SUDAN EMERGENCY

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January-December 2025

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CREDITS

UNHCR wishes to acknowledge the valuable contributions of all relevant partners at regional and country level, in the preparation of this document.

MAP & STATISTICS NOTE

The maps in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of UNHCR concerning the legal status of any country or territory or area, of its authorities, or the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries. All statistics are provisional and subject to change. Regularly updated population figures can be found on the Sudan Situation Portal.

NOTE

This regional inter-agency response plan for the Sudan refugee situation is developed in accordance with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM). It covers the time frame from January 2025 to December 2025, and reflects increased population planning figures in comparison with 2023 and 2024, and associated budget requirements for all countries.

COVER PHOTO

Asila, a refugee from Sudan, stitches a scarf at Threads of Hope. Threads of Hope Cairo is a for-profit social enterprise whose primary goal is to produce sustainable work for marginalized women, both locals and refugees, in Cairo, Egypt.

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Foreword

As we enter our third year of the Regional Refugee Response to the Sudan situation following the outbreak of conflict in April 2023, the needs that have been generated by this tragic conflict across the region are vast, and the challenges are staggering. It has become the largest and most devasting displacement, humanitarian and protection crises in the world today.

In 2024, millions continued to flee their homes in search of safety from extreme levels of violence and deprivation. Over 12 million people have been displaced both within the country and across international borders. In addition to the ongoing outflows to the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan, we witnessed in 2024 significant and growing numbers moving to Libya and Uganda – resulting in both countries joining the Regional Refugee Response Plan. Together, the seven countries have generously welcomed over 3.3 million refugees and returnees. We commend and thank these frontline countries and communities, who are sharing the limited resources they have.

The willingness to welcome those fleeing the conflict, despite the challenges they face, exemplifies the continued solidarity of host communities, and the adherence to the principles set forth in the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa.

This 2025 Plan continues to prioritize the delivery of life-saving assistance and protection as more people continue to be displaced, including protection services, shelters, clean water, healthcare, education, and site management. We also continue to encourage more engagement of development actors – to complement humanitarian interventions and support host communities with the inclusion of refugees in expanded national services, to foster peaceful community relations, resilience and self-reliance, and for the sustainable reintegration of returnees. We call this approach “Solutions from the Start.”

Most of the host countries have put in place policies and systems allowing for refugees to work and contribute to the societies that are receiving them. There is a recognition that Sudanese refugees bring valuable skillsets and knowledge. Refugees I have met across countries of asylum have expressed a clear ask for opportunities to leverage the expertise and capabilities they have, so that they can be productive and self-reliant until conditions are created for their return. They seek empowerment through access to education, employment and other livelihood activities.

Understanding each national and local context is crucial, as no one-size-fits-all solution exists. Approaches must be creative and adaptable, tailored to the specific realities of the countries hosting Sudanese refugees. These efforts need to continue, to more predictably support the refugees, and affected host populations, in the true spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees, and its core principle of responsibility sharing.

Humanitarian programs across the refugee-hosting countries depend on sustained international support to respond. In 2024, despite contributions from many public and private donors, whom we thank, the Regional Refugee Response was funded at about 30 per cent. As we ask host countries to continue to open their doors and to uphold progressive policies, we reiterate our ask to other countries to contribute more to this tragic unfolding crisis, until its root causes are addressed and peace returns.

The Regional Refugee Response Plan budget for 2025 is USD 1.8 billion, up from USD 1.5 billion in 2024. The number of partners has also increased from 86 in 2024, to 111 in 2025, with one third composed of national NGOs and civil society.

We are deeply grateful for the generosity and solidarity shown thus far to those displaced by this catastrophic conflict, and urge continued commitment to this cause.

Stronger together.

Dr. Mamadou Dian Balde
Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Sudan Situation

At a Glance

Regional Planned Response

January-December 2025

3.9 M
Refugees[1]

33.2 K
Returnees[2]

4 K
Third Country Nationals[3]

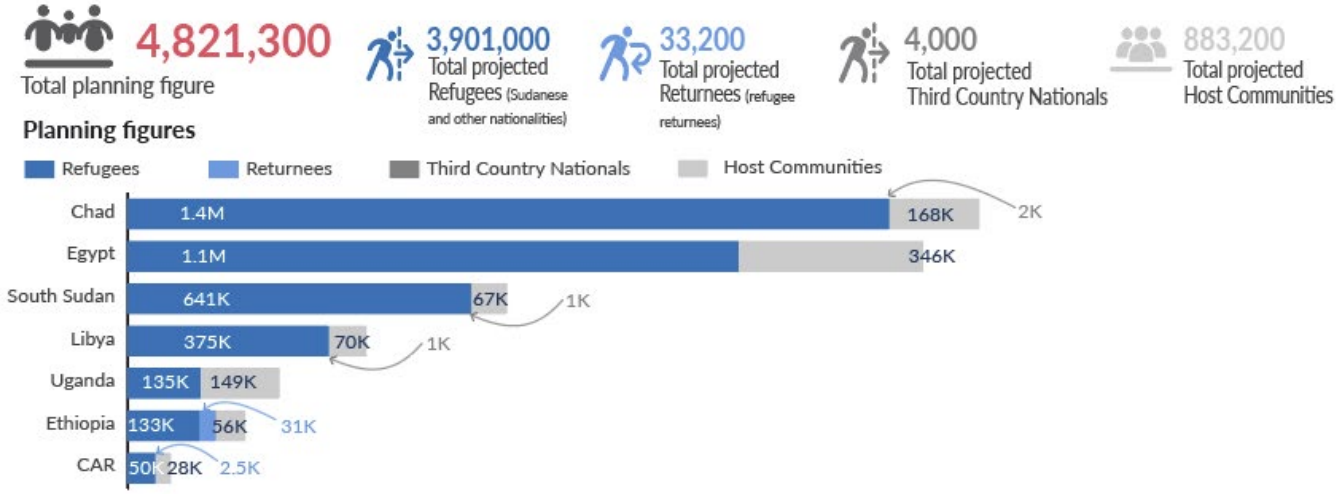
883.2 K
Host Community

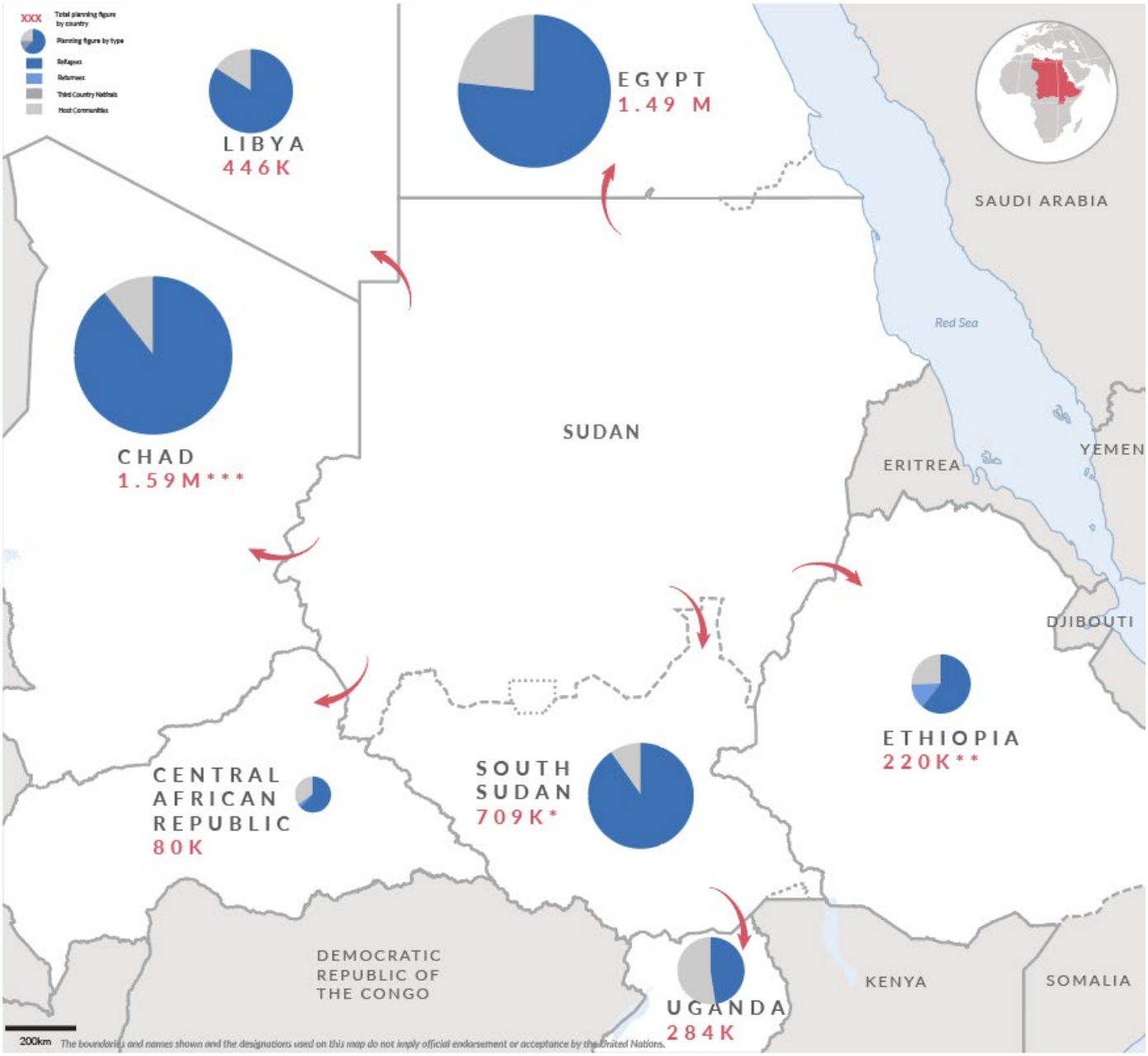
Total planning figure (Refugees, Returnees, Third Country Nationals and Host Community) **4.8 M**

USD
1.8 B
Total financial requirements

111
RRP Partners

[1] *This figure includes refugees from Sudan and refugees of other nationalities that were being hosted by Sudan who have fled. It also includes some 800,000 Sudanese refugees who were being hosted in CAR, Chad, Libya, Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda prior to 15 April 2023.*
[2] *This figure includes refugee returnees in Ethiopia and CAR only (returnees to South Sudan and Chad are included in country HRPs). 301,700 returnees in Chad (2024 & 2025) are not included in this RRP and are part of the Chad HRP. 461,000 returnees in South Sudan (2024 & 2025) are not included in this RRP and are part of the South Sudan HRP. There are 20,000 Ethiopian migrant returnees and 1,000 third country nationals projected to arrive in Ethiopia who are also not included in this RRP; they are reflected in the IOM Response Overview for the Sudan Crisis and Neighbouring Countries.*
[3] *Third country nationals projected to arrive in 2025.*





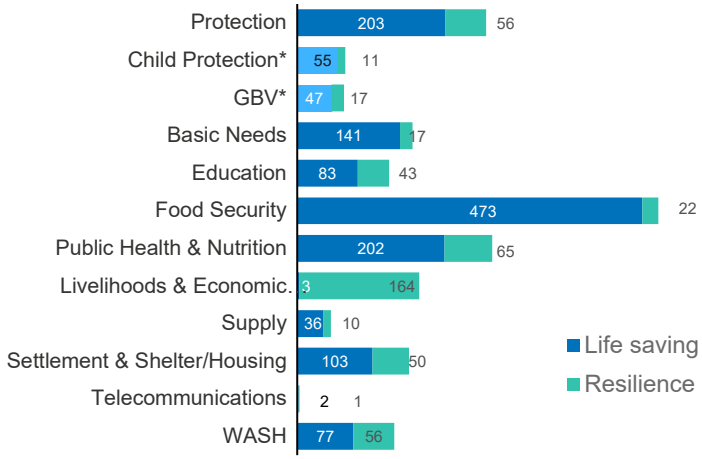
* 461,000 returnees in South Sudan (2024 & 2025) are not included in the Sudan RRP and are part of the South Sudan HRP.
** 20,000 migrant returnees and 1,000 TCNs projected to arrive in Ethiopia are also not included in the Sudan RRP; they are included in IOM's Response Overview for the Sudan Crisis and Neighbouring Countries.
*** 301,700 returnees in Chad (2024 & 2025) are not included in the Sudan RRP and are part of the Chad HRP.

Regional Financial Requirements

Country	Financial requirements in USD	Partners involved
Central African Republic	76.4 M	10
Chad	701.3 M	35
Egypt	237.7 M	29
Ethiopia	160.3 M	24
Libya	106.6 M	20
South Sudan	415.8 M	47
Uganda	107.1 M	31

Budget Summary by Sector

Million in USD



** Child Protection and GBV budgets are subsets of the Protection budget*

Total cash assistance requirements**
$ 213,196,704

111 Partners involved	UN Agencies 14	International NGOs 59	National NGOs 37	
	$1,498,916,724	$264,513,924	$37,543,922	
	IFRC&RC 1	Of which FBOs 9	Of which RLOs 5	Of which FBOs 2
	$4,280,665	$19,979,929	$1,708,800	$2,760,987

Notes: This list only includes stand-alone appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which will fund and support other partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.

