

SUDAN SITUATION

19 – 25 January 2025

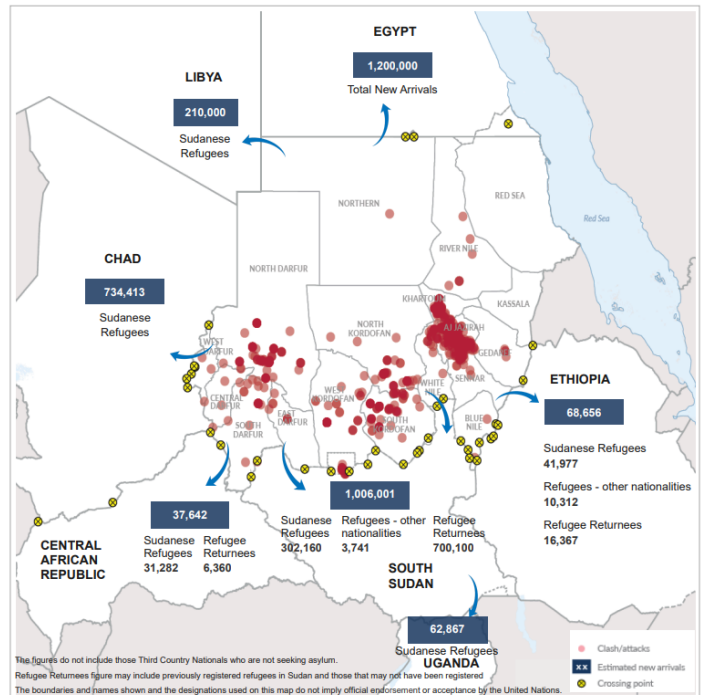
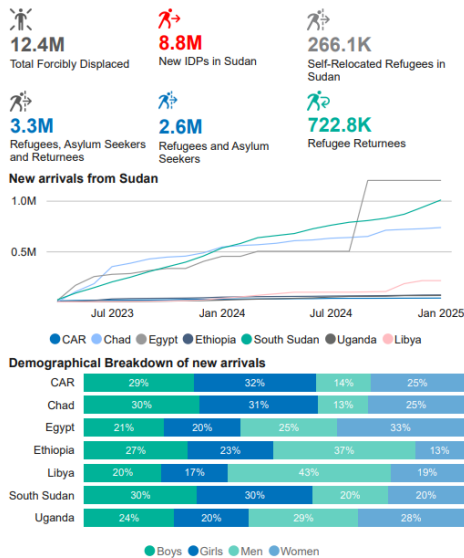


Newly arrived Sudanese refugees in the border town of Adre, in Chad. The small border town of 40,000 people now hosts a sprawling spontaneous site for more than 230,000 newly arrived refugees who have fled the conflict in Sudan. © UNHCR/Andrew McConnell

Highlights

- The humanitarian situation in Sudan continues to deteriorate due to escalating conflict, mass displacement, and severe shortages in essential services. Ongoing fighting in Khartoum, North Darfur, White Nile, Blue Nile, and Al Jazirah States, combined with cash shortages, restricted humanitarian access, and infrastructure damage, is exacerbating vulnerabilities. Protection concerns remain high, with reports of arrests, detentions, and harassment of IDPs and refugees, alongside increasing gender-based violence and child protection risks. UNHCR and its partners continue efforts to sustain essential services, including health, education, and shelter, while also supporting voluntary returns.
- In Egypt, UNHCR provided Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to over 48,000 Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in January, though 112,000 highly vulnerable individuals remain on the waiting list. Efforts to strengthen refugee protection and assistance continue, including a recent training for 28 staff of UNHCR's new partner, Mindset, which will begin vulnerability assessments in February across Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, and Aswan.
- In South Sudan, Renk transit centers remain at 342 per cent overcapacity, leaving thousands in makeshift shelters with inadequate protection. The cholera outbreak in Renk continues to escalate, with 619 cases and three deaths recorded. Rising malnutrition rates are further straining health resources, with Renk Hospital struggling to meet growing healthcare needs. Relocations have been paused in Abyei due to unfavorable conditions, leaving 272 individuals awaiting relocation from the Abyei Transit Centre.

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: dimaehaqj@unhcr.org

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Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- Fighting persists in Khartoum and North Darfur States and clashes in White Nile, Blue Nile, and Al Jazirah States continue to worsen the humanitarian situation and force displacement. Artillery shelling and drone [attacks](#) have damaged hospitals, a dam, and other public infrastructure across the country. Cash [shortages](#) due to the limited availability of new currency notes are affecting displaced and host communities, further disrupting humanitarian operations by delaying payments and transactions.
- In River Nile State, the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) reports ongoing IDP arrivals from Khartoum and Al Jazirah States, though monitoring remains limited. New arrivals from Sharq El Nile and Bahri report losing all belongings and facing harassment at checkpoints. Humanitarian resources are overstretched, and the continued influx from Al Jazirah and Eastern Nile is worsening the humanitarian situation. At the same time, some IDPs in River Nile State are showing interest in voluntary return, particularly to Bahri in Khartoum and villages in Sennar and Al Jazirah States. In Atbara, the HAC Commissioner has established a Voluntary Return Committee to facilitate the return of over 1,000 IDPs to Sennar and Sinja, with transportation provided by the Zakat Chamber. Reports indicate that state authorities may begin registering IDPs for voluntarily return to Al Jazirah and Sennar next week, though there has been no coordination with humanitarian actors so far.
- In White Nile State, humanitarian agencies still lack access to the eastern camps as permits have not been granted. Meanwhile, youth peacebuilders from refugee and host communities have organized awareness-raising sessions to combat hate speech, promote peaceful coexistence, and ease tensions between Sudanese and South Sudanese communities. These efforts follow reports of assaults on South Sudanese individuals in Al Jazirah State earlier this month.

- In Kassala State, the teachers' association committee is holding a peaceful strike over unpaid salaries since the conflict began in 2023. If their demands remain unmet, the strike could escalate into sit-ins or protests.

Population Movements and Registration

During the reporting period, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) received 23 new asylum claims from Eritrean individuals in Kassala State. Additionally, over 960 refugees and asylum-seekers from Eritrea, South Sudan, and Ethiopia were registered across Kassala, Khartoum, Blue Nile, and Red Sea States. Close to 950 refugees in Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, and Red Sea States received identity documents, including photo slips.

In White Nile State, biometric registration resumed in Khor Alwarel and Al Kashafa refugee camps after being suspended in December 2024 due to security incidents.

