Sudanese influx, the pupil-to-teacher ratio in Kiryandongo settlement was 60 students to 1 teacher, already below the recommended standard of 40 students to 1 teacher. The situation has dramatically worsened, with the ratio now at 85 students to 1 teacher.

Insufficient water supply in the settlement

In Kiryandongo, the supply of clean water remains critically low. The number of liters per person per day (l/p/d) decreased from 14 l/p/d in January 2024 to 10 l/p/d in December 2024. Despite several water infrastructure investments, the resources available do not match the pace of new arrivals. This situation creates several risks, particularly around health, as it significantly increases the risk of water-borne diseases.

Response Plans and Funding Situation

Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) – January - December 2024

On 2 July, UNHCR and 86 organizations launched the [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) mid-year update, with an appeal for **USD 1.5 billion** to provide essential aid and protection to a total of **3.3 million people** in seven countries by the end of 2024. This includes 2.8 million refugees, returnees, and others who have fled the ongoing conflict in Sudan and 500,000 host community members. As of 21 December 2024, the total reported funding for the RRP reached some USD 450.65 million, representing **30%** of the required amount.

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) – January – December 2024

The [Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#) was launched on 7 February requesting **USD 2.7 billion** to assist **14.7 million people**. As of 21 December, the total funding for the HRP reached USD 1.71 billion, covering **63.9%** of the requirements. Access OCHA's Financial Tracking Service here: [OCHA FTS](#).

UNHCR Supplementary Appeal – January - December 2024

UNHCR's total financial requirement for the 2024 [Sudan Emergency Supplementary Appeal](#), covering Sudan and neighbouring countries, was revised on 3 July, amounting to **USD 1.03 billion**. As of 21 December, the appeal was funded at **42%**.

Resources

- NEW! [South Sudan hits record one million new arrivals from Sudan crisis](#)
- NEW! [Over a million people flee to South Sudan as Sudan conflict grinds on: UN](#)
- [UNHCR Sudan Situation Appeal 2025](#)
- [Sudan-Emergency-Critical-Life-Saving-Needs](#)
- [UNHCR Mpox Appeal 2024](#)
- [Sudan Regional Refugee Response 2024 - June revision](#)
- [Sudan Regional Response 2024 - At a glance](#)
- UNHCR's [Sudan Situation Supplementary Appeal - 2024 - June revision](#)
- [Sudan RRP 2024 Progress Report – January to April 2024](#)
- UNHCR's [Operational Data Portal \(ODP\) for the Sudan Situation](#) provides weekly updates on the refugee and returnee arrivals in Sudan's neighbouring countries.
- [UNHCR and IOM Joint Dashboard](#) of arrivals to South Sudan, including data on returnee intentions, onward movements, and numbers and locations of returnees in and around Renk.
- [UNHCR Global Focus Sudan Operation page](#)
- [UNHCR Sudan Emergency website](#)
- UNHCR's HELP site for Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Sudan provides information to individuals seeking information and support inside Sudan (in [English](#) and [Arabic](#)).

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