***These are the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a sectoral modality and as a cross-cutting modality of assistance across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly. Unrestricted/ multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of the people we work for and with, cash assistance will be used to meet immediate basic needs and to contribute to protection outcomes.*

Population Planning Figures

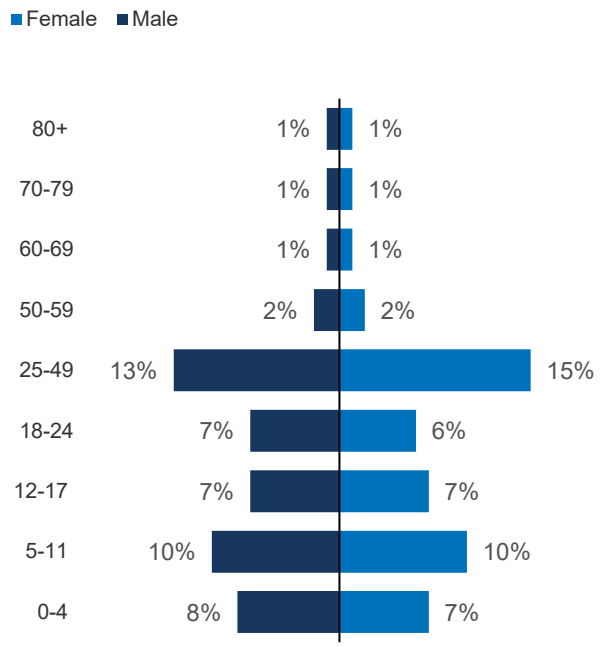
Country	Sudanese refugees pre-15 April 2023*	Projected population as of end of 2024**	Planning figure for new arrivals in 2025	Planned population as of end 2025
Refugee Population	833,272	3,001,296	894,671	3,900,967***
Returnees		18,957	14,200	33,157****
Third Country Nationals			4,000	4,000
Host Community				883,196
Total projected population in need				**4,821,320**

**This figure is included in the 2024 cumulative total.*
*** This figure includes actual arrivals as of Sept 2024 and projected arrivals Oct-Dec 2024.*
****The planned figure for 2025 includes both new arrivals and natural population growth.*
***** Returnees figure is cumulative for 2023-2025.*

Note: 301,700 returnees in Chad (2024 & 2025) are not included in the Chad RRP and are part of the Chad HRP.
461,000 returnees in South Sudan (2024 & 2025) are not included in the Sudan RRP and are of the South Sudan country HRP.

20,000 migrant returnees and 1,000 TCNs projected to arrive in Ethiopia are also not included in the Sudan RRP; they are included in IOM's Response Overview for the Sudan Crisis and Neighbouring Countries.

Age and gender breakdown



16%
Persons with disabilities

50%
Women and girls

50%
Men and boys

49%
Children

Regional Overview

Referred to as the largest as well as the fastest growing displacement crisis globally, the conflict that began in mid-April 2023 in Sudan between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), had by December 2024, forcibly displaced more than 12.3 million people—this is more than the entire population of Switzerland, New York City or London. More than 3 million people have fled to the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan and Uganda including refugees, asylum-seekers and returnees, with 8.4 million[4] newly internally displaced within Sudan. One in four Sudanese people are now forcibly displaced. One in sixteen refugees globally are from Sudan. These are staggering statistics.

This is a volatile conflict that has continued to evolve with constant associated displacement. Flashpoints in 2024 included Al Fasher in North Darfur State in May, where up to 143,000 people were forcibly displaced; Sennar in July that displaced more than 151,750 people from their homes,[5] and an estimated 340,000 civilians displaced from parts of Aj Jazirah State following a wave of armed violence and attacks in the area in October[6]. In early December, South Sudan saw a surge of people arriving in need of protection and assistance, with tens of thousands of people fleeing fresh violence in border areas of Sudan's White Nile, Sennar, and Blue Nile States[7]. By the end of December, an estimated 100,000 individuals had arrived in Renk county. As the fighting continues, refugees are arriving further afield and two new countries Libya and Uganda, were added to the regional refugee response plan in July 2024.

The Sudan emergency is the worst protection crisis in recent times, with widespread and grave human rights violations including abuse and exploitation of children and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) being a particularly devastating and pervasive issue. Women, children, and vulnerable groups continue to bear the brunt of this violence, which is used as a weapon of war and terror, inflicting long-term physical, psychological, and social harm on survivors.[8] In Sudan, reports indicate sexual violence, including rape, sexual slavery, forced marriage, and exploitation, continue to be used systematically by armed groups and factions involved in the conflict - not only aimed at individuals but also used to destabilize communities, break down the social fabric, and displace populations, further exacerbating the current situation.

In the first half of 2024, the blockade and escalating fighting in Al Fasher, North Darfur State delayed or prevented the delivery of commercial and humanitarian supplies to areas of critical need. By August, Sudan was facing the worst levels of food insecurity in its history with a staggering 26 million people in acute hunger. Famine conditions were confirmed in August[9] and the situation was particularly critical for people trapped in conflict-affected areas, particularly Aj Jazirah, Darfur, Khartoum and Kordofan, compounding an already dire humanitarian situation caused by conflict, severe human rights violations and destruction. Sudan is now also the world's largest hunger crisis. Nearly 5 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women are acutely malnourished. Concurrently, Sudan struggled with diseases and flooding exacerbating the suffering of the population.

The data[10] collected in October by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) confirms that acute malnutrition rates remain above the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC Phase 5) threshold in Zamzam internally displaced persons (IDP) camp. What is equally worrying are reports that as of 10 October, MSF was forced to stop outpatient treatment for 5,000 children with acute malnutrition in Zamzam IDP camp as the delivery of food, medicines, and other essential supplies was blocked for months.

Humanitarian access has been a critical challenge and areas that were considered "safe" often change as the conflict spreads. Despite this, humanitarian partners were able to scale up the response across the country and reached 12.6 million people with some form of assistance[11]. However, while conflict, a deteriorating protection environment, and lack of humanitarian assistance due to access constraints will be the primary triggers for displacement, the grave famine situation in Sudan is now considered an additional displacement trigger. With the territory of Sudan divided into areas controlled by SAF, RSF, and other non-state armed actors, humanitarian access continues to pose an operational and protection challenge.

The seven refugee-hosting countries in the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) have their own challenges, and the contexts differ vastly from one another. Across the board, however, reduced access to food, scarcity of natural resources, limited access to

[4] *https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation*
[5] *External Update 76 https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/110914*
[6] *https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-humanitarian-impact-armed-violence-aj-jazirah-flash-update-no-04-11-november-2024*
[7] *https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing-notes/unhcr-raises-alarm-surge-new-arrivals-south-sudan*
[8] *https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/sudan/card/7HJ4oOKcZh/*
[9] *https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-adre-border-crossing-situation-update-flash-update-no-02-31-august-2024*
[10] *https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-humanitarian-update-1-november-2024-enar*
[11] *https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-humanitarian-update-1-november-2024-enar*

essential services and livelihood opportunities as well as inflation have all contributed to protection risks. Increasingly, refugee families in countries of asylum are resorting to harmful coping strategies to meet their basic needs. These include selling household assets, reducing the quantity and nutritional value of meals, children begging and others resorting to forced and child marriage, putting themselves in debt with traders, and withdrawing children from school to engage in child labour are reported to be on the rise. Incidents of denial of resources, intimate partner violence and sexual exploitation in the community remain common across countries impacted by the crises.

Many of these countries are among the most climate-vulnerable and least equipped for adaptation, facing severe impacts such as recurrent droughts in Ethiopia and Chad, and devastating floods in South Sudan, which exacerbate resource scarcity, could heighten tensions between refugees and the host community and lead to new and secondary displacement. Recurrent and worsening flooding makes roads impassable, limiting access to essential services.

In addition, disease outbreaks are rampant in refugee and returnee receiving areas, including cholera and measles. The presence of armed groups in some refugee-hosting areas also presents security challenges.

The **Central African Republic** has one of the highest poverty rates in the world at 68 per cent and faces its own significant development challenges, as well as conflict and displacement dynamics. More than 36,000 refugees and returnees are in Vakaga prefecture as of December 2024. Border areas in the Central African Republic also face significant insecurity and logistical challenges.

In **Chad**, more than 200,000 refugees are still in spontaneous settlements around Adre and other border areas, waiting to be transported to settlement sites where they can access better services. With over one million registered refugees, Chad ranks as the seventh largest refugee-hosting country in the world. Prior to the conflict, there were 400,000 refugees in Eastern Chad; as of December 2024, over 723,000 new refugees had arrived in Chad. This displacement presents complex humanitarian, development, and peace challenges that require humanitarian and development interventions, a priority being the creation of new refugee sites.

South Sudan is among the poorest countries in the world, hosting nearly 934,000 refugees and returnees as of December 2024. The conflict in Sudan has had a catastrophic impact, disrupting trade and leading to a rise in food and fuel prices. This price surge exacerbates protection risks and vulnerabilities for women and children, and further strains access to essential goods and services. It has also increased food insecurity, harmful coping mechanisms for children and women, and humanitarian needs among refugee and host communities. Climate change poses an additional threat to South Sudan, and flooding is a regular phenomenon. In 2024, a cholera outbreak in Sudan spread to South Sudan and was compounded by the effects of flooding, overcrowding and underfunding in reception and transit areas.

Despite falling in the lowest category of development, with South Sudan, the Central African Republic and Chad featuring in the list of 10 countries with the lowest human development indicators (HDI)[12] in the world – all three have continued to generously keep their borders open and host refugees and returnees impacted by the conflict in Sudan.

In **Ethiopia,** nearly 68,000 refugees and returnees arrived in the Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions as of December 2024. In line with pledges made at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum and its *makatet* ("to be included") approach – the inclusion of refugees into existing national programmes and systems and human settlements –regional authorities in Benishangul-Gumuz and Amhara, the Government Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), and RRP partners are developing integrated settlements – Ura and Aftit – in both regions for newly arrived refugees, where they will have access to documentation and national services alongside host communities. Localized insecurity in the Amhara region in 2024 resulted in the closure of two refugee settlements, relocation of refugees to a new site (Aftit) and restricted movement for humanitarian workers.

While **Uganda** managed concurrent health emergencies, including cholera among new arrivals and a country-wide Mpox outbreak in 2024, its generous refugee policy, underpinned by the Refugees Act (2006) and Regulations (2010), guarantees refugees essential rights, including freedom of movement, employment, and access to national services. Globally, it is the sixth largest refugee-hosting country. This progressive approach, coupled with the inclusion of refugees in Uganda's National Development Plan III and issuance of ICAO-standard travel documents, creates opportunities for refugees within Uganda and in third countries and for development investments. RRP partners and other stakeholders are responding to the needs of both refugees – close to 62,000 from Sudan as of December and host communities, including in and around Kiryandongo refugee settlement and as well as urban Kampala.

Libya and Egypt, also impacted by the Sudan crisis, are both classified as "middle income countries" by the

[12] https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/hdi-by-country

World Bank. In **Libya,** approximately 39 per cent of the 210,000 new arrivals as of December 2024, were women and children. The increasing numbers of arrivals in Libya with many refugees living in informal settlements and makeshift shelters, which lack basic safety and hygiene standards remains a challenge. Accessing border areas despite some notable improvements, is a challenge. An estimated 803,000[13] people, including displaced Libyans, asylum-seekers, refugees, and migrants, are in need of humanitarian assistance. Many refugees who remain unregistered face severe risks, including exploitation and lack of basic rights.

Egypt has a long-standing tradition of welcoming and hosting refugees and asylum-seekers over the years. According to UNHCR data, Egypt received the second highest number of new asylum applications globally in the first half of 2024[14]. By December 2024, according to government data, there were 1.2 million new arrivals in Egypt since the conflict in Sudan began. A key challenge, however, is the length of time taken for Sudanese to obtain valid government issued residency documents – an average of 800 days – impacting their ability to access protection services and basic assistance.

The 2025 RRP for the Sudan emergency covers a 12-month period, from January to December and builds on the response under the 2024 RRP. The Plan will serve 5 million refugees, returnees, third country nationals and host communities (up from 3.3 million refugees, returnees and third country nationals planned in 2024). More specifically, it includes the following population groups:

- some 800,000 Sudanese refugees who were present in the hosting countries prior to April 2023.
- host populations who live in close proximity with refugees in all seven countries, reflecting a comprehensive, integrated approach.
- an additional 1 million more Sudanese refugees projected to arrive in 2025 – bringing the total population planning figure to nearly 5 million people in need (including 880,000 host community).
- a small number of third country nationals arriving in Chad, Libya and South Sudan.
- refugee figures are cumulative, while third country national figures include only those projected to arrive in 2025. Refugee returnee figures for Ethiopia and the Central African Republic include the numbers for 2024 and those planned for in 2025.

To note:

- in South Sudan, all returnees remain under the 2025 South Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan.
- returning migrants in Ethiopia are under a separate IOM plan, and in Chad, returning migrants are under the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan.

The 2025 RRP continues the focus on resilience programming and engaging development actors in the response. The development of integrated settlements in Ethiopia, eastern Chad and in South Sudan, localization, including capacity and resilience building of partners, are key priorities in 2025.

A total of 111 RRP partners require USD 1.8 billion to assist these populations. However, as the situation remains fluid, the RRP may be revised as required and the inter-agency response adapted in line with developments in the context and needs.

Part 1: Regional Risks and Needs

In 2025, if the conflict between SAF and RSF continues without cessation, Khartoum, Jazira, Sennar, Darfur and the Kordofan States will continue to be conflict zones with a possible spillover into White Nile, as well as the Eastern and Northern States. While the main conflicting parties continue to be SAF and RSF, escalating inter-communal clashes and tensions are likely to exacerbate the scale and magnitude of the conflict, especially in Darfur, Kordofan, Blue Nile, and the Eastern States. Analysis indicates that non-state armed groups in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States and in Darfur may expand operations by joining either the SAF or RSF based on political and ethnic alignment.