In Kassala State, UNHCR is working with COR to resume verification and registration of South Sudanese refugees in Shagarab refugee camp, a process that had been suspended earlier in January due to security concerns linked to new arrivals from Al Jazirah and White Nile States. At Shagarab reception center, 77 Eritreans from 25 families were granted refugee status following their first-instance refugee status determination.

Close to 120 South Sudanese refugees fled to Al Lait from Majror village in West Kordofan State due to clashes with host community members. Limited transportation forced many to travel on foot, and upon arrival, they sought temporary shelter in public centers or with relatives.

In North Darfur State, community-based protection networks (CBPN) reported ongoing displacement. 250 individuals from Zamzam IDP camp (El Fasher) reached the Tina border crossing point, aiming to cross into Chad. Another 150 families from El Fasher town and Abu Shouk IDP camp are reportedly heading toward Libya, while 70 families from El Fasher town and Abu Shouk IDP camp have arrived in Tawila locality.

In Blue Nile State, the Commission of Voluntary Return and Displaced Persons reported that more than 8,000 Sudanese families have returned from Ethiopia through the Kurmuk entry point since September 2024.

Over 1,500 Sudanese nationals, including 33 deportees, returned from Egypt via Eshkeet Border Point. UNHCR is coordinating with its partners and authorities to gather comprehensive data on movement in the Triangle at Al Khanag, a key crossing point to Libya.

Protection

Community networks in Darfur States report an increase in arrests, detentions, and confiscation of communication devices, reportedly linked to intensified fighting in central Sudan.

In River Nile State, local authorities in Atbara forcibly dismantled temporary IDP shelters in Al Wehda South, citing that the land belongs to Wadi Al Nile University. IDPs were not consulted nor given adequate time to secure alternative housing.

In Gedaref State, UNHCR provided counselling to 44 refugees in Um Rakuba and Babikri refugee camps and facilitated 17 referrals for protection, NFIs, legal support, and psychosocial assistance. Additionally, UNHCR's partner counselled 49 IDPs at West Airport and Al Karama gathering sites on health services, psychosocial support, NFIs, registration, and voluntary return, with referrals made to specialized service providers for further assistance. UNHCR, COR, and other partners met with over 220 refugees in Babikri camp, updating them on land identified for faecal sludge management, efforts to reduce screening delays for new arrivals, WFP's food distribution follow-up, and livelihood opportunities for refugees.

In Kassala State, UNHCR's partner conducted mine risk awareness sessions at Altigaria IDP gathering site, reaching 120 displaced people from Al Jazirah State preparing for return. These sessions provided

information on the risks of unexploded ordnance (UXOs). Additionally, over 1,130 households from Al Karam, West Airport, Omer Haj School, and Al Girba gathering sites registered for voluntary return to Al

Jazirah following the recapture of Wad Madani. UNHCR's Kassala office assessed seven victims of human trafficking, currently living in a safe house, to determine the necessary protection assistance.

During an inter-agency cross-border mission to Tawila, UNHCR visited the multipurpose community center (MPCC) operated by its partner in North Darfur State, where many women and children accessed health services, child-friendly spaces, and other forms of support. UNHCR also met with a local IDP youth-led organization that provides informal education at the MPCC every evening and a youth drama group raising awareness on SGBV through performances during the 16 Days of Activism campaign.

In Central Darfur State, operational partners at Golo MPCC distributed food to 300 malnourished children and food baskets to 200 pregnant women. UNHCR's partner also conducted four psychosocial support and child protection awareness sessions at Tawila and Zamzam MPCCs in North Darfur, reaching 370 individuals to enhance awareness of available support systems and child protection measures.

The MPCC in Al Damar, River Nile State, continues to facilitate community activities such as psychosocial support, identification and assistance for children at risk, and initiatives promoting peaceful coexistence. UNHCR's partner held discussions with community members to explore potential support mechanisms for individuals with specific needs and strengthen proactive community welfare efforts.

In White Nile State, youth peacebuilders, in coordination with COR, UNHCR, and partner agencies, organized football matches to promote peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities. Fourteen teams from both communities participated, fostering stronger relationships between camps and host communities.

Legal Protection

During the reporting period, UNHCR's partner conducted legal awareness sessions and counselling for approximately 40 refugees in Kassala, Blue Nile, and East Darfur States, focusing on laws and regulations applicable to displaced people.

In South Darfur State, UNHCR, together with its partner, is engaging with local authorities to secure the release of a detained refugee.

In North Darfur State, UNHCR's partner held meetings with local authorities to reinforce the civilian nature of asylum, stress the importance of refugee protection, and prevent refugee involvement in political activities linked to the ongoing conflict in Sudan.

In Gedaref State, UNHCR and its partner facilitated the release of seven refugees who were arrested last week in Tunaydbah camp during a security raid targeting individuals accused of brewing and consuming alcohol and alleged prostitution. The affected individuals and their families received psychosocial support, with referrals made to specialized service providers for further assistance.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

During the reporting period, refugees in Kassala State reported cases of rape and physical violence to UNHCR's partner. The affected individuals received psychosocial support (PSS), medical referrals, and assistance with safety and security from specialized service centers.

In Kassala State, UNHCR's partner conducted a GBV awareness session for women in Abuda camp, providing information on GBV issues, preventive measures, and available legal remedies within the camp.

In Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner organized a coffee session for refugee women in Camp 6, creating a safe space to discuss GBV-related concerns and raise awareness on case management and referral pathways.

Child Protection

UNHCR, together with its partner, assisted 35 at-risk refugee children in Kassala and Blue Nile States, providing health care, psychosocial support, nutrition, food, and shelter based on best interest assessments as part of case management.

In Kassala State, UNHCR's partners continue to conduct home visits for 30 unaccompanied and separated children, while also raising awareness among foster parents about protection risks and referral pathways.

Education

The State Ministry of Education in Gedaref State supported 127 refugee students in Um Gargour refugee camp to sit for their primary education final examinations, which began during the reporting week.

In Kassala, the State Youth and Sports Council trained 50 IDP and local youth in soap production and food processing at youth centers to enhance employment opportunities and promote social cohesion.

Health and Nutrition

During the reporting period, nearly 16,500 outpatient consultations were conducted in primary health care facilities across refugee camps in Gedaref, Kassala, Blue Nile, and White Nile States.

In South Darfur State, South Sudanese refugee community leaders in Beileil settlement reported a shortage of medical supplies in the settlement's health clinic, attributing the issue to delayed permission from local authorities to procure supplies.

In White Nile State, 41 mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) consultations were conducted in Khor Alwarel and Al Jameya refugee camps, including 7 new cases and 34 follow-ups. Additionally, 10 psycho-education group sessions were held for 160 participants in the camps.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Gedaref State, UNHCR's partner distributed NFI kits (including plastic sheets, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, solar lamps, jerry cans, and mosquito nets) to 73 refugee households and emergency shelter kits to 32 refugee households across all four camps.

