



Sudanese refugee Abdallah with his family at the UNHCR transit centre in Renk, Upper Nile State, South Sudan, which hosts thousands of refugees and returnees. ©UNHCR/Samuel Otieno

Sudan Emergency: Two Years On 2025 Update

Current situation

Despite diplomatic efforts, the conflict in Sudan has continued unabated since April 2023. It has become the largest and most devastating displacement, humanitarian and protection crisis in the world today. The conflict has been characterized by extreme levels of violence and human rights violations against civilians, including sexual violence, torture, arbitrary killings, extortion of civilians and targeting of specific ethnic groups.

Clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have displaced over 12.6 million people inside and outside Sudan. The main refugee-hosting countries are the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan and Uganda. As of March 2025, over 3.8 million people had fled Sudan into neighbouring countries since the outbreak of the conflict. This includes over 3 million Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers and some 769,000 others who have been forced to return to their countries of origin in adverse conditions, mainly to South Sudan, but also to the Central African Republic and Ethiopia. Another estimated 266,000 refugees in Sudan who were largely self-reliant prior to the conflict were forced to self-relocate within Sudan to relatively safer areas, putting a strain on already limited resources, infrastructure and social services.

Since the start of the conflict in Sudan, some 8.5 million people are internally displaced (IDPs); approximately half of this number are living within host communities while the rest are in gathering sites. Dire humanitarian conditions persist across Sudan along with persistent challenges in accessing humanitarian aid due to ongoing insecurity, road closures, and limited transportation options. Displaced households cannot access goods and services in markets due to high inflation, supply shortages, looting, cash shortages, and telecommunication outages. Food remains the top reported need.

In 2024, UNHCR's humanitarian requirements of \$1 billion for displaced people were only 43 per cent (\$444 million) covered. As the conflict continues, UNHCR requires \$1.1 billion to respond to the growing humanitarian needs of those displaced in 2025. Your continued support of UNHCR's Sudan response remains as important as ever.

“Today, one-third of Sudan’s entire population is displaced. The consequences of this horrific and senseless conflict spread far beyond Sudan’s borders. Neighbouring countries have shown great solidarity by welcoming refugees, even when more are arriving every day. But their resources are stretched – essentials such as water, shelter and health services are scarce – and Sudan needs urgent support. The international community must step up and help, not just to ensure that emergency aid and life-saving protection can continue without disruption, but also to end the violence and restore peace to Sudan.”

Filippo Grandi, UN High Commissioner for Refugees

Key figures

PEOPLE FORCED TO FLEE:

12,670,731

Forcibly displaced from Sudan

3,805,780

Newly arrived refugees, asylum-seekers and returnees outside Sudan

8,596,622

IDPs in Sudan

266,329¹

Self-relocated refugees in Sudan

Funding

On 15 February 2025, UNHCR and UN-OCHA jointly launched the Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan and the Regional Refugee Response Plan 2025. Bringing together local and international partners, the two inter-agency plans call for a combined \$6 billion to meet the most urgent needs of 26 million people in Sudan and neighbouring countries.

- The [Humanitarian Response Plan for Sudan](#) requires \$4.2 billion to help 21 million people until the end of 2025.
- The [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) seeks \$1.8 billion to support more than 4.8 million people expected to arrive in seven neighbouring countries by the end of 2025.

UNHCR's 2025 Emergency Appeal amounts to \$1.1 billion for Sudan and seven neighbouring countries. (UNHCR's requirements in the Appeal are fully incorporated into the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan and partially reflected in country-level Humanitarian Response Plans). As at the end of March, UNHCR's 2025 Sudan situation regional requirements of \$1.1 billion were only 21 per cent funded.

UNHCR had planned to assist a total of 3.9 million Sudanese refugees by the end of 2025 – including some 840,000 who were displaced and residing in the region prior to April 2023. This planning figure has already been reached by the end of the first Quarter of the year, making the need for additional funding even more urgent.

¹ Refugees already residing in Sudan displaced since the start of the current crisis

Humanitarian context

As of March 2025, individuals displaced within Sudan were primarily from Khartoum (31 per cent), South Darfur (18 per cent) and North Darfur (16 per cent)². Many of those displaced were already displaced prior to the escalation in clashes and experienced secondary or tertiary displacement. Before the onset of the current conflict, there were over 4.8 million people already living in displacement in Sudan: 3.7 million IDPs, mainly in Darfur; and over 1 million refugees – the second highest refugee population in Africa, mainly from South Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and the Syrian Arab Republic, but also from the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad and Yemen.

Sudan is also facing the worst levels of food insecurity in its history, with a staggering 26 million people suffering from acute hunger. Famine conditions were confirmed in August 2024, and the situation has been particularly critical for people trapped in the conflict-affected areas of Aj Jazirah, Darfur, Khartoum and Kordofan. Concurrently, Sudan has also been struggling with heavy rains and flooding, which have been experienced in 13 of the 18 states. Disease outbreaks, especially cholera, continue to drive humanitarian needs, worsening the humanitarian situation. Needs are increasing in the face of ongoing disruptions to basic public health services, including vaccination, disease surveillance, functions of public health laboratories and rapid response teams.