These developments will have an effect on displacement trends, access to affected populations and how humanitarian agencies operate and provide assistance. Conflict dynamics will continue to trigger high numbers of internal displacement, the outflow of refugees and returnees, and the secondary movement of refugees hosted in Sudan, in search of protection and assistance.

Unfortunately, indiscriminate **attacks on civilian infrastructure**, collateral damage, and criminality, including impunity as a result of the eroded rule of law, are likely to continue to be security, legal and protection concerns. The lack of safe passage for communities affected by conflict and seeking urgent humanitarian aid will continue to be a serious risk.

[13] *https://data.unhcr.org/ar/country/lby*
[14] *UNHCR's 2024 Mid-Year Trends report*

The grave **famine** situation in Sudan is now considered a primary displacement trigger, and updated IPC analysis will continue to be factored in when projecting new displacement.

The impact of the conflict beyond Sudan's borders, such as the disruption of existing trade routes and supply chains, inflation, and the growing cost of the humanitarian response, are creating increased hardship for vulnerable host communities, aggravating existing economic and food insecurity challenges.

Sudanese authorities re-opened the Adre border crossing with Chad in mid-August 2024, and in November agreed to continue allowing the delivery of humanitarian aid through this border crossing point from Chad to Darfur for another three months. A critical lifeline is now operational and humanitarians in Sudan have welcomed this much needed relief effort. Between August and November 2024, at least 377 aid trucks crossed from Chad into Sudan carrying essential supplies for about 1.4 million vulnerable people, including the acutely food insecure and those at risk of famine.[15]

Insecurity continues to be a challenge in the Amhara region of Ethiopia. In May 2024, refugees in Awlala and Kumer refugee sites protested about insecure conditions. The two sites were subsequently closed by the Government and refugees were relocated to a new site at Aftit to ensure adequate security, protection and improved services and assistance.

In August 2024, **flooding** was a major challenge for Chad and South Sudan affecting the operations receiving refugees and returnees. More than 32,652 refugees (8,163 families) were impacted by these floods in the four provinces of Ouaddaï, Wadi-Fira, Sila and Enndi Est, with thousands of refugees and host communities fleeing the rising waters and seeking refuge on hilltops. More than 8,223 refugee shelters, including more than 60 Refugee Housing Units and 1,381 latrines and showers, were badly damaged and needed reconstruction.[16] In South Sudan, heavy rainfall and flooding have caused widespread disruption to service delivery in new arrival hosting locations, particularly Maban and Jamjang. In Jamjang, over 500 metric tonnes of food remained undelivered for months, affecting planned refugee relocations from Renk, via Malakal, to Ajuong Thok and Pamir camps[17].

Neighbouring countries were already hosting large refugee, migrant and internally displaced populations before the crisis. The new refugee arrivals to Chad add to the more than 400,000 Sudanese refugees who have been living in a protracted displacement situation in eastern Chad for some 20 years. In addition, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia and South Sudan also have internally displaced populations.

In 2025, approximately 9.3 million people within South Sudan are projected to require humanitarian aid and protection services[18]. In Ethiopia, the new refugee arrivals join almost 50,000 Sudanese refugees who arrived before April 2023, while a total of 20 million people need humanitarian assistance country-wide. Egypt has historically hosted many Sudanese and now has overtaken Chad as the country with the highest number of new arrivals since the conflict began, at 1.2 million refugees by October 2024. While most receiving countries have maintained open-door policies, as arrivals continue, there may be a risk in certain countries of increased restrictions on entry.

Most new arrivals enter neighbouring countries through **remote border locations**, where humanitarian partners provide critical life-saving assistance and facilitate onward movement in difficult conditions and requiring extensive logistical arrangements. New arrivals were often in an extremely vulnerable state, requiring higher levels of assistance, access to basic services and protection interventions. In 2024, humanitarian actors primarily strengthened systems and procedures for delivering assistance, including protection, health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Food security was and remains a top priority as were shelter and housing needs. People were assisted in moving onward to either camps or to settlements for refugees integrated in host communities, and to places of preferred destination for returnees.

Families continue to be separated as they flee, resulting in unaccompanied and separated children requiring family tracing and alternative care arrangements. Best Interests Procedures and psychosocial support for **children at risk** are priorities. The trauma experienced makes it imperative that psychosocial support for children and caregivers is available and that systems for identification of children at risk, and referrals to specialized services are in place. Community-based mechanisms have been established to support well-being initiatives and to facilitate two-way communication, including information on available services.

Women and girls arrived in asylum countries in dire conditions, with little or no assets and resources and many report encountering violence prior to and during their flight. Unfortunately, women and adolescent girls continue to face **GBV risks** whilst in transit, in

[15] *https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/humanitarian-coordinator-sudan-welcomes-decision-keep-adre-border-crossing-point-open-aid-supplies-another-three-months*
[16] *https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/110914*
[17] *ibid*
[18] *South Sudan: Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025*

temporary shelters, and while waiting to cross borders. The occurrence of GBV both in Sudan and in hosting countries remains alarmingly high, with reports of intimate partner violence (IPV) in the Central African Republic, Chad, and South Sudan, accounting for 79, 66 and 52 per cent of disclosed GBV incidents respectively. The provision of life-saving, survivor-centred GBV response services addressing health-including Clinical Management of Rape (CMR), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), economic/material assistance, as well as legal awareness to GBV survivors will be strengthened.

The crisis both in Sudan and in refugee-hosting countries, has led to severe mental health issues and a surge in GBV, disproportionately affecting children. **MHPSS** and Women and Girls Safe Spaces have been established at border points and refugee sites, in consultations with women and girls as well as community leaders, to offer psychosocial support, to provide information on services and to deliver empowerment activities. Awareness sessions on GBV risks and services, improve access to safe environments for empowerment, support network building, trauma reduction and strengthen prevention through community engagement.

The conflict in Sudan has had a devastating impact on the national **health** system and has resulted in poor capacity to respond to the population's health needs, including refugees in Sudan. Outbreaks of cholera, malaria, measles, rubella, dengue and conjunctivitis in Sudan have been a risk to neighbouring countries. South Sudan and Uganda reported cholera outbreaks in 2024 among new arrivals. The fragile health system in South Sudan struggled with the rising numbers of new arrivals and their needs, and in addition to the cholera outbreak had to respond to measles and hepatitis. In Uganda, Sudanese refugees require access to specialized health care services for non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, asthma, etc.), which are not available in the settlements. In the Central African Republic, primary health concerns include malaria (58 per cent), acute respiratory infections (21 per cent), and intestinal parasitosis (10 per cent). In Chad, the main health concerns continue to be malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI), watery diarrhoea, and malnutrition. In Libya, particularly in Alkufra in the east where most refugees are, there is inadequate access to essential services like healthcare, clean water, and sanitation. In Egypt, funding constraints greatly hinder the ability to refer patients to quality, cost-effective healthcare services.

Nutrition levels among new arrivals in neighbouring countries range from serious to critical levels of acute malnutrition. Ethiopia has high malnutrition rates among refugees as they face challenges accessing sufficient and nutritious food. New arrivals only received 80 per cent of food rations and other refugees received 50 per cent rations. In Chad, as of November, 68,843 children have been treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 30,505 for severe acute malnutrition (SAM).[19] The flooding in South Sudan and sporadic food pipeline breaks further increases the risk of malnutrition in the population, especially among children and women.

Nearly 18 million children have had their **learning disrupted** since the onset of fighting across Sudan: 12.6 million school children (including refugee learners) have been affected by school closures within the country (UNICEF, 2024). While efforts to re-open schools in Sudan are ongoing at the state level, the destruction of education facilities, displacement of teachers, and occupation of schools by internally displaced people has hampered efforts. Less than one quarter of refugee children arriving in neighbouring countries have been able to access formal education. Education systems in hosting countries have limited capacity to absorb large numbers of refugee children with insufficient infrastructure, equipment and qualified teachers to meet the needs of national students, let alone refugees. Refugees also face specific challenges enrolling in school including administrative barriers to enrolment and the need for language and curriculum support to transition from the home to the host country system.

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, the international community has been investing in national school systems in the response countries: strengthening and expediting documentation and administrative processes; expanding existing schools to accommodate additional learners from both refugee and host communities; and supporting hosting governments to construct new schools that align with national education policy and standards. Short-term interventions were also put on language, curriculum, and MHPSS, to support the learner's transition to the education system of the hosting country.

In many locations, **shelter** and **WASH** facilities and services are inadequate to respond to the growing needs of the new refugee population, and more is needed to improve the existing sites, establish new ones or continue to integrate refugees in existing hosting settlements. For example, in Ethiopia, at the Metema transit centre and Kumer settlement in the Amhara region hosting 20,000 refugees, WASH services fall significantly below the minimum Sphere standards with only one latrine available per 100 people. Moreover, the daily water basic needs per person is also below the minimum standard. Lack of adequate services, especially WASH, significantly increases the risk of waterborne diseases and may

[19] https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/112814

aggravate protection risks, particularly for women and girls.

2024 also saw a concerted effort to engage **development partners** in the response, particularly in the development of integrated settlements in Ethiopia and Chad. This will be further strengthened in 2025, following an initial meeting of development partners in September 2024. Next steps, to be further explored with development partners, include: (i) enhancing coordination with development partners on the Sudan regional crisis (both at the country level and regional level); (ii) strengthening the availability of information, data and evidence on the Sudan crisis to inform programming and investments by development partners; and (iii) harnessing the technical and financial expertise of development and peacebuilding actors to engage Sudanese youth in peace efforts.

Like refugees, **returnees** arrive in vulnerable conditions and require humanitarian and protection assistance upon arrival, as well as onward transport assistance. Their needs are included in the RRP for Ethiopia and CAR and budgeted under the HRPs in South Sudan and Chad.

Third country nationals may wish to return to their countries of origin. However, they often face challenges linked to the availability and accessibility of information, consular services, proper documentation, transportation means and conditions for dignified return and reintegration in their countries of origin. IOM is the lead agency supporting migrant returnees and third country nationals who do not have international protection needs, together with government counterparts, ensuring complementarity across the response.

As a consequence of the ongoing conflict in many parts of Sudan, which continues to drive cross-border movements, needs in 2025 will escalate. Hosting countries will require international support to sustain their response efforts and fulfil their international obligations.

Part 2: Regional Strategic Objectives and Priorities

Regional Strategic Objectives

SO1:
Support host countries in ensuring access to territory and asylum for all individuals in need of international protection, in compliance with the principle of non-refoulement and other regional and international obligations, including maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum.

SO2:
Support host countries to provide timely, effective and inclusive life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance for those fleeing Sudan, with a specific focus on identifying protection risks and supporting those at heightened risk and in need of specialized protection interventions including family reunification, resettlement and complementary pathways.

SO3:
Support host countries to strengthen institutional and local capacity to include refugees in national systems and services, particularly in health, education, child protection and the economy – develop integrated settlements for refugees and their hosting communities in rural and semi-urban settings and support socio-economic inclusion and provide targeted assistance for refugees in urban settings.

SO4:
Support neighbouring countries to ensure access to their territory for third country nationals fleeing Sudan, and assist, in close coordination with embassies and consulates, immigration procedures and the option to enable them to return home to their respective countries of origin.

In support of government-led efforts, the 2025 Regional RRP will also contribute to: (i) maintaining the capacity to respond to new emergency situations/influxes requiring immediate humanitarian support; (ii) increasingly support building resilience by working with development partners in a structured manner, strengthening social cohesion and promoting recovery and integrating climate adaptation measures in the areas most impacted by the presence of refugees; and (iii) focus on localization, fostering local agencies meaningful participation in the response.

To mitigate and address urgent protection and assistance needs, partners will continue to include life-saving and emergency humanitarian activities such as registration, provision of emergency shelter and non-food items, facilitating access to essential health – including mental health – nutrition services, support to host countries to ensure access to territory and asylum for all individuals in need of international protection and support to vulnerable people including those with disabilities.

The provision of specialized protection services to individuals at heightened risk, including unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk, and other individuals at risk of neglect, abuse and exploitation, will continue. Services to respond to survivors of GBV will continue to be scaled up. In certain contexts, the relocation from fragile and insecure border areas to safer sites, in consultation with concerned governments, remains a priority in a context of huge logistical challenges. Collaboration with community-based structures, including women-led organizations (WLOs) as well as women refugee-led organizations (WRLOs) will be a priority as they are critical partners for effective humanitarian responses. WLOs are uniquely positioned to understand the specific needs of displaced women and girls. They build trust, address cultural sensitivities, and provide holistic solutions that empower women to secure their safety, access education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and justice.

The 2025 plan will build upon the gains made in 2024, continuing with the strong push for resilience and capacity-building with a focus on strengthening national systems and promoting livelihood opportunities. Localization is also a key priority and one third of RRP partners in 2025 are national or local agencies. In 2025, additional efforts will be put towards strengthening capacity-building for local actors, amplifying their voices and investing in their leadership skills. The RRP prioritizes self-sustaining nationally and locally owned processes and models, basing interventions on a joint RRP partner-government assessment of refugee and host community needs to address vulnerabilities as well as the impacts of the ongoing refugee crisis. The plan will support the capacity of communities and institutions to extend services and assistance to refugees, which will help to avoid overstretching of resources. Sector interventions will prioritize strengthening resilience from the start at national, local and individual levels.