In North Darfur State, UNHCR's partner distributed NFI kits to 356 households of South Sudanese refugees and 35 host community households in El Lait town, Abu Jarra, Habib Darma, and Hilat Ali villages.

In White Nile State, UNHCR's partner provided NFI kits to 1,200 IDP families residing in Al Jazirah Abba new gathering site.

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, improving access to potable water for refugees.

In Gedaref State, hygiene promotion activities continued across all camps, reaching approximately 3,700 individuals last week through home visits, 24 focus group discussions, and 25 hygiene sessions.

Site Mapping

UNHCR, in coordination with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the Ministry of Social Affairs, conducted site mapping for eight IDP locations in Barbar, covering 1,815 IDP households (9,271 individuals) in Al Kero, Al Falaha, Al Tagzeia, Al Rajehi, Al Haikal, Al Gobosh, Kedbas, Al Dradma Jad Allah, and Jad Allah. The IDPs in these mapped sites were displaced from Khartoum, Al Jazirah, Sennar, and North Kordofan. This brings the total number of mapped IDP sites in River Nile State to 71, with efforts ongoing to cover remaining sites.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Highlights

- The security situation in Sudanese refugee-hosting areas remained generally calm during the reporting week. However, the risk of deterioration persists due to the presence of armed groups. In Ngarba village, 120 km from Ndélé, insecurity has escalated following the withdrawal of government forces, allowing armed groups to regain control. This has resulted in the installation of roadblocks, the imposition of illegal taxes, and movement restrictions, further heightening risks for refugees and host communities.

Population Movements and Registration

During the reporting week, 819 new Sudanese refugees (267 families) arrived in Birao, Vakaga prefecture, marking a further increase from the 737 arrivals recorded the previous week. The continued rise in new arrivals is driven by intensified airstrikes in Nyala, where most refugees originate, as well as improved road conditions and increased transportation availability from the border with the onset of the dry season. However, refugees continue to face significant challenges fleeing within Sudan, as non-state armed groups block key routes, forcing them to take longer and more dangerous paths to reach the CAR.

The National Commission for Refugees (CNR) and UNHCR conducted the biometric registration of 553 individuals (168 families) in Korsi during the reporting week. The total registered population in Korsi now stands at 18,729 individuals (7,831 families). Among them, 123 individuals with specific needs were identified, including unaccompanied and separated children, women at risk, older persons, people with disabilities, individuals with serious medical conditions, and single parents.

In Akoursoulback, Bamingui-Bangoran, 31 refugees (8 families) were registered by CNR and UNHCR. All families received shelter and non-food items on 24 January.

Protection

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

During the reporting week, UNHCR and the Y'a Rahmane Refugee Women's Association launched a GBV prevention project in Korsi, Birao. As part of the launch, a two-day training session was conducted with 32 participants, including two men. The training covered GBV fundamentals, fraud and corruption, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and refugee rights and responsibilities. Participants found the PSEA awareness session particularly engaging, as it was conducted using materials translated into Arabic.

Shelters and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

To meet the growing needs of new arrivals in Korsi, Birao, UNHCR completed 54 new emergency shelters, bringing the total to 2,052 emergency shelters in the site. Meanwhile, the construction of 220 semi-durable shelters is ongoing, with 126 completed and 139 under construction. These semi-durable shelters offer more resilient and environmentally friendly housing solutions, reinforcing UNHCR's sustainable response.

During the reporting week, 529 newly arrived refugees from 188 families received CRIs from UNHCR, including mattresses, blankets, jerrycans, cooking utensils, and mosquito nets, along with dry food assistance from WFP.

Education

During the reporting week, the Ndélé Education Inspectorate, in partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC), distributed school kits to 100 Sudanese refugee children attending schools in Ndélé and along the Ngarba axis in Bamingui-Bangoran.

Cash Assistance

In Ndélé, 302 Sudanese refugee families (886 individuals) received three months of cash assistance from WFP and its partner, with UNHCR and CNR overseeing the distribution. Families received support based on household size: those with 1 to 3 members received 20,000 FCFA (approximately 32 USD) per person per month, families with 4 to 5 members received 36,000 FCFA (approximately 57 USD) per person per month, and those with 6 or more members received 72,000 FCFA (approximately 115 USD) per person per month. In total, 38,064,000 FCFA (approximately 60,900 USD) was distributed.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The number of latrines in Korsi remains at 393, including 261 emergency latrines and 132 semi-durable latrines. The construction of an additional 252 semi-durable latrines by UNICEF's partner, Triangle Generation Humanitaire (TGH), is ongoing. The current latrine-to-person ratio is 45 people per latrine, meeting the Sphere emergency standard (50 people per latrine) but falling short of the post-emergency phase standard (20 people per latrine).

The daily water supply remains below 5 liters per person, significantly below the Sphere standard of 15 liters per person per day. UNHCR is working with partners to repair the damaged borehole to improve water availability.

Hygiene and sanitation teams from UNHCR's partner, NOURRIR, continue to clean areas around water points in Korsi. This week, they conducted awareness-raising campaigns through focus groups, block-by-block, and door-to-door outreach, reaching 4,102 people (3,410 families). Topics covered included proper disposal of animal carcasses, using ashes in latrines to reduce odors, fire prevention around shelters, risks of open defecation, proper cleaning of jerrycans, maintenance of water points, and protecting children from contaminated water.

Health and Nutrition

From 18 to 24 January, medical teams from Centre de Support en Santé Internationale (CSSI) and International Medical Corps (IMC), under the coordination of the Vakaga Health District, conducted 971 medical consultations in Korsi. Of these, 87 consultations (9 per cent) were for the host population, while 884 (91 per cent) were for refugees, including 175 new arrivals (18 per cent). Among the patients, 324 children aged 0 to 59 months (33 per cent) were treated. So far in 2025, a total of 2,961 consultations have been conducted, with 10 per cent for host communities.

The most commonly diagnosed illnesses were malaria, accounting for 375 cases (39 per cent), followed by acute respiratory infections with 338 cases (35 per cent), and intestinal parasitosis with 154 cases (16 per cent). All patients received outpatient treatment.

Between 18 and 24 January, 44 forcibly displaced women received prenatal consultations, bringing the total to 156 in 2025. Additionally, two postnatal consultations were conducted, raising the annual total to eight, while 59 women received gynecological consultations, with a cumulative total of 195 for 2025. Thirteen women received family planning services, bringing the total to 40 for 2025. During the same period, two babies were delivered, adding to a total of eight deliveries and eight newborns this year.