Most refugees from Sudan arrive in asylum countries in dire conditions, with little or no assets or resources. Many have encountered violence during flight, and in particular, women and girls faced sexual violence risks when their homes came under attack, while in transit, in temporary shelters, and at the borders.

Family separation is also a concern. Refugees exhibit high levels of psychological distress, and reports of intimate partner violence in CAR, Chad, and South Sudan, account for 79 per cent, 66 per cent and 52 per cent of disclosed sexual violence incidents occurring in the camps, respectively. At the same time, a relatively large proportion of the Sudanese refugee population in some countries are urban and educated, with professional skills. To meet the needs of displaced people, asylum countries will need to expand and strengthen tailored protection and assistance programmes for refugee populations.

Displacement, both within and outside the country, is expected to continue due to the ongoing conflict, insecurity, economic collapse, and the deterioration or complete breakdown in some areas of key public services. Despite attempts at various ceasefires and peace agreements, restoration to peace has been unsuccessful.

In the absence of peace, people will likely continue to flee out of the country, with over 5 million refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees and host community members in neighbouring countries and beyond, expected to be in need of assistance by the end of 2025. Land travel will remain the most widely used mode of transportation despite remote entry points to neighbouring countries. In 2024, partners in the RRP scaled up and established their presence in these remote locations, but these areas remain difficult to access and have challenging conditions that require extensive and costly logistical investments. UNHCR and its partners continue providing life-saving assistance and onward transportation for new arrivals to camps or settlements for refugees and other destinations for returnees while continuing to establish and further develop new settlements as necessary.

² [Sudan Crisis: Displacement in Sudan and Mixed Cross-Border Movement Overview | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)

SUDAN

9.1 million IDPs and self-relocated refugees have been recorded.

UNHCR operational deliveries in 2024

89,900 identity documents issued

1,200,000 healthcare consultations took place

150,500 people received cash assistance for various purposes

461,900 people received non-food items

208,000 displaced people received emergency shelter assistance

60,400 refugee children and young adults benefitted from education support and scholarships

34 multi-purpose community centres functioning

23,700 people received livelihood support

In 2024, Sudan experienced an escalation in conflict, political instability, severe economic decline, and a deepening humanitarian crisis. There was widespread internal displacement, and famine was experienced in several locations. Access to populations in conflict-affected areas remained a challenge in the Darfur, Kordofan, and Khartoum States.

The humanitarian and security situation in Sudan remains as challenging, with heightened protection risks regarding serious violations of human rights, gender-based violence, social cohesion concerns, and restricted access to assistance. Refugees hosted in Sudan have returned home to escape the violence, despite facing instability and insecurity in their countries of origin.

UNHCR jointly leads the refugee response in Sudan with the Commission for Refugees through the Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF). RCF partners are delivering multi-sector assistance to refugees in accessible areas, prioritizing the response for those living in camp settings. The number of refugees in Sudan has decreased to 837,900 from 960,000 refugees and asylum-seekers. By the end of 2024, over 265,000 refugees and asylum-seekers had self-relocated within Sudan to safer locations mainly to White Nile, Gedaref and Kassala States.

Over 800,000 refugees and asylum-seekers have received at least one form of assistance in 2024. Despite the achievements in difficult operational environment circumstances, the multi-sector needs faced by refugee populations are vast and refugees are primarily unable to find durable solutions.

UNHCR's Representation office is located in Port Sudan. Operations continue with staff presence in Gedaref, Kassala (Eastern State), Wadi Halfa (Northern State), White Nile, and Blue Nile, and to a very limited extent in Darfur and Kordofan States, alongside our partners. There is also a back office in Nairobi and a small presence in Chad and South Sudan for cross-border operations.

Protection

- Prior to the conflict, UNHCR's support in response to internally displaced people was focused on the Darfur region, where the majority of IDPs from previous conflicts were hosted. UNHCR continued to scale up its coordination role for the Protection and Shelter and Non-Food Items Clusters and reactivated the Site Management Sector (Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster) in 15 of 18 states in Sudan. UNHCR's IDP response in Sudan follows a community-based approach which enables displaced and hosting communities to identify their most critical needs and solutions most appropriate to them.
- Refugee status determination procedures took place for 1,756 asylum-seekers in 2024 and over 750 refugees departed on resettlement or complementary pathways.

- Over 16,300 displaced people benefitted from legal aid services like representation and counselling, including immigration-related cases, civil and legal documentation, and criminal and civil matters.
- Over 37,065 forcibly displaced people (8,365 IDPs & 28,700 refugees and asylum-seekers) benefitted from a range of services for people who suffered sexual violence. These included psychosocial counselling, life skills training, and comprehensive case management. Sexual violence is under-reported due to fear of stigma, retaliation, and insecurity, making it difficult for survivors to receive timely support. The most common risks of sexual violence, as reported in the case management system, were physical assault (intimate partner violence), early marriage & psychological abuse.