As set out in the Global Compact on Refugees, this RRP also continues to pursue a “whole-of-society” approach designed to support the host governments in leading the response. It builds on the capacities of the refugees and returnees themselves and supports the communities acting as first responders. Humanitarian-Peace-Development (HDP) collaboration is central to the 2025 response plan, prioritizing investment in sustainable responses. RRP partners are jointly developing integrated settlements in Ethiopia, Chad, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic. Integrated settlement planning is an approach that engages local communities, government entities, and various partners to ensure strategic investments and long-term sustainability. Many of the host governments and partners have been part of relevant multi-stakeholder pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum in 2023.

HDP Approaches to Promote Protection, Resilience, Inclusion and Solutions

Forced displacement resulting from the Sudan conflict presents a major development challenge on the African continent. Recognizing the magnitude and severity of this conflict, development partners have looked at engaging early in the response both in Sudan and in countries of asylum. In Sudan, development partners have recognized the need to lay a foundation for medium and longer-term development support in areas of high concentration of internally displaced persons and refugees. The focus of most development investments is on restoring access to basic services and food, protecting human capital, and enhancing communities’ resilience using a bottom-up approach. In countries of asylum, which already hosted large numbers of displaced people before the crisis, development investments have focused on strengthening national systems, such as health and education, for refugees, returnees and hosts, to avoid the creation of parallel and unsustainable refugee response models.

Seeking to highlight this early development action in response to the Sudan emergency, the UN Development Coordination Office for Africa (DCO) and UNHCR convened a Development Partners Meeting on the Sudan Regional Refugee Crisis on 17 September 2024 in Nairobi, Kenya. Senior representatives from international financial institutions, multilateral development banks, bilateral development actors, UN

agencies and other actors shared examples of early development support in Sudan and countries of asylum, reflected on opportunities to invest further to build community resilience and enhance access to basic services, and identify actions to take at country and regional level to enhance coordination. These next steps are captured in the Outcomes Document and will inform operational engagement with development partners, including through the establishment of a Development Partners Group on the Sudan Regional Refugee Crisis, which will meet on a bi-annual basis at Senior Officials level. The next meeting is planned in April 2025, before the 2 year mark of the start of the Sudan conflict and will seek to highlight additional ways that development partners can respond to the Call to Action.

UNHCR, together with UN-Habitat and the World Bank and other partners, is expected to launch an integrated settlement platform in 2025 to make accessible the latest information on the different integrated settlement models being established as a response to the Sudan crisis, with the view to stimulating and informing the investment of development actors. This will be a significant milestone, as an estimated 44 per cent of newly arrived Sudanese refugees are currently living in

these new settlements in four countries (Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia and South Sudan).

The regional platform will include countries that are currently pursuing integrated settlement approaches for refugees as part of the Sudan crisis response, including the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Uganda. The platform will also seek to connect with the response to urban displacement in Egypt and Sudan. The establishment of this platform will be a contribution to the achievement of the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) multi-stakeholder pledge on climate resilient sustainable human settlements for refugees and their hosting communities, supporting a more sustainable programming approach from the onset of a large-scale emergency.

Climate Resilient and Sustainable Human Settlements

Climate resilient and sustainable human settlements" refer to urban and rural areas that are designed, developed, and managed in ways that integrate climate adaptation, environmental sustainability, social equity, and community participation in the planning and development of urban and rural areas. This approach seeks to create liveable, safe, and environmentally responsible communities that can withstand the challenges of climate change while improving the quality of life for both forcibly displaced populations and hosting communities. It also emphasizes the transition from temporary or formal camps to more sustainable, integrated forms of settlement, such as municipalities or planned urban areas, fostering long-term resilience and community cohesion.

Regional Cross-Cutting Response Priorities

Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD)

RRP partners will ensure that refugee, returnee, third-country nationals, and host community needs are identified and addressed through interventions that are designed, implemented and monitored through rights-based, community- based and age, gender and diversity (AGD) approaches. The AGD approach analyses and addresses vulnerabilities by using participatory methodologies to incorporate the views, capacities and priorities of women, men, girls and boys of diverse backgrounds into protection, assistance and solutions programming. It also encompasses the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by age, sex and disability, and other diverse characteristics, where contextually appropriate and possible, to inform programme design, monitoring and reporting and to support equitable access. Aligned with the commitment to accountability to affected people (AAP), partners will actively engage communities in planning, implementation, and evaluation of the response by consulting, listening to, and acting on feedback from and based on the priorities of women, girls, boys, and men, and other marginalized and at-risk people among affected communities. RRP partners will also strengthen assistance monitoring using AGD data disaggregated approaches to identify gaps in the response and adjust their interventions as needed. Programming promoting gender equality will be designed and monitored, to ensure that women and girls have equal rights to representation, documentation, non-food and cash assistance, heath, education, livelihoods, as well as protection from and response to gender-based violence.

Disability Inclusion

Persons with disabilities make up an estimated 16 per cent of any population (WHO global estimates), with higher numbers expected in situations of conflict-induced forced displacement. According to global estimates, the prevalence of disability is often higher among women and children (10 per cent estimate). Persons with disabilities, including children, face additional barriers that prevent their equal access to WASH, health and nutrition, protection, social protection, and education services. These vulnerable groups face higher levels of poverty on average and are likely to be among those who experience the worst effects of a crisis.

RRP partners will invest in evidence-based, multi-level strategies such as social and behavioural change and inclusive education to promote policies so that the disability status of refugees and returnees is highlighted at registration—this will include building capacity of humanitarian and other authorities at registration points, to better detect disabilities. Sessions will continue to be organized for partners on disability inclusion programming, aiming to bring meaningful interventions and create a disability-sensitive culture. Partners are also working to break down the additional barriers that prevent equal access to assistance and services for people with disabilities and are ensuring a disability-inclusive approach in the various sectors of this response. Close cooperation will also be sought with national and local organizations representing and working with people with disabilities.

Youth

The unique needs and aspirations of young people within the refugee and returnee populations are included in the response. Recognizing the pivotal role that young people play in shaping the future, the response plan seeks to provide targeted interventions that empower youth through education, skills-building, and vocational training programmes. By prioritizing youth-centric initiatives, the plan aims to enhance their resilience and promote a sense of purpose, enabling them to actively contribute to refugee camps and settlements' social and economic development. Additionally, the RRP emphasizes fostering a supportive environment that encourages youth participation in decision-making processes, ensuring their voices are heard and valued. Through these comprehensive efforts, RRP partners will endeavour to meet the immediate needs of youth and invest in their long-term well-being, promoting a foundation for sustainable development and positive community engagement.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

Programming decisions and actions will respond to the expressed priorities, needs, capacities and views of all refugees, returnees and others involved in this plan. RRP partners will continue to ensure that people addressed by the response have equitable and non-discriminatory access to protection services, assistance and solutions. Refugees, returnees, third country nationals and host communities will continue to be actively involved in the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of the response throughout the programme cycle. This will be achieved through close coordination with refugee representation structures, community-based mechanisms, and partnerships with refugee-led organizations.

The response will also ensure that a range of inclusive, accessible and rapid channels of two-way communication, including complaints and feedback mechanisms, are reinforced at points of entry, transit centres, around distributions, and at service provision points. They will be based on communication assessments, considering language preferences, child-friendly approaches, and different country contexts and capabilities, with increased attention to the benefit of digital systems. Such systems will continue to be used to inform new arrivals about procedures and processes that affect them, so that they are able to make informed decisions. Channels of communication will include, among others, helplines, suggestion and complaint boxes, SMS groups and social media platforms, with safeguards for confidential complaints. RRP partners will continue to adopt flexible programming, tailoring interventions to the priority needs of forcibly displaced persons. Accountability to displaced persons will be upheld by regularly and transparently informing refugees of the adjustments made to programming based on their feedback. Two countries in the response, Chad and the Central African Republic are implementing Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) collective AAP projects.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Risks of sexual exploitation and abuse are particularly heightened in an emergency displacement situation due to multiple factors, such as the lack of awareness of refugees and returnees about their rights and entitlements in an unfamiliar environment, disruption to livelihoods, family separation, breakdown of protective institutions and networks, and rapid and massive scale-

up of recruitments and deployment of personnel from a wide array of organizations.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) is, therefore, an integral and cross-cutting component of the RRP and is mainstreamed across the response for refugees, returnees and third-country nationals from Sudan. Inter-agency PSEA Networks will continue to coordinate collective efforts and action for prevention and risk mitigation of sexual exploitation and abuse among all partners involved in the response. Community engagement and awareness-raising on PSEA will be strengthened using diverse channels that are adapted to the local context and accessible for women, men, girls and boys of diverse backgrounds. Systematic integration of key PSEA messages in information campaigns for new arrivals and multisectoral service delivery will be enhanced to ensure that affected communities are aware of their rights and entitlements, how to access services, what sexual exploitation and abuse is, and how to report any related concerns.

PSEA training and awareness-raising will be enhanced and conducted with all personnel, contractors, community workers and volunteers, and others involved in the response. Sexual exploitation and abuse risk assessments will be undertaken where they have not already been conducted to identify high-risk areas and inform measures to mitigate risks across multisectoral programmes. Through collaboration with AAP coordination structures, complaints and feedback mechanisms will be strengthened to ensure that they are accessible and can safely receive and refer any complaints for follow-up. PSEA Networks will also ensure coordination so that victims have access to support through existing inter-agency GBV and child protection referral pathways, in line with a survivor-centred approach.

Sub-sector: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

Mental health and psychosocial well-being are essential components of the 2025 RRP. The plan integrates MHPSS services across all sectors, including health, protection, and education, providing community-based psychosocial activities and targeted mental health services for individuals requiring specialized care[20]. MHPSS will strengthen supportive systems for families and communities while building resilience through scalable interventions. These services will ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers can cope with the trauma and stress of displacement, fostering recovery and well-being.

Localization

Meaningful engagement of local organizations, including grassroots organizations, is critical in informing the response and in shaping efforts to find more predictable and inclusive solutions to the plight of refugees. Such structures have often shown how they may be the first and most effective respondents in constrained situations. UN agencies and NGOs, among others, made a commitment at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016 “to empower national and local humanitarian action”, and to work towards greater localization. The New York Declaration and the Global Compact on Refugees both emphasize the importance of engaging directly with forcibly displaced people.

Approximately one third of partners engaged in the response are national NGOs, local refugee-led organizations (RLOs), women-led organizations (WLOs) and local faith-based organizations. Not only are many of them directly appealing partners in the plan but some others are funded directly by appealing partners in the response. National and local actors, including RLOs and WLOs, will be supported to identify, design and implement interventions that address the challenges refugees and returnees face, including through more agile forms of financial support. This will include strengthening their capacity on project management, accountability and transparency as needed. RRP partners will continue to engage a wide range of stakeholders, including regional and local governments, through a whole-of-society approach.

Climate Action

RRP partners working on the refugee response will strengthen efforts to make their programming climate-smart and environmentally sound. Refugees and asylum-seekers face heightened vulnerabilities in the

[20] *Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Minimum Service Package. https://www.mhpssmsp.org/en*

context of changing climate patterns, including risks of extreme weather events and resource scarcity. In response, partners aim to incorporate climate-resilient measures in infrastructure development, resource management, and livelihood support. By adopting sustainable practices, such as renewable energy solutions and environmentally conscious initiatives, the response plan seeks to minimize its ecological footprint and contribute to broader climate mitigation efforts. The RRP countries are actively scaling up transformative initiatives that safeguard both people and the environment. These efforts include, amongst others, flood protection infrastructure that keeps families safe from rising waters, preventing homes and lives from being destroyed. Moreover, climate-adapted shelters offer secure places to live, protecting people from extreme weather, while clean cooking solutions reduce harmful smoke, thereby improving health, especially for women and children. Furthermore, solar-powered boreholes and energy-efficient community facilities ensure access to clean water and reliable electricity, making daily life safer and more stable for everyone.

In addition, partners will analyse climate and environmental risks and will undertake mitigation measures relevant to the context.

Cash Assistance

RRP partners will provide cash assistance as part of the emergency response to save lives and relieve suffering, to contribute to protection and solutions outcomes and to maximize efficiency, effectiveness, and impact in programme delivery. Cash assistance is a vital tool to address displaced populations' immediate needs while optimizing dignity and choice for people and cost efficiency. Unrestricted multipurpose cash grants allow refugees, returnees and asylum-seekers to have greater flexibility to make choices that best suit their unique circumstances, whether for securing food, shelter, or other necessities. This approach empowers individuals by respecting their autonomy and dignity and significantly reduces the logistical costs as well as the environmental footprint and burden of RRP partners to procure and distribute in-kind aid. Cash assistance expedites the delivery of aid and stimulates local market and community cohesion, supporting economic activities within and around refugee sites and settlements and strengthening supply chain routes.

Based on context specificities in the affected countries, and through a coordinated dialogue also involving protection actors, an expansion of cash assistance will build on cash feasibility including, risk assessments, response analysis, available delivery arrangements, sexual exploitation and abuse risk assessments, partnerships and contracting of financial service providers available to provide rapid cash assistance. Rapid post-distribution monitoring will allow for programme adjustment, if needed.