During the reporting week, 324 children aged 6 to 59 months were screened for malnutrition during medical consultations. Eleven cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and three cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified and treated in Korsi. So far in 2025, a total of 42 MAM cases and 8 SAM cases have been recorded and treated out of 932 children screened.

Additionally, 20 patients were referred from Korsi to Birao District Hospital, increasing the annual total to 55 referrals. Thirteen pregnant women received tetanus vaccines, and five children were vaccinated with multi-antigen vaccines.

In Korsi, 11 mental health cases were treated, with the primary causes being depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), psychosis, and epilepsy. Since the start of the year, 24 mental health cases have been recorded, 17 among refugees and 7 among the host community.

CHAD

Highlights

- A high-level mission, including the foreign ministers of the United Kingdom and Chad, visited the Adré border, where they engaged with recently arrived refugees and observed the registration process managed by Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR), Comité International pour l'Aide D'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD), MSF, UNHCR, and other partners. UK Foreign Minister emphasized the urgent need for international action to address the humanitarian crisis and called for a new political process to end the conflict in Sudan.
- On 22 January, in response to the need for additional space for the expansion of Koursigué, a mission led by the Prefect of Dar Tama, the Sub-Prefect, Canton Chief, CNARR, Croix-Rouge du Tchad (CRT), and UNHCR visited Koursigué to assess potential site expansion. A 48-hectare area was identified, and efforts are underway to determine suitable areas for community shelters and infrastructure as part of the expansion plan.

- On 23 January, with UNHCR funding, a foundation stone was laid for the construction of a meeting room and two office spaces for the Prefecture of Adré. The event was attended by local authorities and the UNHCR Principal Situation Coordinator.
- UNHCR hosted an ECHO mission in the Farchana refugee site, accompanied by the Pedagogical and Professional Teaching Institute, CNARR, and JRS, to assess the school infrastructure. During the visit, the mission engaged with the teaching staff and members of both the host and refugee communities. The objective was to map the existing infrastructure and identify teachers' needs. Key recommendations included proposing the creation of multiple classrooms per school to pool resources, which will be discussed in the working group to urgently amend the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- A delegation from El-Geneina University and CNARR requested UNHCR's support for 120 final-year refugee students studying health, nursing science, and public health. These students require classroom space and materials to complete their programme, including six internships. Local authorities have approved issuing certificates upon completion. UNHCR has already provided scholarships of 460,000 XAF (approximately 727 USD) to each refugee student. Please visit our coordination tool [here](#).

Population Movements and Registration

Between 20 and 26 January 2025, a total of 4,584 individuals (1,184 households) fleeing insecurity in Sudan entered Chad through the Tiné (Wadi-Fira Province), Adré (Ouaddaï Province), and Awine-Rado (Sila Province) border entry points. The new arrivals are mostly women and children and originate from Al Fasher, Kutum, Birmasse, Kabkabia, El-Geneina, Al-Hassahisa, Al-Djazira, Oum-dourman, Madani, Djabalmoun, Kulbus, Sirba, Krenik, Forbaragan, Nyala, and Hadjar Assad.

Newly arrived refugees described difficult and dangerous conditions while fleeing Sudan for Chad and reported significant protection concerns and challenges during their journey, including gender-based violence against women and girls by RSF fighters, forced enlistment of men and youth into RSF ranks, extortion of valuable goods, and family separation.

Since January, a total of 10,874 new arrivals have crossed into Chad, bringing the total number of Sudanese refugees to 734,413 since the conflict began on 15 April 2023.

Biometric enrollment was conducted for 526 individuals (40 per cent of the target) as part of finalizing 2024 registration efforts. This process will continue next week to ensure all households receive their refugee attestations, enabling access to protection services and humanitarian assistance. In Dougui, level II registration of new refugees resumed on 20 January, covering 572 households (1,963 individuals)—43 per cent of the target—including 399 individuals with specific needs.

Relocation

During the reporting period, 1,294 new arrivals (399 households) were relocated to consolidated refugee sites in Milé and Koursigué (Wadi-Fira Province) and Dougui and Abougoudam (Ouaddaï Province). In Adré, 237,296 individuals (61,398 households) have been pre-registered for relocation to consolidated refugee sites.

Consultations on the relocation process from Adré to Dougui and other refugee sites involved humanitarian actors and community leaders, aiming to ensure a coordinated and effective relocation strategy. Discussions focused on addressing refugees' specific needs, building trust, and alleviating concerns about relocation. Key recommendations from humanitarian actors included enhancing security by relocating refugees away from insecure border areas, improving access to essential services such as health, education, and food, and providing economic opportunities to support refugees' self-reliance.

Protection

Child protection

Ten best interest assessments (BIA) and best interest determinations (BID) were conducted in Arkoum and Alacha for four girls and six boys at risk. These assessments will help protection teams provide better care and support for the children.

Community-based protection

During biometric registration in Dougui, 578 people with specific needs (PSNs) were identified, most of whom are at-risk women and children. UNHCR and its partners will provide necessary assistance to ensure their protection and well-being.

Humanity Inclusion carried out an awareness campaign on inclusive education for children with disabilities, reaching 215 people.

Education

A total of 41 high school graduates were awarded scholarships to pursue higher education in Rural Engineering at the National Higher Institute of the Sahara and Sahel in Iriba. Each student received a full scholarship for the academic year, with tuition fees paid directly to the institute's fund, reinforcing their commitment to completing the programme.

Health and Nutrition

On 25 January, WHO delivered three tons of emergency and generic medicines to support the health districts of Guéréda and Birak. The handover ceremony in Guéréda was attended by WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, CARE, IRC, World Vision, World Relief, CRT, Secours Islamique France (SIF), and MSF. The health delegate of Wadi Fira Province emphasized the importance of collective efforts from humanitarian and state actors to address health challenges in Dar Tama, particularly given the impact of the Sudanese refugee influx on these districts.

Since the beginning of the year, 18,749 medical consultations have been conducted, including 6,374 new consultations during the reporting week. The most common illnesses include acute respiratory infections, malaria, watery diarrhea, and malnutrition.

A total of 1,510 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 577 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been treated among children aged 6 to 59 months. During the reporting week, 22,622 children were screened, with 722 cases of MAM and 269 cases of SAM identified.

Since the beginning of the year, 1,387 pregnant women have been screened, including 17 cases of moderate acute malnutrition. This week, 581 women were screened, with four cases of moderate malnutrition detected.

58 mental health cases have been treated since the start of the year, including 16 new cases during the reporting week.

388 births have been assisted by qualified health personnel since the beginning of the year, including 118 deliveries during the reporting week.