Shelter and NFIs

- 461,900 displaced and vulnerable members of the host community received non-food items, including blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, and mosquito nets, among other basic items.
- Almost 208,000 displaced people received emergency shelter assistance.

Cash assistance

- \$5.4 million in multi-purpose cash reached close to 105,500 people, a 31 per cent increase from 2023, enhancing financial autonomy and enabling them to meet essential needs. Another 45,000 people benefitted from sector-specific cash assistance.

WASH and Health

- Over 710,300 individuals had access to potable water and sanitation services and benefitted from hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kit distributions, reducing public health risks.
- Over 1.2 million outpatient consultations took place for refugees and host communities at 39 UNHCR-supported primary healthcare facilities, and close to 22,700 children and mothers benefitted from supplementary nutrition programmes.



Arafa fled her home in Jebel Awlia in Khartoum state in April 2023 and after 15 days reached Gedaref state. “We lived in a house in crowded conditions with three other IDP households.”

Another distant relative offered them a plot of land in Karfes and they moved there in 2024. With cash assistance from UNHCR, Arafa was able to start construction of a

rakouba made of local materials to extend the living quarters to accommodate her family of 8. She was first in line during the cash distribution exercise on 27 November 2024 and was very excited to receive the second instalment to finish the construction. “The first instalment was used immediately to construct this shelter in 4 days. I would like to invite you over again when it is finished,” she said proudly. © UNHCR/Althea Gonzales

NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

UNHCR's regional refugee response at a glance³

2024 KEY FIGURES



843.9K
 individuals
 registered in
 2024



841.2K
 individuals
 reached with
 protection
 information and
 services



287K
 individuals
 supported
 with essential
 items



133.8K
 individuals
 supported with
 multi-purpose
 cash



352.1K
 individuals
 received
 emergency shelter
 and housing
 support

Since the onset of the crisis, UNHCR has been working with governments and partners in countries affected by the conflict to provide protection and humanitarian assistance, including registration, distribution of essentials and relocating people to safer locations.

UNHCR leads the coordination of the Regional Refugee Response Plan for Sudan with 111 partners and co-leads other refugee coordination structures for needs assessments, monitoring and reporting, and information sharing.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

41,700 refugees have been recorded

UNHCR operational deliveries 2024

17,300 refugees received cash assistance

13,900 received non-food items

19,100 were registered with UNHCR

3,400 refugees received housing and shelter support

The Central African Republic (CAR) has been receiving thousands of Sudanese refugees through several border crossings, the majority coming through Am-dafock, in the Vakaga region of CAR. UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) are coordinating border monitoring, reception, screening, and registration of new arrivals. Along with the CNR and the humanitarian community (including UN Agencies, International and Local NGOs) UNHCR has been providing life-saving assistance including protection services, food, NFIs, emergency shelter, health care and education reaching 22,948 refugees in Korsi, a settlement identified by the government in Birao town, Vakaga Prefecture, 65 km from Am-dafock border. Some 12,428 Sudanese refugees are also scattered in hard-to-reach locations in Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Ouaka, Mbomou, Haut-Mbomou prefectures and are in need of assistance and protection. In addition, over 6,360

³ Figures refer to assistance provided in seven countries under the regional response in Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan and Uganda.

Central Africans who lived as refugees in Darfur have been forced to return to CAR in adverse conditions

Protection

- 14,858 Sudanese refugees have been biometrically registered, 85 per cent of whom are women and children. Biometric registration is underway for the remaining Sudanese refugees who have already been pre-registered.

Shelter and NFIs

- UNHCR and partners have constructed 858 emergency shelters and 220 durable shelters for Sudanese refugee families in Korsi. In addition, 231 latrines, 144 emergency showers and three boreholes have been constructed.

Health and Nutrition

- Almost 37,131 primary health consultations have been conducted for refugees and host community members, in addition to 812 pre-natal exams.
- Since the beginning of the emergency, more than 20,700 consultations for children to treat acute malnutrition have taken place.
- 368 refugees have been consulted and treated for mental health.

Education

- 2,713 children have been enrolled in over 15 schools.
- 3,624 school kits were distributed, and 57 teachers were recruited or trained.



Sudanese refugee children and their Central African classmates learn side by side in a local school rehabilitated by UNHCR in Birao, near the Sudanese border. © UNHCR/Ying Hu

CHAD

769,700 refugees have been recorded

UNHCR operational deliveries 2024

155,100 refugees received cash assistance

209,000 received non-food items

433,100 were registered by UNHCR

119,100 refugees received housing and shelter support

Chad is the largest host of refugee arrivals across the regional response. While Chad already hosted almost 410,000 Sudanese refugees who had arrived in the 20 years before the ongoing emergency, the Sudanese refugee population increased significantly. Most new arrivals cross into insecure areas near the border and temporarily settle in spontaneous sites. UNHCR and partners continue to work on relocating new arrivals to safer areas in formal sites away from the border, which is key to the protection response.