Regional Partnerships and Coordination

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, the RRP will support host countries in the region to lead and coordinate the response to those fleeing the conflict in Sudan. The Refugee Coordination Model enhancements, which were introduced in 2024, will be implemented in close collaboration with 111 inter-agency partners and other stakeholders, including UN agencies, national societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, national and international non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations and other civil society actors. The RRP builds on the collective and coordinated work already being done in these countries and outlines the multisectoral response strategy and financial requirements of partners operating in the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan and Uganda, to provide protection services and urgent humanitarian assistance as well as prioritize efforts to build resilience of refugees, returnees and third country nationals, and impacted host communities.

Coordination mechanisms have been strengthened with the set-up of specific inter-agency refugee coordination fora that agree on response strategies, steer the implementation of the response and ensure information sharing with all partners. This enables RRP partners to work efficiently together to maximize the response, avoid duplications and better link up to existing longer-term coordination mechanisms to encourage development actors to be part of the response as soon as possible.

As the UN agency mandated by the General Assembly to lead refugee responses, UNHCR is the reference point on refugee and refugee returnee data, facilitating and coordinating the provision of necessary data and information to support RRP partners' response planning. Close collaboration is maintained with IOM who coordinate the response to the needs of migrant returnees (in South Sudan, especially, UNHCR and IOM are co-leading a joint response for all returnees) and third country nationals.

As outlined in the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR leads or co-leads refugee coordination structures that include high-level refugee coordination fora and sectoral as well as cross-sectoral working groups at the country level in the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan and Uganda on protection (with sub-sectors for child protection and GBV), WASH, public health and nutrition, shelter, settlements and housing, food security, livelihoods and economic inclusion, humanitarian transportation, PSEA and others depending on the country context. In addition, UNHCR is accountable for cash coordination in refugee settings. Throughout the response, UNHCR will ensure that joint monitoring and reporting on progress is done in a timely manner. Communication and information-sharing tools have been established in consultation with governments and RRP partners.

The Offices of the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinators work closely with UNHCR and other RRP partners to enhance synergies and complementarities and will work to ensure that collective outcomes as outlined in this plan, are aligned with UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.

Stakeholders' participation in the inter-agency plans, humanitarian country teams and other coordination mechanisms will continue to be supported and reinforced with reports on achievements, challenges and lessons learned linked to the refugee response. Through the framework of the RRP, UNHCR and partners will provide regular updates to donors and key stakeholders.

The Regional RRP is guided by the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees to promote solutions and inclusion from the outset of the refugee emergency. Humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors will continue to work together to strengthen engagement and complementarities in this refugee crisis.

Regional Monitoring Framework

Given the focus of both the 2024 Sudan RRP and now the 2025 Sudan RRP on resilience, capacity-building and inclusion, there has been a concerted effort among RRP partners to include "resilience" indicators in the monitoring framework. Out of 29 indicators, nine measure resilience in different sectors. Please refer to Annex 2 for further details.

Central African Republic
Country Chapter

Sudanese refugees who fled from Nyala attend the Listening Centre in Birao, Central African Republic. The centre offers psychosocial support and trauma counselling to women and children.

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AT A GLANCE

CAR Planned Response

January-December 2025

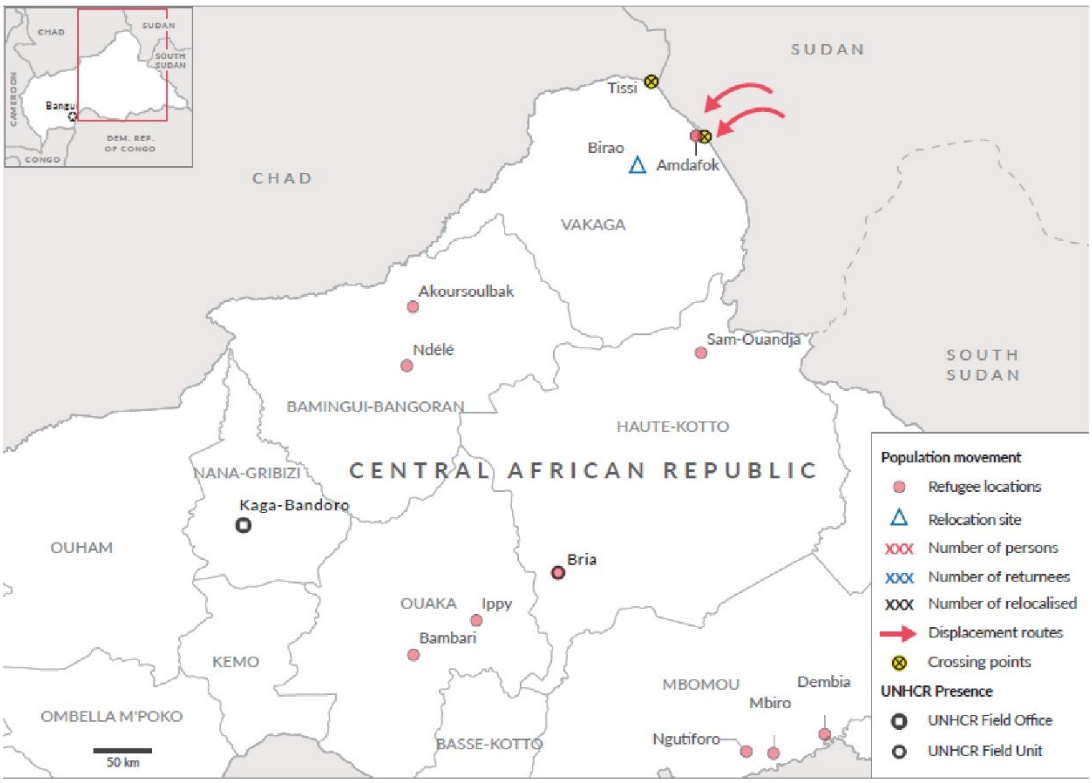
50 K
Refugees

2.4 K
Returnees

27.9 K
Host Community

USD
76.4 M
Total financial requirements

10
RRP Partners



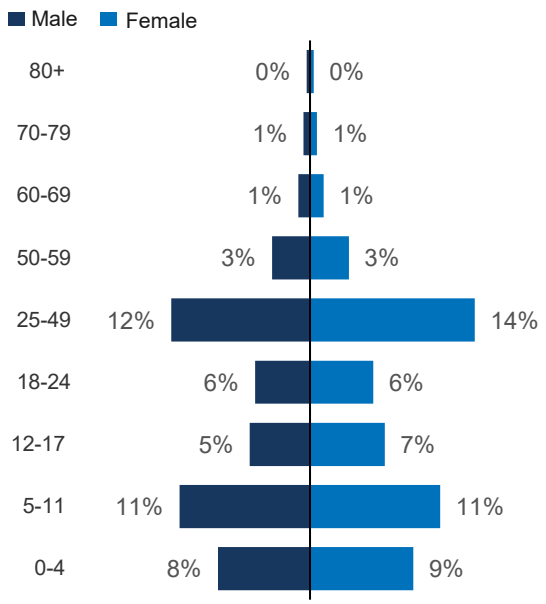
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
Sources : UNHCR, Central African Republic Gouvernement

Population Planning Figures

Country	Sudanese refugees pre 15 April 2023*	Projected population as of end of 2024**	Planning figure for new arrivals in 2025	Planned population as of end 2025
Refugee Population	482	30,000	20,000	50,000
Returnees		1,457	1,000	2,457***
Third Country Nationals				
Host Community				27,900
Total projected population in need				**80,357**

*This figure is included in the 2024 cumulative total.
** This figure includes actual arrivals as of Sept 2024 and projected arrivals Oct-Dec 2024.
*** 2,457 refugee returnees to the Central African Republic is a cumulative figure for 2024-2025

Age and gender breakdown



16%
People with disabilities

53%
Women and girls

47%
Men and boys

55%
Children

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Past and recurrent political and security crises in the Central African Republic (CAR) have impacted the country.[21] Since the signing of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation between the Government and 14 armed groups in February 2019, the Government has been making efforts to restore State authority and strengthen national unity. CAR refugees living in neighbouring countries are gradually returning home, particularly to stable areas. Nonetheless, the context in CAR remains challenging, as some areas are still affected by the activities of armed groups. In particular, CAR's protection environment remains fragile, leaving vulnerable groups such as refugees, children, women, and persons with specific needs (i.e. disabilities, etc.) at heightened risk.

Despite these challenges, CAR offers legal protection for refugees under its 2007 law, which includes issuing identity and travel documents. In 2023, the Government granted Sudanese refugees prima facie recognition. RRP partners are working with the Government to ensure access to asylum, assistance and solutions, and to maintain the civilian character of refugee settlements.

The 2023 conflict in Sudan forcibly displaced around 30,000 Sudanese refugees to CAR and over 6,200 returning CAR nationals who had previously sought refuge in Sudan. Most have settled in the Vakaga prefecture, one of CAR's poorest and most remote regions, characterized by harsh climate conditions, including frequent droughts and erratic rainfall, which exacerbate resource scarcity and challenges for both displaced populations and host communities.

Some 15,162 refugees live in Korsi, Birao, while 14,780 refugees are in hard-to-reach locations where only protection, registration and documentation are provided due to the complex security environment and challenges with logistics. They are mainly "sur place" refugees – those who were in CAR when the war in Sudan intensified and are now unable to return. They are among the most vulnerable and peaceful coexistence and adapted self-reliance programmes are paramount to support them.

Humanitarian response efforts also continue to be hampered by poor infrastructure, the presence of non-state armed groups, and seasonal floods, while seasonal transhumance contributes to recurrent violence.

In 2025, 10 RRP partners require USD 76.4 million to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to 50,000 Sudanese refugees, including 20,000 new arrivals. Assistance will also target 2,457 returning CAR nationals, including 1,000 expected to arrive in 2025, as well as 27,900 host community members.

Country Risks and Needs

In 2025, refugees and other affected populations in CAR will continue facing a complex array of protection risks and needs, exacerbated by ongoing conflict, displacement, and strained resources. Risks vary significantly by age, gender, diversity, and other factors such as location, disproportionately impacting different population segments.

As the conflict in Sudan rages on, some 50,000 Sudanese refugees and 2,457 CAR returnees are expected to need humanitarian assistance in CAR in 2025, driving growing humanitarian needs in areas such as food, shelter, protection, non-food items, WASH, health, education and livelihoods.

Refugees arriving through the Am Dafock border and other hard-to-reach locations remain highly vulnerable due to the volatile security situation at the border. The presence of non-state armed groups in CAR, including in refugee-hosting areas heightens protection risks.

Women and girls, comprising 53 per cent of the refugee population, face greater risks of gender-based violence (GBV), particularly sexual violence and exploitation during displacement and in hosting areas. The scarcity of basic services, including healthcare, exacerbates their vulnerability. Limited access to safe shelter, water, and firewood forces them to travel long distances to collect firewood, increasing their exposure to violence. Early and forced marriages, prevalent in CAR and Sudan, pose additional risks for displaced girls. Women with disabilities and older women are further marginalized, lacking access to essential services and support. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) remain critical as many Sudanese refugees are deeply affected by traumatic events, losses and displacement-related stressors.

[21] *https://press.un.org/en/2024/sc15751.doc.htm*

In addition, unaccompanied and separated children are particularly vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, and trafficking. Boys face particular threats of recruitment into armed groups and forced labour. The lack of child-friendly spaces, educational opportunities, and psychosocial support services increases the vulnerabilities of children and adolescents, who require robust protection interventions. The Sudanese refugee-hosting areas in CAR, particularly in the Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Ouaka and Mbomou prefectures, are among the most isolated and underdeveloped regions of the country. These areas lack basic infrastructure, such as roads, health centres, schools, and potable water networks. Local communities have limited resources and rely primarily on subsistence farming and pastoralism and the limited economic opportunities exacerbate their vulnerability. Access to these regions is complicated, especially during the rainy season (between May and November), when roads become impassable. Long distances, poor road infrastructure, and insecurity make humanitarian operations costly and complex.

Tensions between refugees and host communities are likely to escalate due to overburdened local infrastructure, especially in remote areas with inadequate basic services such as food, water, health care and natural resources. Competition for scarce resources exacerbated by climate change strains social cohesion and creates additional risks for marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities and older individuals, who often face difficulties accessing essential services.

Part 2: Country Response, Resilience and Solutions Strategy

Role of the Government

In 2025, the Government of CAR will continue to play a crucial role in coordinating the Sudan refugee response. Its leadership is essential to the humanitarian effort, guided by national priorities and strategies for sustainable solutions. CAR authorities are collaborating closely with humanitarian and development actors to address the needs of refugees, returnees, and host communities, emphasizing resilience and the socio-economic integration of displaced populations.

The Government has enhanced asylum access by maintaining an open-border policy and granting prima facie status to Sudanese refugees. It has also strengthened civil documentation processes to ensure refugees receive essential legal documents. Additionally, the Government has supported humanitarian organizations' emergency response, enabling the delivery of life-saving assistance—including food, water, shelter, and healthcare—while strengthening the protection environment and prioritizing refugee safety. The Central African Republic made a pledge at the Global Refugee Forum on Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention, supported by sustainable solutions implemented through the RRP.

The national refugee agency, Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CNR), has scaled up its operations by deploying staff nationwide to manage refugee settlements such as Korsi. CNR supports a number of sectors, including shelter, WASH, health, and protection. Significant efforts are focused on safeguarding vulnerable groups, particularly children and survivors of GBV. The Government's commitment to supporting these critical sectors demonstrates its dedication to ensuring the safety and dignity of all affected populations.

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Support the Government of the Central African Republic to ensure access to territory and asylum while providing biometric registration and documentation to new arrivals. Provide protection and assistance to Sudanese refugees through a comprehensive inter-agency response, including multisectoral assistance to refugees once on site.