In Arkoum, Dougui, and Alacha refugee sites, 75,556 individuals received food assistance from WFP for the months of January and February during the reporting period.

Environment and Livelihood

From 21 to 22 January, UNHCR distributed livelihood cash assistance to households identified under the 2024 funding allocation in Milé and Kounoungou refugee sites. Beneficiaries included 40 individuals engaged in income-generating activities (20 per site), each receiving 100,000 XAF (approximately 158 USD); 40 individuals receiving market gardening inputs (20 per site); and 22 Chadian beneficiaries, each receiving 50,000 XAF (approximately 79 USD). Additionally, 177 households in the Milé extension site, who converted their emergency shelters to mud shelters, received 60,500 XAF each (approximately 96 USD). In total, 17,808,500 XAF was distributed (approximately 28,137 USD).

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

On 20 January, four blocks of three latrines made of sustainable materials were completed at the Milé extension site, with two blocks designated for each of the two schools.

On 23 January, World Vision completed a potable water supply system at the Milé Extension refugee site. The system includes a 5m³ per hour borehole, a 10m³ metal tank, and three standpipes, each equipped with three taps.

Between 22 and 23 January, UNHCR and its partners distributed core relief items (CRIs), including blankets, jerrycans, kitchen sets, solar lamps, mosquito nets, mats, and plastic buckets, to 362 new refugee households (577 refugees) in Am Nabak.

In Oure Cassoni (564 shelters) and Koursigué (400 shelters), a total of 961 shelters were completed by UNHCR's partners Agence de Développement Economique et Social (ADES), CRT, and HELP CHAD, and allocated to new arrivals.

WASH

MSF Spain, working on WASH and health at the Metché refugee site, met with UNHCR management in Farchana to discuss their response efforts. They reaffirmed their commitment to sectoral coordination and emphasized their complementary role with other partners in supporting the community. Documents on the new coordination framework were shared, and technical meetings with health and WASH sector coordinators will continue.

EGYPT

Highlights

- On 20 January, during a meeting at the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the New Administrative Capital, UNHCR presented key elements of the Transition Plan for a Government-led asylum system based, based on the recently adopted national asylum law. The meeting, chaired by the Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister for Refugees and Migration, was attended by officials from seven key ministries, including Defence, Interior, Justice, and Social Solidarity. The UNHCR Representative to Egypt urged the Government to collaborate on executive regulations and the transition plan to enhance Egypt's prospects of securing required international resources to support its asylum system.
- On 23 January, the UK Foreign Secretary [met](#) with Sudanese refugees at UNHCR-supported Catholic Relief Services (CRS) community centre in Cairo, where he listened to their experiences of displacement. The visit included two focus group discussions, one with Sudanese teachers and another with Sudanese parents. The Foreign Secretary also visited a children's room, where he engaged with Sudanese children, hearing about their experiences and daily lives in Egypt.

Population Movements and Registration

As of 27 January, UNHCR Egypt has provided registration appointments to 874,800 individuals who fled Sudan since the conflict began in April 2023. Of these, 563,800 people (64 per cent) have been fully registered for assistance and protection. The majority of the newly registered population are Sudanese nationals (96 per cent), followed by Eritreans (2 per cent) and South Sudanese (2 per cent). Women and girls make up 55 per cent of the registered population, while 41 per cent are children.

Protection

Community-based protection

Over the past week, 3,500 refugees and asylum-seekers, including new arrivals from Sudan, received information on available 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 on-the-spot psychosocial support to 4,600 individuals, referring 55 cases for in-depth psycho-social assessment and fast-tracking 147 individuals for urgent assistance.

On 20 January, UNHCR met with 'Empowering Refugee Women Breadwinners', a grassroots initiative supporting around 500 women from various nationalities across Greater Cairo. Led by 13 women from Sudan, South Sudan, and Eritrea, the initiative provides a platform for refugee women to strengthen their self-reliance. The meeting, organized in collaboration with TdH, resulted in an agreement to feature the initiative in the partner's communication channels, enabling participants to access reliable information and psychological support. This partnership also strengthens UNHCR's efforts to empower women-led community organizations by connecting them with service providers.

Legal and physical protection

During the reporting period, 266 individuals received legal assistance and counselling from UNHCR and its partners, including 222 Sudanese nationals. The support covered issues such as early and late birth registration, filing legal reports, divorce, custody, and legal representation.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In 2024, UNHCR Egypt provided one-off cash assistance to 1,669 GBV survivors through its Safety Package programme. Findings from the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) report indicate that the assistance helped most recipients mitigate GBV-related risks and improve their physical protection. However, feedback from the 147 GBV survivors interviewed for the PDM highlighted the need for additional support to ensure long-term safety and self-reliance. Notably, 21 per cent of respondents specifically requested more livelihood opportunities. In response, UNHCR will continue implementing the Safety Package in 2025, integrating survivors' feedback to enhance the programme and better address their needs.

Infoline

During the reporting week, UNHCR Egypt's Infoline handled 12,000 inquiries. Additionally, an average of more than 695 individuals per day fleeing the conflict in Sudan secured registration appointments through the Infoline. Since the crisis began, a total of 593,210 people have successfully scheduled appointments using this system.

Cash Assistance

In January, UNHCR provided Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to more than 48,000 Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers. However, 112,000 highly vulnerable Sudanese individuals remain on the MPCA waiting list.

From 19 to 21 January, UNHCR conducted a training in Cairo for 28 staff members of its new partner, Mindset. The training covered international refugee protection, integrity, anti-fraud measures, registration, and cash assistance. Mindset, a development consultancy specializing in research, data collection, and technical solutions, has collaborated with various UNHCR operations since 2016.

Starting February, Mindset will conduct vulnerability assessments to determine the eligibility of refugees and asylum-seekers for UNHCR cash assistance programmes in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, and Aswan.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- UNHCR continues to have unrestricted access to refugee sites in Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz regions, despite the volatile security situation in Amhara. From 16 to 18 January, 1,270 refugees (496 households) were successfully relocated from Metema Transit Centre to Afitit refugee settlement.
- The Galabat-Metema border point has been open since 22 October 2024, but government services, including immigration, visas, and customs, have yet to resume due to vandalized and damaged offices. Urgent material support is needed for these services to restart. Cross-border movements continue in both directions.
- In Benishangul Gumuz, the security situation in Kurmuk Transit Centre (TC), Ura, and Sherkole refugee sites remains calm and stable.

Population Movement and Registration

In Benishangul Gumuz, 88 individuals (34 households) underwent household-level registration, including 8 individuals (3 households) who entered via the Gissan entry point. Since 15 April 2023, the total number of people registered at the household level has reached 29,678. Preparations are underway to launch individual biometric (Level 3) registration and verification at Ura refugee site before the end of January 2025.