As of March 2025, Chad has counted more than 769,000 new refugees from Sudan; 88 per cent are women and children. In support of the Government of Chad, UNHCR, other UN agencies, national and international NGOs provide protection and assistance in border sites and refugee settlements. UNHCR and IOM support the Government in coordinating the humanitarian response to refugees and returnees. The most urgent need remains to relocate refugees from the border to consolidated refugee sites and ensure access to protection services, water, shelter, food, non-food items, health and education.

Protection

- 769,716 new arrivals from Sudan have been pre-registered or registered biometrically. 73 per cent of those registered are women and children, and 13 per cent have specific needs.
- In 2024, over 238,500 Sudanese refugees have newly arrived mostly women and children.
- 75,798 refugees have been relocated to safer areas away from the borders.
- Almost 7,580 children with specific needs – including separated and unaccompanied refugee children and other children-at-risk – have been documented across the areas of arrival. The children are referred to receive psychosocial, medical, and legal support on a case-by-case basis.
- 27 per cent of new arrivals reported having suffered psychological violence, 9 per cent suffered rape and 3 per cent forced marriage.

Shelter

- A total of 27,925 new family shelters and 3,116 latrines have been constructed.
- A total of 82 boreholes have been built in sites to ensure refugees have access to water.

Health and Nutrition

- A total of 117,550 medical consultations have been carried out in 2024, the most common pathologies include malaria, acute respiratory infections, malnutrition and watery diarrhoea.
- Partners screened 260,080 children for malnutrition in 2024, identifying and treating cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Pregnant and breastfeeding women have also been screened for malnutrition.
- 101,720 mental health cases have received consultation and treatment.

Education

- Some 138,166 children are registered to attend school across 250 improved learning centres and 26 new schools established since the start of the emergency.
- 140,431 school kits have been distributed to refugee children.

- Partners have recruited 2,265 refugee teachers, 807 of whom have been trained.



At the Iridimi refugee site in Wadi-Fira, newly arrived Sudanese refugees access drinking water, provided with the support of UNHCR and its partners. Samia Abderaman Defallah fetches water from a distribution point for her domestic needs. ©UNHCR/Bienvenu Daldigue

EGYPT

1,500,000 Sudanese refugees have fled to Egypt, according to the Government

UNHCR operational deliveries 2024

615,000 newly arrived Sudanese asylum-seekers have been registered by UNHCR Egypt

406,000 refugees were registered with UNHCR in 2024

168,500 Sudanese refugees received cash assistance

63,000 received non-food relief items at the Egypt-Sudan border

Over 100,000 were supported with healthcare and education services

Egypt is currently at a critical juncture, amid the Sudan crisis on its southern border, the Gaza and Syria emergencies to the East, economic challenges, and significant humanitarian funding gaps. In this context, Egypt is a transit and destination country for refugees and asylum-seekers. Like other neighbouring countries impacted by the crisis, Egypt was already hosting a large refugee population. Most refugees, including new arrivals from Sudan, live in urban areas of Cairo and Governorates of the North Coast. A key goal of UNHCR Egypt is ensuring refugees are included in national systems, services, and strategies from the beginning of emergencies. This approach includes working closely with national and local public institutions, development organizations, the private sector, and other partners to strengthen policies, improve government capacity to deliver inclusive services and support refugees in becoming self-reliant.

Protection

- Since the start of the crisis, more than 908,000 Sudanese have been provided with registration appointments, out of whom 615,000 have been fully registered. Priority processing was available for vulnerable individuals. The Protection Working Group (PWG) "Access for All" task force improved communication, identified vulnerable cases, and

enhanced access to registration. The UNHCR Registration Appointment Tool further enabled 35,641 individuals to be scheduled for registration appointments in 2024.

- UNHCR and partners provide targeted support to persons with specific needs through individual case management, community-based psychosocial support, and emergency response. Specifically, over 4,700 Sudanese refugees received housing support, including through refugee-led organizations.
- UNHCR provides refugees and asylum-seekers with information about UNHCR and partners' services through different communication channels, including social media and UNHCR Egypt's Help website, which was the most viewed globally in 2024 with 2.8 million views. Moreover, UNHCR provided information on protection, available assistance, and how to report fraud to approximately 220,000 individuals through on-site awareness sessions.
- UNHCR provides safety and recovery support to survivors of sexual violence. In 2024, UNHCR Egypt delivered one-off cash assistance to over one thousand Sudanese survivors of sexual violence through a Safety Package programme. According to the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) report, this assistance helped most recipients mitigate sexual violence-related risks and enhance their physical protection. Throughout the year, Sudanese survivors disclosed the highest number of sexual violence incidents (68 per cent) followed by South Sudanese and Eritreans.
- UNHCR and partners supported over 5,500 children at risk, including vulnerable unaccompanied and separated children with case management.
- Through NGO partners, UNHCR has supported 4,500 individuals with access to legal counselling and assistance.
- In 2024, UNHCR identified resettlement opportunities and complementary pathways for more than 3,000 refugees who fled Sudan.