Refugees benefit from the legal framework in CAR. The National Refugee Law stipulates the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in accordance with international

standards. However, challenges remain in enforcing this framework as refugee documents are not recognized by law enforcement and security agencies. This limits the rights of refugees and asylum seekers, in particular, freedom of movement. Refugee identity documents do not have a national identification number and are not issued by the authority responsible for identity management in the

country, unlike documents for nationals –this creates complications. Advocacy efforts on refugee documentation, rights and laws will continue to be prioritized. Efforts to improve the RSD process and reduce the waiting time will continue. Advocacy with state authorities to harmonize prima facie recognition of Sudanese refugees at different entry points will continue. Protection monitoring will be conducted at key entry points and refugee-hosting areas to ensure immediate protection interventions and access to territory. UNHCR will intensify its efforts to help the CNR ensure individual registration, continuous biometric enrollment and physical verification of all refugees.

SO2: Identify and provide assistance to refugee returnees including the reintegration of Central African nationals, and former refugees who have returned under adverse circumstances.

Several former CAR refugees in Sudan fled with Sudanese refugees to CAR in precarious conditions needing protection and assistance. Returnees in vulnerable situations will be provided with targeted assistance and specialized protection services.

SO3: Build resilience and social cohesion by promoting the localization of the response and by ensuring that interventions are sustainable and community-based, including through the involvement of civil society organizations led by forcibly displaced people, women, youth, and people with disabilities.

UNHCR will not establish parallel systems for refugees as much as possible, but integrate refugees into national systems, sharing services with the host community. UNHCR will strengthen the inclusion of refugees in national systems (health, education, professional training, social protection) through support to national institutions.

HDP Approaches to Promote Protection, Resilience, Inclusion and Solutions

The refugee response plan promotes peaceful outcomes by fostering coexistence, social cohesion, psychological well-being, and resilience, in alignment with the Global Compact on Refugees. The strategy takes a solution from the start approach by promoting the inclusion of refugees into national protection services and essential systems such as health, education, social affairs, WASH, and social protection from the onset of the crisis and throughout its progression. The strategy complements the UNSDCF and aligns with the 2023-2028 National Development Plan (PND).

Strong partnerships drive this approach, involving key government line ministries, including the Ministry of Interior, Territorial Administration, Health, Humanitarian Action, Gender, Education, Security, Justice and Agriculture. These ministries are key to ensuring the inclusion of refugees within national systems. For example, the prefectural authorities in Vakaga have granted arable land, allowing refugees to engage in agricultural activities contributing to their economic inclusion. The partnerships also include UN agencies, development actors such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank, the private sector, and academia.

In education, for example, CAR has benefited from funding in support of Sudanese refugees for secondary and tertiary education. Training sessions will be held with the Ministry of National Education and other stakeholders to strengthen the inclusion of refugees in the national education system. At the secondary level, students will benefit from remedial classes and French language learning to facilitate their transition, and material support will be provided to schools. Prevention and protection activities against gender-based violence (GBV) will also be carried out for teachers and students to mitigate risks. Coordination prevents parallel service systems, aligning service standards (e.g. the National Development Plan) with those of host communities and reinforcing ongoing efforts. Channelling support through national systems reduces the strain on resources, strengthens host community solidarity, and contributes to sustainable local development.

The RRP supports peacebuilding by promoting shared access to services and development opportunities for refugees and host communities. The activities outlined in the RRP, such as the construction of rehabilitation of schools and health centres, empower local communities and institutions to integrate refugees into their services, enhancing local capacity for sustainable support and ensuring that both refugees and host communities benefit from durable, sustainable and impactful interventions that promote long-term stability, and shared resilience.

Sectoral Responses

Protection

UNHCR and the CNR will continue pre-registering and biometrically registering new arrivals, and those unable to register previously due to insecurity or access, to provide them with documentation. Protection partners will assist the Government in developing policies and legal frameworks to improve protection, access to asylum, registration and documentation, and accountability to affected populations.

Ongoing protection monitoring will be conducted at key entry points and refugee-hosting areas to ensure immediate protection interventions and access to territory.

Protection partners will prioritize:

- safeguarding refugee rights through legal, physical, and material protection, especially for GBV survivors, at-risk children, and individuals with specific needs.
- promoting accountability and fostering inclusion by integrating refugees into national protection systems and extending services to host communities.

Life-saving activities will include registration, documentation, legal assistance, and emergency psychosocial support. A resilience approach will emphasize community-based protection mechanisms and legal support to strengthen national systems, including birth registration and civil documentation. Cash-based assistance and legal aid will be available for vulnerable individuals, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

Partners will implement a comprehensive approach to protect refugee children, focusing on immediate life-saving activities and long-term resilience measures.

Child-friendly spaces and recreational, educational will be expanded to promote children's resilience and coping skills in Bamingui-Bangoran and Haute Kotto. Best-interest procedures for separated, unaccompanied children and other children at risk will be undertaken.

The RRP includes establishing multi-purpose centres in partnership with young Sudanese refugees and the host community to offer holistic services addressing the diverse needs of children and adolescents, including recreational activities, counselling, case management, and informal education. They will also provide life skills training and parental education on child protection issues.

Family tracing and reunification for unaccompanied and separated children in Korsi, and other locations, will reduce the risks of exploitation. Best interest determinations will be conducted to inform decisions. The response will integrate refugee children into national child protection systems through collaboration with the government and community committees.

The RRP will incorporate GBV risk mitigation, ensuring safe facilities for children. Cash assistance and capacity-building for national actors will support access to essential services, aligning with SDG 4 and SDG 5 by promoting equal access to education and protection.

Sub-sector: Gender-based Violence (GBV)

In response to the growing influx of Sudanese refugees, particularly in Birao and Bria areas, the GBV sector will adopt a comprehensive, survivor-centred approach to address the urgent needs of women and girls at risk. Life-saving interventions will include deploying specialized GBV response teams, including mobile units equipped to provide clinical care and MHPSS, ensuring essential services reach remote areas.

Safe spaces and shelters will be established in high-risk areas to protect vulnerable women and girls, offering secure environments for healing and recovery. GBV case management services will provide survivors with dedicated support, legal aid, and protection.

The resilience-building approach will strengthen community mechanisms to prevent and respond to GBV, with local health workers and women's groups receiving

trainings. Collaborating with local authorities will integrate GBV services into CAR's public health systems, promoting a sustainable response. Legal aid services, including mobile courts will ensure refugees' access to justice.

Additionally, GBV risk mitigation will be prioritized across all sectors, including incorporating gender-sensitive designs in communal shelters such as segregated latrines, adequate lighting, and security patrols. The response will align with SDG 5, focusing on gender equality and empowering women and girls while ensuring their safety and dignity.

Education

Education partners will prioritize the inclusion of Sudanese refugees in the national education system by collaborating with education authorities, and facilitating access to quality, inclusive education for refugee and host community children.

Key interventions include language support programs to help Arabic-speaking refugees transition to the French curriculum, while training teachers on language fluency and pedagogy. Academic support programmes will support struggling refugee and host-community students.

Partners will expand school capacity through the construction and rehabilitation of schools, and the provision of teaching and learning materials. Cash transfers will support households with education-related expenses such as school fees and clothing.

Teachers, education authorities, and parent-teacher associations will receive training on conflict and gender-sensitive education, MHPSS, GBV risk mitigation, and prevention of exploitation and abuse.

To mitigate GBV risks, school-based referral systems and safety protocols will be reinforced and gender-segregated latrines will be constructed. Youth protection and MHPSS focal points will be trained on case referral to connect students in need with services.

Education and vocational training programs will be expanded for adolescents and youth.

By promoting inclusive, quality education, building local capacity, and empowering youth, partners aim to provide sustainable solutions for refugees and host communities, contributing to SDG 4 on Quality Education.

Food Security

Food security partners will provide emergency assistance to meet Sudanese refugees' basic food and nutritional requirements through general distributions, either in-kind or cash, where feasible. This assistance will extend to all refugees in various hosting areas and will include local communities.

To ensure that distributions are safe and accessible for women, girls, and people with disabilities, partners will implement safeguarding, awareness-raising, and risk-mitigation activities through regular consultations with affected groups and collaboration with GBV and child protection services, identifying barriers and risks while providing community-based solutions.

Food stocks will be strategically pre-positioned in Birao and other hard-to-reach areas before the June rainy season, contingent upon timely donor contributions. This strategy will allow partners to assist new Sudanese refugees in 2025, those who arrived in 2024, and vulnerable host communities.

Additionally, RRP partners will enhance community engagement by incorporating consultations and feedback mechanisms throughout the programme cycle. Partners will also distribute climate-smart agricultural inputs, including livestock, enabling refugees to cultivate crops and raise animals. This will improve their diets, generate income, avoid dependence on food aid and promote autonomy while involving host communities. This approach aligns with SDG 2, to end hunger by improving nutrition and fostering sustainable agriculture.

Public Health & Nutrition

Sector partners will focus on immediate life-saving interventions and long-term resilience-building in areas hosting Sudanese refugees. The response aims to improve access to healthcare for refugees and vulnerable host communities and enhance local health systems' capacity.

Life-saving activities will include deploying mobile health clinics at entry points to provide immediate healthcare, particularly maternal and child health services. Measles vaccination campaigns will target children under five at refugee settlements, alongside ensuring routine immunizations for children and pregnant women. Malnutrition screening will prioritize children under five and pregnant women, with emergency referral systems for life-threatening conditions. A multipurpose cash transfer will support pregnant women and caregivers in accessing healthy food.

The resilience approach will strengthen local health centres by providing infrastructure support, medical supplies, and training for community healthcare workers. This will empower them to deliver essential services and promote nutrition education.

The response will integrate sexual and reproductive health services into national systems, ensuring equitable access for refugees and host communities. GBV risk mitigation will provide safe access to health services and confidential spaces for consultations, with psychosocial support available for GBV survivors. This response aligns with SDG 3, promoting health and well-being for all.

Sub-sector: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

The MHPSS services in areas hosting Sudanese refugees address immediate mental health needs while fostering long-term resilience. They ensure life-saving support and sustainable care for both refugees and vulnerable host communities.

Mobile and static MHPSS teams will be deployed in key regions to provide immediate support. Integrated with mobile clinics in main refugee reception areas, these teams will deliver urgent care, including psychosocial first aid, ensuring new arrivals receive timely emotional support. MHPSS services will be linked to broader health and protection responses, with referral pathways connecting refugees to clinical mental health services in local facilities. Collaboration with the national health system will expand coverage for people with severe mental health conditions.
To promote long-term well-being, the response will focus on building community resilience by training local healthcare providers in mental health and psychosocial care. Peer support networks will foster community-based mental health structures for refugees and host populations, facilitating group therapy, counselling, and community support groups. The national health system will be strengthened to offer sustained MHPSS services.

MHPSS services will prioritize GBV survivors, ensuring safe and confidential spaces. Trauma-informed and gender-sensitive interventions will include in-kind support for specialized mental health services and capacity-building initiatives for local healthcare providers.

Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion (LEI)

The response will focus on creating sustainable employment and self-employment opportunities for Sudanese refugees and vulnerable host communities in and outside Vakaga. Emergency cash-based interventions will help refugees meet basic needs and avoid negative coping strategies, while rapid employment programs and vocational training will provide immediate income sources based on available market opportunities and refugees' skills, experience, and interests.

Cash assistance will be vital, offering refugees emergency funds for living expenses and reducing economic pressure on host communities. Livelihood skills training will target vulnerable groups, particularly women, youth, and persons with disabilities, focusing on market-relevant skills that enhance self-reliance and economic participation.

RRP partners will promote long-term economic inclusion by linking refugees to national employment schemes and local markets. Initiatives will include vocational training, entrepreneurship support, and agricultural programs in line with national programmes and the National Plan for Development (PND) that provide land, tools, and seeds.

Small business grants and "Groupements models" [22] will stimulate local economic growth, catering to those with specific needs.

Protection and GBV risk mitigation will be integrated into all activities to ensure the participation of women and vulnerable groups. Livelihoods training will incorporate GBV risk mitigation measures, SEA risk mitigation and prevention messaging to raise awareness. This response will contribute to SDG 8 by promoting inclusive economic growth and supporting self-reliance for refugees and host communities, facilitating access to work permits, business licenses, and national financial services.

Settlement & Shelter/Housing

Sector partners will focus on addressing Sudanese refugees' urgent shelter and settlement needs. The immediate response will prioritize life-saving activities, such as providing emergency shelters and core relief items (CRI) to ensure basic safety, protection, and dignity for newly arrived refugees. Emergency shelter kits, including plastic sheeting and essential construction materials, will be distributed. Refugees will receive shelter in Korsi, Vakaga, with equal assistance extended to those in Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute Kotto, Haut Mbomou, Mbomou, and Ouaka.

Transitioning from temporary shelters to durable housing solutions, protecting the most vulnerable in society against climate hazards will be part of a resilience approach. This involves integrating refugees into national housing markets and enhancing community infrastructure, benefiting refugees and host populations. Transitional shelters will be constructed using locally sourced materials to promote sustainability and social cohesion while supporting refugees' self-reliance.

A gender-sensitive approach will be crucial for mitigating GBV risks. Communal areas will be well-lit, secure, and accessible for women and girls. Shelters will also accommodate persons with disabilities and other at-risk groups, promoting inclusion and protection for all. These interventions align with SDG 11, which focuses on creating inclusive, safe, and sustainable cities and communities. By promoting durable housing solutions and integrating refugees into national systems, the shelter sector contributes to building resilient communities and ensuring access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing for all.