In Amhara, L3 registration began on 14 January 2025 at Aftit settlement, registering 20 individuals from 10 households before being suspended due to technical server issues. The process will resume in the coming weeks.

Relocation

In Benishangul Gumuz, UNHCR, Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), and other partners relocated 206 individuals (68 households) from Kurmuk TC to Ura refugee site, while an additional 8 individuals from 3 households relocated spontaneously. This brings the total number of refugees relocated to 10,616 individuals (4,865 households).

In Amhara, the relocation of 1,270 individuals (496 households) from Metema TC to Aftit settlement was completed on 18 January.

Protection

In Amhara, UNHCR and its partners provided counseling, feedback, and referrals to 19 refugees. The Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC) held discussions with 62 people with disabilities (PWDs) and elders to assess their challenges. Concerns raised included food distribution prioritization, shelter accessibility, medical service limitations, and safety concerns. Proposed solutions included forming committees, issuing ID cards, and creating recreational spaces for PWDs and elders.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In Amhara, DICAC and Medical Teams International (MTI) provided GBV services at Aftit settlement. Survivors continue to receive follow-up support. A mass awareness session for newly relocated individuals at Aftit Refugee Settlement covered GBV prevention, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and support for people with special needs (PSNs). Dignity kits were distributed to 136 female students from the host community and 32 refugee students.

In Benishangul Gumuz, Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) conducted awareness sessions on child protection and GBV, focusing on risks of sexual exploitation and abuse, the importance of reporting incidents, and available survivor support mechanisms.

Child Protection

In Aftit, Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) and PIE provided child protection services. The Child-Friendly Space (CFS) facilitated various indoor activities to promote social interaction, creativity, and physical well-being, engaging an average of 178 children throughout the week. Community social workers conducted regular follow-ups and home visits for 24 children under the case management programme, while psychosocial support (PSS) was provided to nine children.

In Ura refugee site, PIE continued the identification, verification, and registration of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and other vulnerable children (OVC). Best Interest Assessments (BIA) were completed for 20 separated children, and 421 children accessed the CFS during the week.

Health and Nutrition

In Aftit settlement, Medical Teams International (MTI) and WHO's Mobile Health and Nutrition Team (MHNT) provided Outpatient Department (OPD) consultations. MTI treated 311 refugees and host community members in Aftit, with the most prevalent illnesses including upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, acute watery diarrhea, urinary tract infections, malaria, acute febrile illness, and intestinal worms.

Nutrition screening was conducted for 179 children and 68 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in Aftit. Among these, eight cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were identified in children, while 11 cases

of MAM were found among PLW. All identified cases were enrolled in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP).

At the Aftit Health Center, a psychiatric nurse from MTI conducted mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) consultations. Forty-six individuals were newly screened for mental health issues at the transit center by the MHNT, with three new cases identified (one case of depressive disorder and one case of PTSD). Additionally, 31 individuals participated in a psychosocial awareness session.

In Benishangul Gumuz, UNHCR's partner MTI provided OPD consultations for 741 refugees and host community members at Akuda Health Post in Ura, including 261 children under five years old. The most common illnesses were upper respiratory tract infections, watery diarrhea, lower respiratory tract infections, and malaria.

Nutrition screening was conducted by GOAL for 124 children under five and 85 PLW. Among them, two children were identified with MAM and one child with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). All cases were admitted to the TSFP for further care.

Education

In Aftit, 811 refugee students and 535 host community children continue their primary education. During the reporting period, key education stakeholders—including Parent-Teacher Association (PTSA) members, Refugee Central Committee (RCC) members, incentive teachers, and religious leaders—held discussions to address school absenteeism. Following these discussions, door-to-door campaigns and community mobilization activities were conducted, 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 Gende Wuha/Metema host community secondary school.

In Ura, Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) continues to facilitate teaching and learning at Akuda-Tumet Primary School, serving 2,327 refugee and host community students, including 1,352 refugee students. Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) is provided at the Child-Friendly Space (CFS) in Ura refugee site for children aged 4–6 years. Additionally, a Training of Trainers (TOT) session was conducted for 24 teachers, focusing on teacher well-being, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), gender-based violence (GBV), gender inclusion, and disability inclusion.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In the Amhara region, PIE provided 117,571 liters of chlorinated water per day for refugees in Aftit settlement, ensuring an average of 18 liters per person per day (l/p/d), meeting emergency standards.

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

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Aftit settlement, 189 shelters were completed during the reporting period.

In Ura settlement, 32 shelters were completed and handed over to refugees, bringing the total number of completed and handed-over shelters in Ura to 2,019.

LIBYA

Highlights

- On 20 January, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and government authorities met in Benghazi to review progress on implementing the 2024 Regional Refugee Response Plan and plan for 2025, ensuring coordination, avoiding duplication, and promoting sustainability. The discussion also covered operational challenges, lessons learned and agreed-on joint efforts to expedite UN interventions.
- A cross-border meeting between UNHCR protection teams in Libya and Sudan was held to exchange information about displaced Sudanese refugees in both countries.

Population Movement and Registration

As of 27 January, 60,677 Sudanese refugees have been registered with UNHCR at its registration centre in Tripoli since the onset of the Sudan crisis.

On 26 January, UNHCR provided 30 laptops, along with printers and cards, to authorities in Alkufra to support the registration process. On 27 January, UNHCR also handed over 12 latrines and 2 Rubb halls to improve conditions for newly arrived Sudanese refugees awaiting registration.

Protection

The protection team in Alkufra, alongside its local partner, the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC), conducted outreach visits to large farms where Sudanese refugees are living in makeshift tents. Refugees reported facing significant difficulties, including prolonged registration delays preventing them from leaving the city due to the ongoing registration suspension, lack of assistance, fire risks from cooking with firewood near flammable tents, health hazards from sewage water, financial constraints, and inadequate protection against cold weather.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

On 22 January, UNHCR, through its partner LibAid, distributed blankets, mattresses, and hygiene kits to 457 detainees at Ajdabiya Detention Centre, including 434 Sudanese.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Cash Assistance, Health, and Nutrition

The increasing number of Sudanese arrivals in eastern Libya is straining resources, particularly in health, WASH, cash, food, and shelter. Refugees face deteriorating health conditions and require urgent medical and nutritional support. WASH infrastructure is overstretched, raising concerns about disease outbreaks. Immediate support is needed to expand access to water and sanitation services. While local authorities are assisting by providing access to public health services and school enrolment, additional support is required across the country as Sudanese refugees continue moving toward coastal cities. Specific protection assistance for female-headed households is critical to ensuring that no one is left behind.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- Transit centers in Renk remain critically overcapacity at 342 per cent, with only 38 per cent of refugees and returnees housed in habitable shelters. Over 7,300 individuals continue to live in makeshift structures, underscoring the urgent need for increased shelter interventions to prevent further deterioration of living conditions.
- A cholera outbreak in Renk is worsening, with 619 cases reported and three deaths recorded. Of these, 22 cases have been confirmed through laboratory testing. The outbreak, coupled with rising malnutrition rates, is severely straining health resources, with Renk Hospital struggling to meet the increasing demand for medical care.
- The relocation of Sudanese refugees and returnees was temporarily halted due to security concerns following nationwide protests and a curfew directive. In Malakal, 549 individuals were successfully relocated to Aweil before movements were suspended. In Abyei, the planned relocation of refugees to Wedweil Settlement was postponed due to unfavorable conditions, leaving 272 individuals waiting for relocation at the Abyei Transit Centre.