NFIs and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- UNHCR delivered 400,000 bottles of drinking water (240,000 litres), 45,000 hygiene kits and 18,000 sanitary items to be distributed at the border crossings between Egypt and Sudan.
- The border infrastructure at the Egypt-Sudan crossings was significantly improved, including in Argeen, as UNHCR provided essential items such as a 10,000-litre water tank, a water pump, and sewage pumps. These efforts aimed to enhance water and sanitation access for displaced individuals.

Cash Assistance and Livelihoods

- UNHCR provided bimonthly Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to over 52,000 Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers, helping them cover their most essential needs. However, due to funding shortfalls, 112,000 highly vulnerable Sudanese individuals remained on the MPCA waiting list.
- UNHCR delivered one-time emergency cash assistance to 36,000 newly arrived Sudanese who fled the conflict in Sudan, most of them in Aswan. This support helped them cover urgent expenses such as food, housing, and healthcare.
- 141,000 Sudanese refugees received one-off winter cash assistance to meet essential needs, including electricity, clothing, blankets, and heaters.
- UNHCR provided 2,900 refugees and asylum-seekers newly arrived from Sudan (64 per cent women) with livelihood training and assisted them in finding a market for their skills and goods. Moreover, UNHCR disbursed livelihood grants to enable forcibly displaced people to establish or support income-generating activities aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in Egypt.

Health

- UNHCR Egypt provided around 48,000 primary care consultations to Sudanese refugees and supported specialized healthcare, including hospital care, to more than 3,350 individuals.
- UNHCR continues supporting national efforts to improve the quality of health services to refugees and asylum-seekers and the host population in areas with high concentrations of refugees in Egypt. This entails strengthening the existing national health systems through capacity-building and provision of equipment.
- Due to the funding cuts, UNHCR Egypt was forced to suspend all medical treatment for refugees except emergency life-saving procedures, affecting around 20,000 patients in March 2025.

Education

- In 2024, UNHCR provided education cash grants to more than 50,000 Sudanese refugee children to help cover students' educational expenses including enrolment, transportation, uniforms, and tuition fees. This assistance is essential for refugees and asylum-seekers, to support families to pay for their children's educational expenses and to tailor the assistance to the needs of children with disabilities and unaccompanied or separated children.
- Based on the needs identified by the Ministry of Education, UNHCR provided bridging classes, and teacher training, supported the refurbishment of schools, and supplied equipment, and other necessities to assist the Egyptian facilities in absorbing the refugee children.
- In 2024, based on the needs identified by the Government of Egypt, UNHCR supported the refurbishment of 28 classrooms and five water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities in public schools in Greater Cairo and Aswan where the concentration of refugees is high.



Sara Tigan and Jabril, her 2-year-old son, get medical treatment at the clinic of Refuge Egypt, a UNHCR Egypt partner. Sara fled to Egypt in July 2023 © UNHCR/Pedro Costa Gomes

ETHIOPIA

71,400 refugees, asylum-seekers and returnees have been recorded.

UNHCR operational deliveries 2024

3,000 refugees received cash assistance

17,595 received non-food items

11,000 were registered with UNHCR

18,905 refugees received housing and shelter support

While at the onset of the influx in May 2023, refugees wished to remain at the border given their hopes of return, this narrative has drastically changed. Given the lack of prospects for peace in Sudan, UNHCR monitoring shows that many refugees are seeking integration in Ethiopia.

Protection

- Registration activities are ongoing at the Kurmuk Transit Centre in Benishangul Gumuz region with 30,938 individuals from 10,129 households registered as of 7 April 2025.
- Biometric Level 3 (L3) registration is ongoing for refugees relocated from the Kurmuk Transit Centre to the Ura refugee site. As of April 2025, a total of 4,699 households successfully underwent the L3 registration and verification exercise at the Ura refugee site. Of these, 3,505 individuals are enrolled in the National ID Programme (NIDP).
- In the Amhara region, at the Metema transit centre, 21,772 individuals from 14,418 households were registered as of September 2024. Registration remains suspended at the Metema entry point due to the security situation in the area.
- UNHCR established the Aftit refugee site in the Amhara region, relocating refugees from the Metema Transit Centre and the closed refugee site in Awlala. The Aftit refugee site can accommodate up to 8,259 individuals and currently hosts 7,068 individuals.
- In Benishangul Gumuz region, 12,177 individuals from 4,336 households have been relocated from Kurmuk Transit Centre to Ura refugee site.
- Some 2,000 unaccompanied and separated children and other vulnerable children have been registered and receive comprehensive child protection support, including foster family arrangements where possible.

Health and Nutrition

- In Metema, 21,285 outpatient consultations were provided, and 14,869 outpatient consultations were undertaken at the transit centre.
- Community-based disease surveillance and health awareness sessions were conducted by outreach workers, reaching 42,625 persons. In Benishangul Gumuz, within the camps, 82,791 outpatient consultations were provided.
- At the Kurmuk transit centre and Ura refugee site, 33,929 outpatient consultations were provided.