Water, Hygiene & Sanitation (WASH)

WASH partners will focus on ensuring sustainable access to drinking water for refugees by strengthening existing WASH facilities and constructing new boreholes, storage tanks, solar stations, and distribution pipes. Improvements will include gender-sensitive and accessible communal toilets and bathing facilities for individuals with specific needs. To foster community involvement, partners will collaborate with and build the capacity of established water committees, enabling them to manage water points, oversee maintenance, and monitor water quality.

Sanitation facilities will be constructed and improved to prevent outbreaks of waterborne diseases, while hygiene education programs will continue to promote healthy practices within the community. Additional handwashing facilities will be installed, and hygiene kits—including menstrual hygiene products—will be distributed to ensure dignity, enhance hygiene, and reduce disease risks. Adequate lighting around restrooms will also be prioritized to minimize the risk of gender-based violence.

This comprehensive WASH intervention aligns with SDG 6, clean water and sanitation, which aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. By addressing these critical needs, RRP partners are committed to enhancing the health and safety of refugees and promoting overall community well-being.

[22] *The "Groupements model" brings together individuals in a particular sectors like agriculture or livestock to enhance organization. Members receive training in areas such as financial management, establishing savings systems, and creating profit-sharing, loan, and mutual assistance mechanisms. The model is widely practiced in CAR, and some well-organized and profitable groups also chose to formalise their structure to access banking services or transition into cooperatives.*

Basic Needs

RRP partners will scale up their response to ensure that refugees and returnees in CAR have access to essential services. A comprehensive, collaborative approach will be critical for improving coordination among RRP partners and government agencies, preventing duplication of efforts and maximizing resource efficiency. Consultations with local communities will be strengthened to ensure the response is culturally sensitive and meets the specific needs of affected populations. Non-food items (NFIs) and cash assistance will be distributed to address refugees' and returnees' basic needs effectively.

Protection mainstreaming will guarantee that distributions occur in safe, accessible locations, implementing measures to prevent overcrowding and violence while addressing the needs of individuals with specific vulnerabilities. GBV and SEA risk mitigation strategies will prioritize distributions to vulnerable women and families, ensuring security at distribution points. Response modalities will include in-kind distributions, market-based interventions such as vouchers and cash, and capacity building for local suppliers to promote sustainability.

In 2025, the following sectors will be covered through cash-based interventions: school fees for the refugees integrated in the national education system, shelter and NFIs, multipurpose cash for protection (mainly for refugees out of Birao), livelihood and economic inclusion, GBV, assistance to persons with specific needs. It is anticipated that this support will require around 25 to 30 per cent of the budget.

This response aligns with SDG 1 which aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. It focuses on meeting basic needs through cash assistance and relief item distribution, thereby reducing poverty and vulnerability among refugees and returnees while promoting resilience and dignity.

Supply (Logistics and Procurement)

The supply sector will be strengthened to ensure the timely delivery of essential goods and services to refugees and host communities. Key interventions focus on fuel distribution, enabling efficient food assistance and NFIs. The sector will coordinate logistics across other sectors, ensuring prompt delivery of shelter materials, medical supplies, and WASH items, even during insecurity or bad weather.

A resilience approach will strengthen supply chains by improving storage and transportation and integrating refugees into existing supply networks. This response aligns with SDG 9, emphasizing resilient infrastructure and sustainable and inclusive delivery systems for refugees and host communities.

Telecommunications

As refugee numbers grow in 2025, demands for a robust and reliable telecommunication systems will also increase. The response will focus on rehabilitating infrastructure, expanding the internet, and enhancing technical capacity. Key activities will also include establishing GBV hotlines and communication centres and expanding mobile networks to ensure accessible communication for women, children, and persons with disabilities. This intervention aligns with SDG 9, industry, innovation, and infrastructure, which promotes building resilient infrastructure and fostering access to essential services.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

- Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD)
  - Sub-Section: Disability Inclusion
  - Sub-Section: Youth
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Localization
- Climate Action
- Use of Cash Assistance

Read more in the Regional Overview pp. 18-21

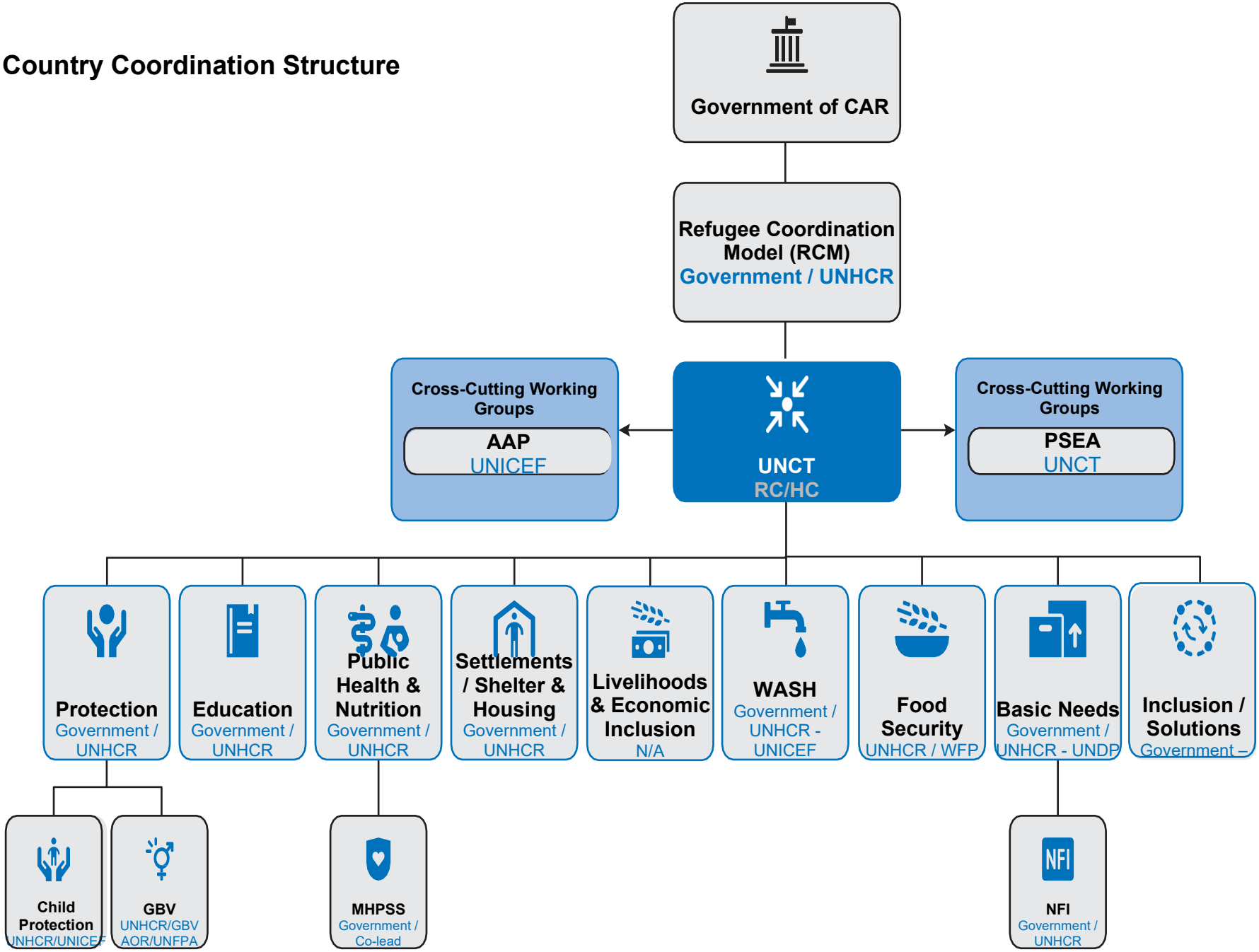
Partnership and Coordination

Aligned with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR supports the Government's leadership in coordinating the response. Since the crisis began, UNHCR and the CNR lead coordination meetings in Bangui with RRP partners to address the Sudan refugee situation. Together, UNHCR and CNR co-chair a refugee response working group, involving over 25 partners, including UN agencies and NGOs.

In Birao, UNHCR and CNR activated the RCM to manage the refugee response in collaboration with local actors. In 2025, UNHCR plans to extend the RCM to other refugee-hosting regions for better coordination. The response has fostered partnerships with local groups, including women-led organizations with knowledge of local languages and community dynamics.

With the presence of internally displaced people and broad humanitarian needs in Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Mbomou, and Haute Kotto, the refugee response is closely coordinated with OCHA and other partners, in line with the OCHA-UNHCR Joint Note on Mixed Situations. While UNHCR maintains strategic leadership and accountability, this collaborative approach enhances efficiency and prevents overlap. The IOM-UNHCR Framework of Engagement further guides collaboration on refugee and migrant movements. The coordination mechanism in place facilitates information sharing and management, the harmonization of joint data, planning with stakeholders, and resource mobilization efforts to better respond to the crisis in a context of severe underfunding. This coordination framework involves the government, humanitarian, and development partners, including local organizations and local authorities hosting refugees.

Country Coordination Structure



Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

10 Partners involved	UN Agencies 8	International NGOs 2
	$72,285,538	$4,150,750

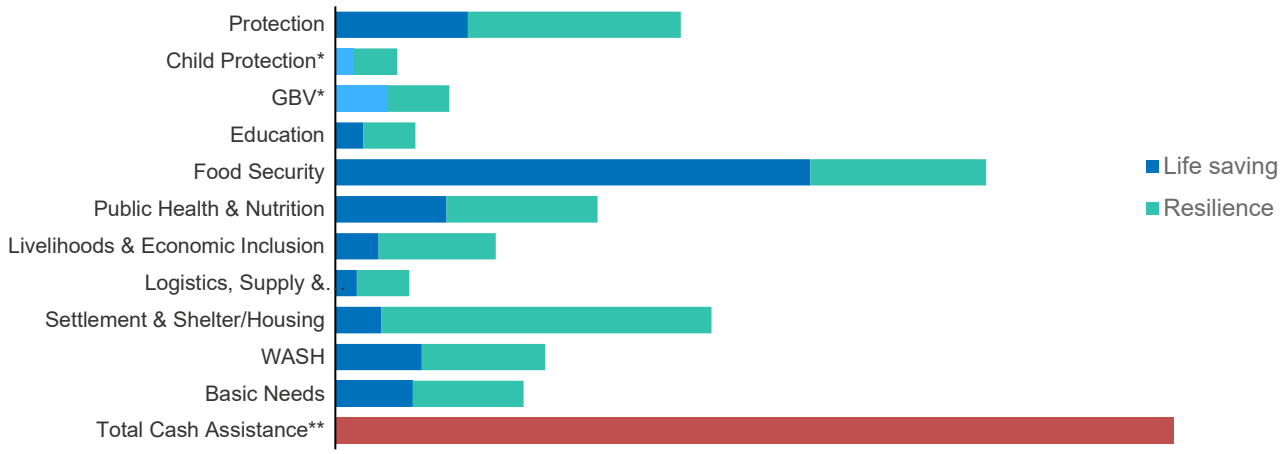
Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type in the annexes.

Budget Summary by Sector

Sector	Life Saving	Resilience/Systems Strengthening	Total in USD
Protection	4,334,326	6,931,489	11,265,815
➢ Of which Child Protection	598,774	1,376,161	1,974,935
➢ Of which GBV	1,744,944	2,017,416	3,762,360
Education	938,681	1,690,021	2,628,702
Food Security	15,407,598	5,708,104	21,115,702
Public Health and Nutrition	3,595,757	4,945,111	8,540,868
➢ Of which MHPSS	361,484	300,601	662,085
Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	1,358,023	3,816,143	5,174,166
Supply – Logistics and Procurement	732,034	1,468,052	2,200,086
Settlement and Shelter/Housing	4,872,654	7,308,981	12,181,636
Telecommunications	0	195,000	195,000
WASH	2,787,166	4,080,750	6,867,916
Basic Needs	2,506,559	3,759,839	6,266,398
➢ Of which NFI	940,906	1,411,358	2,352,264
Total	**36,532,798**	**33,903,490**	**76,436,288**

Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



** CP and GBV budgets are subsets of the Protection budget*

*** These are the total requirements for cash assistance included in the sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026 (*https://www.unhcr.org/media/2022-2026-unhcr-policy-cash-based-interventions*). Cash assistance can be used as sectoral modality and as a cross-cutting modality of assistance across the various sectors and is budgeted for accordingly. Unrestricted/ multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of the people we work for and with, cash assistance will be used to meet immediate basic needs and to contribute to protection outcomes.*

Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	Requirements in USD
International NGO			**4,150,750**
Handicap International	HI	INGO	1,100,750
Oxfam International	OXFAM	INGO	3,050,000
United Nations			**72,285,538**
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	UN	5,000,000
UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UN WOMEN	UN	500,000
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	UN	2,338,454
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	UN	36,289,127
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	UNICEF	UN	6,782,000
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	UN	2,800,000
World Food Programme	WFP	UN	15,755,957
World Health Organization	WHO	UN	2,820,000
Total USD			**76,436,288**

The listed partners are entities whose activities are submitted under the RRP for funding, and which will be monitored through the Plan's monitoring and reporting framework. An entity that is contracted by an appealing organization to implement that organization's activity shall not submit a funding requirement to the RRP.