Population Movement and Registration

As of 26 January, 1,021,900 individuals have arrived in South Sudan since the start of the crisis, including 5,670 new arrivals in the past week—a 20 per cent decrease compared to the previous week.

A notable shift in movement patterns was observed, with 22 per cent of arrivals entering through Atam, an unofficial border point, surpassing Joda for the first time since the outbreak of the Sudan conflict. UNHCR has established border monitoring at all unofficial entry points in Renk County, which has recorded over 100,000 arrivals since early December. Arrival figures are available on the Joint IOM, UNHCR, and Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) dashboard [here](#).

Since the start of the response, a total of 204,416 refugees and asylum-seekers from Sudan have been registered in South Sudan.

Relocation

In Renk, 274 individuals have been registered and are awaiting relocation. Since the response began in 2023, a total of 13,500 individuals have been relocated from Renk to refugee settlements across the country.

In Malakal, 549 individuals were successfully relocated to Aweil before further movements were halted due to nationwide protests and a curfew directive. Meanwhile, in Abyei, the planned relocation of refugees to Wedweil Settlement has been postponed following guidance from the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) due to unfavorable conditions. Currently, 272 individuals remain in the Abyei Transit Centre, awaiting further updates on their relocation.

Protection

The security situation in Juba and other states affected by anti-Sudanese demonstrations has stabilized. On January 26, the South Sudanese government lifted the nationwide curfew, allowing businesses to resume operations. Since then, UNHCR Juba has relocated over 3,000 Sudanese individuals who had been seeking refuge at various sites in the city to Gorom Refugee Settlement. Many had been temporarily sheltered in two schools scheduled to reopen on 3 February, as well as in newly erected rub halls. To accommodate the increased caseload, UNHCR has expanded protection, WASH, and shelter services accordingly.

In Aweil, Sudanese citizens who had sought refuge in locations such as Mathiang Military Barracks, the Police Station in Aweil Town, and the National Security facility following last week's unrest have been able to return to their homes. UNHCR continues to monitor the situation to ensure vulnerable individuals have access to protection. In Malakal, UNHCR and Humanitarian and Development Consortium (HDC) assessed the humanitarian conditions of Sudanese traders displaced to the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site. A distribution of non-food items (NFIs) is planned for the fourth week of January 2025 to provide essential relief.

In Jamjang, most new arrivals are from South Kordofan State, specifically from Heiban, Aleri, and Alboram. They report fleeing famine, conflict, and a lack of medical services. The Darfur region follows as the second-largest source of displacement, with people from Heglig fleeing hardship due to the RSF siege, which has cut off routes to the north. Many are arriving in South Sudan through the Jau/Yida crossing point.

Since the start of the Sudan crisis, a total of 17,001 refugees and asylum-seekers have been registered in refugee camps in Jamjang, while 9,988 returnees have been recorded in the Ruweng Administrative Area.

Health and Nutrition

In Renk, 6,168 health consultations were conducted, with 62 per cent returnees, 29 per cent refugees, and 8 per cent from the host community. The most common illnesses were acute respiratory infections, malaria, and eye infections, the latter increasing due to seasonal dust exposure. The continued influx of new arrivals from Sudan has placed significant strain on referral systems and Renk Hospital, which is struggling to meet rising healthcare demands.

As of January 24, 41 patients with weapon-related injuries remain under treatment at Renk Hospital, all classified as mild cases. Over the past week, 13 patients were discharged. Meanwhile, the suspected cholera outbreak continues to escalate, with 619 cases reported, reflecting a 6 per cent increase from the previous week. Of these, 177 cases (28.5 per cent) tested positive via Rapid Diagnostic Testing (RDT), and three deaths have been recorded since the outbreak began. Among the 20 new cases, 60 per cent are returnees, 10 per cent are refugees, and 30 per cent are residents. Additionally, two new culture-confirmed cholera cases were identified, bringing the total to 22 confirmed cases since the outbreak began.

The Renk Nutrition Programme screened 3,555 children under five for malnutrition, marking an 8.5 per cent increase from the previous week. Among them, 4 per cent were moderately malnourished, while 1.6 per cent were severely malnourished. Additionally, 1,269 pregnant and lactating women were screened, with 7 per cent identified as moderately malnourished. In Zero, Banjang, Bobnis, and Gosfami—new arrival hosting locations—506 children under five were screened, with 11 per cent identified as moderately

malnourished and 3.4 per cent as severely malnourished. Among 185 pregnant and lactating women, 3 per cent were found to be moderately malnourished.

In Maban, UNHCR partner Relief International (RI) screened 30 newly arrived children under five and nine pregnant and breastfeeding women at Doro and Gendrassa reception centers. Of those screened, five children and four women were identified as malnourished and admitted into the nutrition programme. The results indicate a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) prevalence of 10 per cent for children under five and 44 per cent for pregnant and breastfeeding women, highlighting an alarming level of malnutrition among this vulnerable group.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Malakal, the construction of 12 semi-permanent communal shelters at Bulukat Transit Center is nearing completion, with 75 per cent of the work finished. Once completed, these shelters will accommodate 850 individuals, alleviating congestion and improving living conditions for the 2,500 people currently housed at the transit center.

In Renk, transit centers remain critically overcapacity at 342 per cent, with no improvement from the previous week. Currently, only 38 per cent of refugees and returnees have access to habitable shelters that offer adequate protection and living conditions. More than 7,300 individuals are sheltering in makeshift structures made from clothing and plastic sheets, occupying open spaces originally designated as access roads. The dire shelter conditions underscore the urgent need for increased interventions to prevent further deterioration of living standards.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Water trucking operations continue across multiple new arrival hosting locations in Renk County, with 30m³/day supplied to Gosfami, 25m³/day to Jerbena, and 40m³/day to Bobnis. Plans are underway to expand water trucking capacity in Jerbena to meet increasing demand. Additionally, efforts are in progress to establish a Surface Water Treatment (SWAT) facility at Atam, using water from a hafir. However, Dukduk and Chemedi currently lack any ongoing or planned water supply interventions, raising serious concerns about access to safe drinking water in these areas.