Cash Assistance

- In 2024, UNHCR provided Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to 1,317 Ethiopian Refugee Returnees from Sudan. This unrestricted, unconditional cash assistance enables vulnerable populations to meet their essential needs with dignity while promoting financial independence and strengthening local economies.



Mubarak is an enthusiastic 20-year-old student of Nilen University, Khartoum studying Information Technology. With the outbreak of violence in Khartoum, Sudan, Mubarak was forced to flee with his mother and sister. Originally from Darfur, he says “We moved to Khartoum for safety, now we are on the move again”. Today, Mubarak and his friends teach English to other adult refugees at the Kumer site in Ethiopia. It is a positive distraction from all the uncertainty around him, and he is glad others can gain more skills through him. Mubarak wishes to get support for basic items like board, chalk and exercise books to support this initiative and he also looks forward to a scholarship opportunity to continue his education. ©UNHCR/Eléma Fulemi

SOUTH SUDAN

1,111,100 new arrivals have been recorded.

UNHCR operational deliveries 2024

458,700 individuals received cash assistance

259,800 persons affected by sexual violence received assistance

133,300 refugees and asylum-seekers were registered

160,800 individuals received habitable shelter support

The ongoing Sudan crisis triggered the arrival of over 350,000 refugees to South Sudan, adding pressure to already stretched resources. Additionally, over 760,000 South Sudanese returnees arrived, many of whom were unable to reintegrate due to limited services, forcing them into internal displacement.

The conflict in Sudan continued to drive large-scale displacement into South Sudan, particularly from active conflict zones in White Nile, Khartoum, Blue Nile, Darfur, and Kordofan. By the end of March 2025, Sudanese accounted for over 98 per cent of refugee arrivals, admitted under prima facie status. The sustained influx places additional pressure on an already fragile humanitarian landscape, further stretching available resources and response capacities.

Approximately 72 per cent of new arrivals entered via the Joda/Wunthow border point and onwards to Renk. Since the resumption of relocation away from the Renk transit site at the beginning of 2024, the majority of new refugee arrivals have been relocated to Maban where they receive protection and assistance. The impact of the conflict beyond Sudan's borders, including on the commercial side, such as the disruption of existing trade and supply chains, inflation, and increasing cost of the humanitarian response, is creating increased hardship for vulnerable host communities. This situation could increase tensions between refugees and host populations, causing disputes over scarce resources. An example is the impact on fuel prices in South Sudan that have risen significantly, by some 266 per cent in Renk, Upper Nile State and 223 per cent in Yida, Ruweng Administrative Area – both important border crossing points into South Sudan. The cost of food continues to increase across the country, posing significant challenges to households and heavy reliance on food rations and hot meals. This puts emergency response under strain and risks increasing tensions among communities in the lead-up to WFP food cuts.



New arrivals are setting up new settlements near the border in South Sudan with the hope of returning once the war is over. © UNHCR/Reason Moses Runyanga

Protection

- UNHCR's biometric registration for refugees (227,408 individuals) is ongoing.
- UNHCR, IOM, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and partners have established a presence at official border points, identifying vulnerable populations and recording arrival data. Protection assessments, monitoring and counselling are also available
- UNHCR continues to facilitate transportation and relocation from borders (Renk, Rotriak, and Wedwil) to refugee-hosting locations. The expansion and maintenance of the Renk transit site remain a priority in the emergency response.

Shelter and NFIs

- Partners continue to rehabilitate and increase the shelter capacity of reception and transit centres and refugee settlements in close coordination with local authorities and communities. Critical non-food items are provided to new arrivals based on vulnerability.
- 12 reception and transit centres were set up in addition to 123 communal shelters.

Health and Nutrition

- Mobile health clinics have been established at reception and transit centres, providing immediate life-saving interventions and inhibiting health outbreaks. Outreach volunteers

are trained to raise awareness of health issues. In Renk, severe cases are referred to Renk County Hospital, however, the hospital is unable to cater to increased admission rates.

- 735,626 individual consultations were facilitated in 18 UNHCR supported health facilities.
- Life-saving food assistance is provided at entry points, reception and transit centres through the provision of hot meals or cash assistance. However, food provision remains low due to funding constraints. UNHCR and partners continue to monitor malnutrition rates among new arrivals closely.

WASH

- Partners provide access to at least 15 litres of potable water per person per day at all new arrival sites via trucking, pipeline extensions or new boreholes. Communal latrines and bathing facilities have been established, however, latrine coverage across the emergency remains dire falling short of emergency standards. This remains a key concern given the cholera outbreak in Sudan.

UGANDA

61,590 refugees have arrived since the conflict started in mid-April 2023.