UGANDA

Highlights

- As of 12 January, Uganda has recorded 2,462 confirmed cases of Mpox, with 16 fatalities since the outbreak began in July 2024. Among those affected, nine are refugees. UNHCR and partners continue to coordinate with the Ministry of Health on surveillance efforts.

Population Movements and Registration

Since the onset of the Sudan conflict in April 2023, 66,885 Sudanese refugees have been registered in Uganda. In January 2025, 1,361 individuals from Sudan sought asylum and were registered.

During the past week, 623 new Sudanese arrivals were received in the settlements due to ongoing violence and insecurity in Sudan.

Out of the total 66,089 Sudanese refugees registered to date, 9,665 (15 per cent) are urban refugees. During the reporting week, seven new Sudanese arrivals were registered in urban areas.

Relocation

A total of 388 individuals (112 households) were relocated from Nyumanzi to Kiryandongo reception centers.

Protection

Access to Territory

Prima facie recognition for Sudanese asylum seekers remains in effect. Ongoing violence and insecurity in Sudan led to the arrival of 1,290 new Sudanese asylum seekers in Uganda during the reporting week, mainly from Khartoum, Darfur, Omdurman, White Nile, and Blue Nile.

Reception Centres

Sudanese refugees account for 46 per cent (1,209 out of 1,693 individuals) of those hosted in Adjumani and Kiryandongo reception centers.

Community based protection

In Kiryandongo, a refugee youth group of 15 individuals (1 female, 14 male) received start-up kits to support self-reliance through motor vehicle repair. Follow-ups will be conducted to assess the impact of the support.

Child protection

61 at-risk children (49 female, 12 male) received individual follow-ups to identify their key protection needs. Following cuts in food rations, an increasing number of child abandonment cases have been reported, as parents leave home in search of income.

Referral pathway and positive parenting sessions were attended by 378 refugees (223 female, 155 male) in the settlement. Participants received information on parenting skills and guidance on when and how to report protection concerns.

Psychosocial support (PSS)

70 refugee children (36 female, 34 male) exhibiting signs of anxiety were provided with coping strategies for managing depression and stress. Additionally, with UNICEF support, 103 children (31 female, 72 male) with physical and mental disabilities received assorted NFIs to support their recovery.

Health

A measles outbreak has been reported in Uganda, with 48 cases in Kiryandongo, including four refugees. UNHCR and its partners, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, are responding to the outbreak and implementing preventive measures to curb further transmission.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

A total of 393 dome-shaped latrine slabs were cast, with 246 distributed to refugee households that had prepared latrine pits. So far, 3,489 slabs have been cast, and 2,786 distributed to support household latrine construction, ensuring safe human waste disposal and improving sanitation coverage.

Four latrine blocks were de-sludged to maintain functionality and minimize the risk of open defecation, which could lead to public health hazards.

A total of 1,114 new arrivals (544 female, 570 male) at the reception center attended hygiene awareness sessions conducted by Village Health Teams. Topics covered included food hygiene, environmental sanitation, proper waste disposal, handwashing, safe water handling, vector control, personal hygiene, and menstrual health.

To provide dignified sanitation for new arrivals, 13 temporary communal latrine blocks (each with two stances) and 13 bath shelter blocks were constructed, allowing refugees access to adequate sanitation as they work towards establishing their own household facilities.

Critical Gaps

Sanitation at the transit center

The increasing population at Kiryandongo reception center has overwhelmed sanitation facilities. There is an urgent need to empty latrines, as the available 26 stances fall far short of the required 119, leaving a gap of 93 stances. This falls significantly below the standard of 20 persons per latrine stance.

Overcrowding at Kiryandongo reception centre

The continuous influx of new arrivals has severely overcrowded Kiryandongo reception center, which has a maximum capacity of 375 people but, as of 16 January, was hosting 2,376 individuals—634 per cent above capacity. The extreme overcrowding is worsening reception conditions, particularly in WASH, health, and protection services for new arrivals.

Overcrowding in classrooms

In Kiryandongo, schools are facing extreme overcrowding due to the high number of new refugee enrollments. Limited classroom space and seating pose significant challenges, and long travel distances to schools discourage attendance. Before the Sudanese influx, the pupil-to-teacher ratio was already below the recommended standard at 60:1. However, the influx has worsened the situation, with the ratio now at 85:1, severely affecting the quality of education.

Insufficient water supply in the settlement

The supply of clean water in Kiryandongo remains critically low. The per capita water supply has dropped from 14 liters per person per day (l/p/d) in January 2024 to 10 l/p/d in December 2024. Despite investments in water infrastructure, resources have not kept pace with the growing population, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases and other public health concerns.

Response Plans and Funding Situation

Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) – January - December 2025

The Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan 2025 will be presented along with the Sudan HRP on 17 February 2025 at an event in Geneva. It is an appeal for **USD 1.8 billion** for **111 partners** to provide essential aid and protection to a total of **5 million people** in seven countries by the end of 2025. This includes 4 million refugees, returnees, and others who have fled the ongoing conflict in Sudan and over 800,000 host community members. For more information, please see the [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan - At a Glance](#).

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) – January - December 2025

The 2025 [Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan](#) (HRP), published on 31 December 2024, requires **USD 4.2 billion** to assist **21 million people**. The HRP includes the response for refugees hosted by Sudan. As of 28 January, the total funding for the HRP reached USD 115.4 million, covering **2.8%** of the requirements. Access OCHA's Financial Tracking Service here: [OCHA FTS](#).

UNHCR Sudan Situation Appeal – January - December 2025

UNHCR's financial requirement for 2025 for the [Sudan situation emergency response](#) – in Sudan and RRP countries – amounts to **USD 1.1 billion**.

Resources

- NEW! [Sudan: Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025 – Overview](#)
- NEW! [2024 Impact Report – Response to new emergencies and protracted crises](#)
- NEW! [South Sudan Interagency Update Surge in Arrivals from Sudan](#)
- [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](#)
- 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](#)).

Contacts: Joyce Munyao-Mbithi, Senior Donor Relations Officer, RBEHAGL (munyao@unhcr.org); Kabami Kalumiya, Reporting Officer, RBEHAGL (kalumiya@unhcr.org); Undraa Bayanaa, Associate Donor Relations Officer, RBEHAGL (bayanaa@unhcr.org)