UNHCR operational deliveries 2024

49,944 refugees were registered with UNHCR in 2024

50,053 refugees received non-food items

49,944 refugees received housing and shelter support

39,747 refugees received cash assistance



Sudanese refugee and pharmacist Sanowski Yousif, 30, volunteers at the health post in Kiryandongo refugee settlement, in Bweyale, Uganda, where queues of people gather for assistance. Sanowski has been living at the settlement since December 2023, after fleeing the conflict in his hometown of Nyala city, in south Darfur state. He also helps new arrivals with translations, liaising between fellow refugees and aid agencies. © UNHCR/Yonna Tukundane

In October 2023, the Government of Uganda approved the prima facie status for Sudanese refugees arriving at the border and the airport. By the end of 2024, Uganda had registered 61,590 Sudanese refugees who had arrived since the conflict started in mid-April 2023, of whom 49,944 arrived in 2024.

The majority reside in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, which was designated as the primary reception and registration point for Sudanese refugees. In total, 60 per cent of Sudanese refugees reside in Kiryandongo, 25 per cent in Kampala, and the remainder (comprising mostly those who entered Uganda before April 15, 2023) in other settlements in the North. Refugees who settled in Kiryandongo received regular refugee response benefits, which included humanitarian assistance such as food, education and healthcare services and emergency shelter items, while those in Kampala benefitted from policy and advocacy support to reduce barriers to accessing jobs and livelihoods as urban refugees were expected to be self-reliant.

The continuous influx of Sudanese refugees has severely strained facilities and resources, with overcrowding at transit centres, inadequate water supply, and sanitation challenges. Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient teaching capacity in Kiryandongo hampered access to quality education, further exacerbated by long travel distances for new arrivals.

Cash assistance:

- A total of 39,747 refugees received cash assistance. New arrivals in Kiryandongo were provided one-time unconditional cash grants (\$76). Socio-economically vulnerable families received six months of multi-purpose cash assistance (\$15).

Protection

- A total of 4,270 Sudanese children received various child protection services, including case management, mental health and psychosocial support, and access to information about available services.
- 88 per cent of sexual violence survivors were provided with psychosocial support, 23 per cent received medical care, and 21 per cent were referred to the legal system.
- In the Kiryandongo settlement, 821 parents participated in dialogue meetings on sexual violence against children, discussing sexual violence drivers and potential solutions. Additionally, sexual violence prevention trainings were conducted through the Girl Shine program, targeting Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs) and providing dignity kits to women and girls.

Education

- By the end of 2024, a total of 1,643 (20 per cent) Sudanese children were enrolled in primary education and 245 (4 per cent) in secondary education.
- Additionally, 17 Sudanese youth sat for university exams in collaboration with Karary University (Sudan) and Islamic University (Uganda), with seven vulnerable students supported with exam fees.

LIBYA

57,648 refugees registered with UNHCR at the end of December 2024

[UNHCR operational deliveries 2024](#)

6,254 refugees received cash assistance

45,899 received non-food items

37,011 refugees reached through protection outreach activities

10,899 refugees received specialised protection services

Since the outbreak of war in Sudan in April 2023, more than 240,000 Sudanese refugees have arrived in Libya. The influx increased significantly in early 2024, with most refugees entering the country through the southeastern town of Alkufra. From there, many move northwards to urban centres such as Ajdabiya, Benghazi, and Tripoli in search of work, public services, and safety.

In response to this growing emergency, UNHCR has significantly scaled up its operations in Libya, despite the fragile security environment and operational challenges. With a presence in Tripoli and Benghazi, and outposted teams in Misrata and Alkufra, UNHCR continues to adapt its response to meet the evolving needs of refugees and the communities hosting them.

While East-based authorities had been registering refugees in Alkufra, enabling freedom of movement and access to basic services, the issuance of registration cards was suspended in January 2025. Since then, a new, temporary, system has been introduced requiring refugees to pay for health cards, complicating access to public services for many.

Despite these constraints, collaboration with the Libyan authorities has helped expand the protection space. Joint UN missions to Alkufra have assessed humanitarian needs, fostered coordination, and identified pathways to strengthen the overall response.

Protection

- UNHCR and partners have registered 57,648 Sudanese refugees by the end of 2024, including 38,129 who arrived following the onset of the conflict. Thanks to the adoption of an emergency individual registration dataset in September and the deployment of additional staff, UNHCR increased its registration capacity to an average of 4,000 individuals per month.
- UNHCR and Protection Task Force partners provided protection services to nearly 120,000 Sudanese refugees across Libya in 2024. This included increased registration efforts in Tripoli, regular monitoring visits to detention facilities in Tripoli, Benghazi and Alkufra, and ongoing advocacy on access and the prevention of deportation linked to public health concerns.
- UNHCR also supports registration of Sudanese refugees by authorities in Alkufra, which allows for freedom of movement in eastern Libya. UNHCR delivered four Rubb halls and twelve mobile latrines to Alkufra centre to facilitate registration activities by authorities for Sudanese refugees coming into Alkufra, their main entry point into Libya.
- Protection assessments conducted with over 14,000 households found that 95 per cent had crossed into Libya through unofficial border points, exposing them to serious risks including smuggling, trafficking, assault, and detention. Three per cent reported having attempted to cross to Europe in search of safety and better opportunities.

Shelter and NFIs

- As part of the Sudan emergency response, 45,899 Sudanese refugees received essential relief assistance at major points, including Alkufra, Benghazi, Sabha, and Tripoli.
- To address shelter needs, UNHCR provided 6,746 plastic tarpaulins for newly arrived refugees in Alkufra, Benghazi, Tripoli, and other key locations.
- 1,305 families benefited from non-food support during flood and rainfall emergencies mostly in Alkufra, Ghat and Sebha.

Community support projects

- To strengthen public services, UNHCR and partner ACTED completed 13 Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) in 2024, benefitting over 65,000 refugees and Libyan host communities across eight municipalities (Abusliem, Benghazi, Brak Al-Shati, Janzour, Shahat, Tajoura, Tawergha, and Wadi Etba). Projects included rehabilitating seven medical facilities, three schools, two sports facilities, and one children's playground.

Health

- UNHCR supported 17 health facilities across Libya with medical equipment and supplies reaching 100,000 refugees and Libyan host communities: 15,000 in Az-Zawiyah, 20,000 in Tripoli, 20,000 in Benghazi, 7,000 in Shahat, and 40,000 in Alkufra. These supplies included ultrasound machines, complete blood, count machines, and an electrocardiograph.



Tahani Hamid, 35, remembers her former life as a housewife in Sudan's Darfur region as peaceful and happy, caring for her three young children and preparing meals for them and her husband, a local policeman.

In July 2024, armed militia fighters entered their home to detain her husband. When Hamid tried to defend him, she was struck with the butt of an automatic rifle, leaving her with serious injuries. Her husband was tied up and taken away and Hamid has not seen him since, unsure if he is even alive. A month later in August, while Hamid was at the local market, an explosion ripped through the morning air. Minutes later a neighbour rushed towards her and said her house had been hit. Her twin daughters and their grandmother who had been looking after them had all been killed.

Despite her grief, Hamid still had her 18-month-old son, Emad, to protect and decided to flee Sudan with a cousin. Libya, with its historic connection to Sudan, was home to over 100,000 Sudanese migrants prior to the start of the conflict. These migrants also play an important role in supporting refugees affected by the ongoing conflict. © UNHCR/Sanne Biesmans

Thank you for your support

On behalf of the people we serve, and all of us at UNHCR, thank you for your support and solidarity with people forced to flee the conflict in Sudan.

With your contribution, more than two million people have been reached with life-saving assistance, protection and supplies.

Your continued support to people forced to flee remains as important today as ever.

Ongoing priority needs

As more people continue to be displaced, UNHCR, in collaboration with national authorities and the humanitarian community, are prioritizing the delivery of life-saving assistance and protection, including shelters, clean water, healthcare, education, and site management for refugees and IDPs. UNHCR is also engaging with development actors to facilitate support to host communities with the inclusion of refugees in expanded national services, to foster resilience and self-reliance, and for the sustainable reintegration of returnees.

Humanitarian programmes across Sudan and the refugee-hosting countries need sustained international support to respond. The consequences of underfunding have been felt across areas of intervention. The food basket in most hosting countries only partially met the recommended dietary needs of refugees, leading to food insecurity and exacerbating harmful coping mechanisms. Protection services, including critical sexual violence response services in transit centres, were scaled back due to limited funding, such as in Ethiopia. Registration and access to documentation are also affected by long waiting periods for asylum-seekers. These services are all critical to refugee well-being and need to be strengthened in 2025.

With the possibility of protracted displacement, UNHCR and its partners must strengthen the focus on addressing development and resilience needs to foster greater stability and self-sufficiency alongside the humanitarian response. In 2025, greater efforts will be invested in the seven main refugee-hosting countries to include refugees in national social services, particularly health and education, as well as financial and economic inclusion.

Asylum countries are affected by climate disasters on an annual basis, impacting the humanitarian response. Despite their own challenges, the generosity of these countries continues and needs to be supported.

The importance of flexible funding

Flexible funds help UNHCR to kick-start an emergency response, bolster forgotten or under-resourced crises, and implement programmes to their full extent. They also enable UNHCR to plan and manage resources efficiently and effectively, contributing to the collective success in every life that is transformed and saved.

The humanitarian response in Sudan, Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan and Uganda was already significantly underfunded at the start of the fighting in April 2023.

Flexible funding for emergency response will continue to allow for the delivery of much-needed non-food items and health kits, essential shelter supplies and protection assistance to households. Field teams will continue to be deployed to border crossing points to organize the reception and relocation of new arrivals where necessary. Flexible funding will allow UNHCR to adapt to shifting conflict lines and a situation that remains unpredictable.

To all donors, especially those who provide funding that is flexible and not earmarked for a particular use, UNHCR extends its most sincere thanks.