Chad
Country chapter

45-year-old Khadija Sabun Muhamed arrived in Adre, Chad with her sister and five children from El Geneina. They now live in a makeshift shelter covered with plastic sheeting in the Adre spontaneous site at the border, along with 200,000 others who are still sheltering in border areas. Urgent resources are required to relocate families like Khadija's to safer areas away from the border, providing them access to shelter, clean water, and essential services at new refugee sites.

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AT A GLANCE

Chad Planned Response

January-December 2025

1.4 M
Refugees

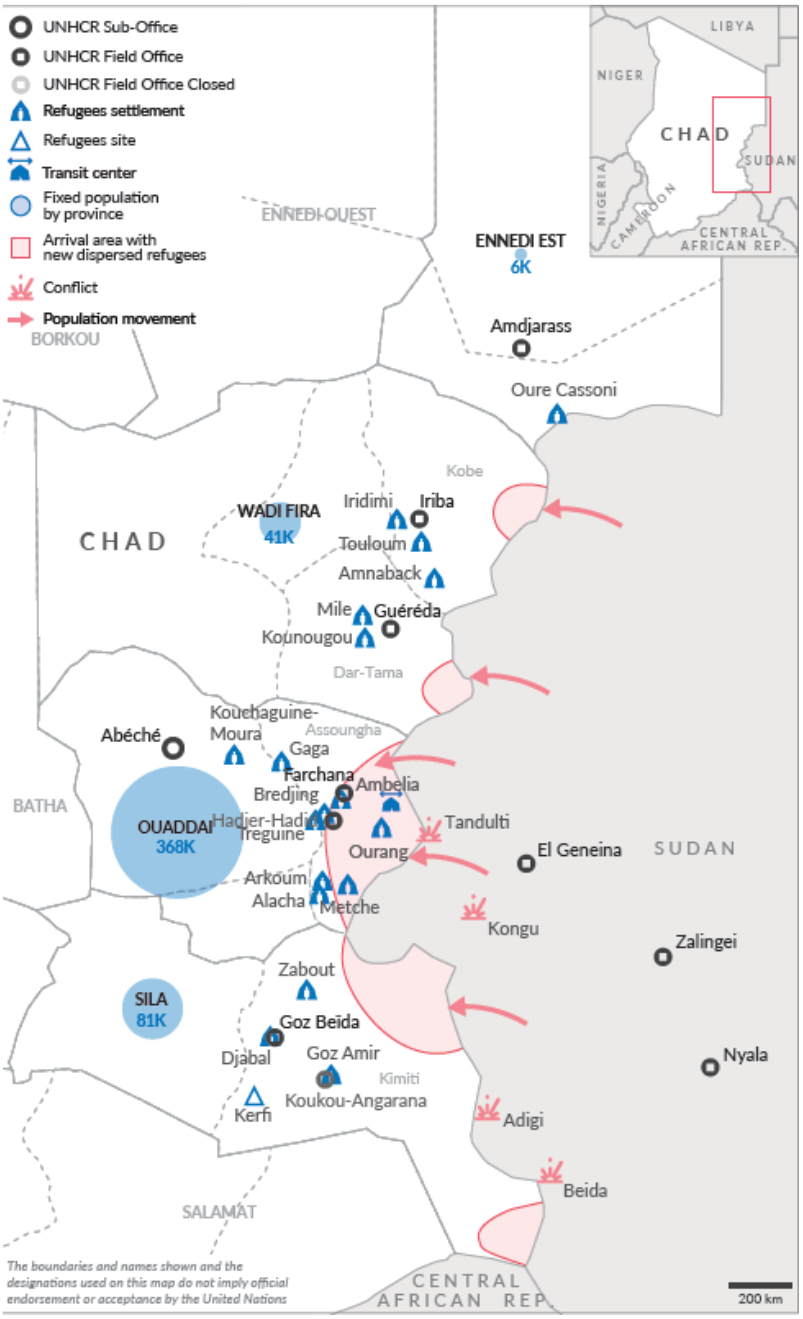
61.7 K[23]
Returnees

2K
Third Country Nationals

167.8 K
Host Community

USD
701.3 M
Total Financial requirements

35
RRP Partners



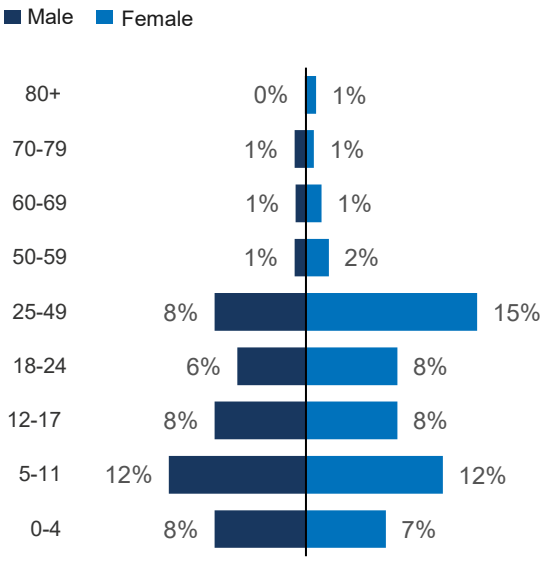
[23] *In 2025, the budget requirements for returnees are not part of the Sudan RRP and are included in the Chad HRP.*

Population Planning Figures

Country	Sudanese refugees pre 15 April 2023*	Projected population as of end of 2024**	Planning figure for new arrivals in 2025	Planned population as of end 2025
Refugee Population	409,819	1,174,000	250,000	1,424,000
Returnees		240,000	61,700	301,700
Third Country Nationals			2,000	2,000
Host Community				167,805
Total projected population in need				**1,593,805**

**This figure is included in the 2024 cumulative total.*
*** This figure includes actual arrivals as of Sept 2024 and projected arrivals Oct-Dec 2024.*
Note: Figures for Returnees is cumulative for 2024 and 2025; in 2025, the budget requirements for returnees are not part of the Sudan RRP and are included in the Chad HRP
Figures for Third Country Nationals are annual and NOT cumulative.

Age and gender breakdown



16%
People with disabilities

55%
Women and girls

45%
Men and boys

55%
Children

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Chad continues to uphold a welcoming policy for people forced to flee and hosts one of the largest number of people fleeing the conflict in Sudan, including over 710,000 refugees and an estimated 240,000 Chadian returnees, who have crossed into eastern Chad since April 2023. Partners have projected that escalating conflict and growing food insecurity in Sudan could force an additional 250,000 new refugees to flee into Chad in 2025.

Refugees, 88 per cent of whom are women and children, often arrive traumatized, injured and malnourished to areas that are underdeveloped and offer few opportunities. They need life-saving assistance to meet their most basic needs, including protection, food, water, healthcare, and shelter.

Refugees arrive in areas where natural resources are scarce, infrastructure is inadequate, essential services are lacking, and livelihood activities are limited. Massive investments are needed to strengthen essential services, including schools and health services, and develop infrastructure in refugee-hosting areas, including roads, water, electricity, and telecom networks, while building resilience and promoting adaptation to environmental challenges.

The Government of Chad signed the decree of the 2020 National Asylum Law, granting refugees the same rights as Chadian nationals, except for voting. Ahead of the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), Chad revised its 2019 pledges with five new commitments. These include: transferring 50 per cent of health centres in formal refugee settlements to the Ministry of Health by 2027; implementing decrees for the 2019 legal aid law and organizing public awareness campaigns; improving asylum procedures with the support of technical partners and processing all pending applications for asylum by 2027; establishing one-stop shops to facilitate business creation in formal settlements and refugee reception areas; and enhancing access to private sector employment while securing 30,000 hectares of land for agro-pastoral activities in refugee receiving areas.

The Government and partners are providing life-saving protection and assistance to new arrivals through a three-pronged approach which includes responding to the urgent needs at the border, supporting relocation to settlements where refugees can access humanitarian assistance and basic services, and promoting self-reliance, livelihood opportunities and economic inclusion for refugees and host communities. The new refugee settlements and extensions are home to nearly 390,000 people, and have been equipped with family shelters, health clinics, water points, sanitation, education facilities, as well as available livelihood assistance. Since 2023, Chadian communities have welcomed refugees, sharing their land and scarce resources, and the relations between these communities have been peaceful.

Authorities also worked with partners across the humanitarian-development and peace nexus spectrum to develop the National Response Plan to the Crisis in the East. In 2025, 35 partners will require 701 million USD to support the Government of Chad to assist 1.6 million refugees and host community members.

Country Risks and Needs

Conflict dynamics in Sudan, with deadly attacks continuing in Sudanese villages near the border, continue to produce new arrivals across additional provinces in eastern Chad, with Wadi Fira and Ennedi Est provinces witnessing significant increases.

While people forced to flee from Sudan have access to asylum in Chad, people face widespread protection risks and lack basic needs. Using Project 21 – an inter-agency protection monitoring tool -partners have been able to receive regular and reliable data to better advocate and tailor responses. Between April 2023 and October 2024, over 28,234 households and 1,269 key informants, including border police, local authorities, and community leaders, were surveyed at entry points. According to respondents, insecurity remains the primary reason for fleeing Sudan, while 31 per cent of respondents indicated that they suffered human rights violations, including extortion, physical assault, sexual violence, and arbitrary arrests. Most households indicated that they could easily access asylum in Chad despite over half of refugees arriving without identity documents.

For five consecutive years, Chad has been facing a food crisis. According to the World Bank,[24] the influx of refugees, especially in border regions, has heightened food insecurity and strained basic services and natural resources. Safety remains a challenge, particularly in overcrowded, spontaneous sites near the border, where refugees live in makeshift shelters while awaiting relocation to settlements. As at the end of 2024, some 300,000 people remain in spontaneous sites along the

[24] *Chad Economic Update, Special Chapter: Hosting Refugees in an Inclusive Manner, The World Bank, April 2024.*

border in Ouddai; Wadi Fira and Ennedi Est. Women and children are particularly vulnerable and are at heightened risk of exploitation and sexual abuse. Relocating refugees to secure settlements is a critical component of the protection response, especially for vulnerable groups. To meet these needs, three new sites are required for refugees still stranded at the border, along with four additional sites to accommodate anticipated arrivals in 2025.

On average, refugees have access to less than 12 litres of clean water per person per day, with huge disparities between settlements. The expansion of water infrastructure is essential to ensure refugees and host communities have sufficient access to clean water. Additional health centres are needed in new settlements to provide primary health care for refugees and host communities. Mental health remains a major concern, considering the trauma refugees have endured, and support systems must be expanded to provide psychosocial support.

55 per cent of families‒indicated‒some or all children are out of school in Chad. Education facilities urgently need to be scaled up with construction of additional classrooms and the recruitment of teachers. These investments will be integrated into the national education system.

Livelihood support is urgently needed for refugees and host communities to build resilience to shocks and promote self-reliance. As over 70 per cent of new arrivals are farmers and herders, continued investments are necessary to support climate-resilient agricultural practices alongside agrifood value chains. Given the skills of many new arrivals, efforts to facilitate the professional integration of teachers, lawyers, and medical practitioners—must also be prioritized. The development of market infrastructure and transport solutions and development investments is necessary in border regions. Fair, transparent, and formal land tenure arrangements are crucial in this region to ensure that both refugees and host communities have secure access to land. This helps prevent conflicts over land use and promotes sustainable management of natural resources. Inclusive governance of these resources is essential to avoid overuse and ensure that all community members benefit equitably.

RRP partners will work with development actors, IFC and private partners to address huge development challenges and the lack of infrastructure and services in refugee-hosting areas. Consolidated long-term investment for refugees and the host community will contribute to safeguarding peaceful coexistence.

Part 2: Country Response, Resilience and Solutions Strategy

Role of the Government

The Government of Chad continues to lead the response for refugees, returnees, and host communities. Chad adopted an asylum law that provides refugees with a favourable legal framework for their socio-economic inclusion. Additionally, the government maintains a strong security presence in border areas and ensures public order in spontaneous sites and settlements, despite significant challenges in deploying sufficient personnel. These security efforts contribute to maintaining peaceful coexistence and a conducive environment for implementing interventions by RRP partners.

The Government is in the process of adopting its National Response Plan to the crisis in eastern Chad, in collaboration with humanitarian and development actors to strengthen the implementation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. The National Response Plan in the East aims to protect and assist refugees and returnees and support the development and resilience of the provinces affected by the massive influx of refugees. The plan is built around five strategic pillars, including (i) protection and assistance for people affected by the crisis; (ii) support to development and resilience; (iii) support to community structures and promotion of social cohesion; (iv) securing borders and provinces; and (v) coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

In 2025, in line with commitments made during the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, the government has pledged to issue individual identity cards to all adult refugees, to support integrated settlements, facilitate the integration of refugees in national systems, and reinforce the institutional and legal framework for access to agricultural land.

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Protect asylum space- Support the Government of Chad in maintaining access to territory and the civilian character of asylum.

SO2: Ensure a favourable protection environment. RRP partners will work to ensure all refugees, returnees, and third-country nationals realize their rights, that protection risks are mitigated, and that community-based organizations actively participate in the response.

SO3: Provide protection and assistance. Provide essential humanitarian assistance and protection services to new arrivals in rural and urban areas and support the inclusion of forcibly displaced people into national services, including health and education.

SO4: Support the realization of the Humanitarian Development and Peace Nexus. RRP partners will lead efforts to promote self-reliance, livelihood opportunities, and economic inclusion of forcibly displaced communities and their hosts, enabling them to meet their needs in safety and dignity through more sustainable and development-oriented interventions, while building resilience to climate impacts and promoting adaptation to environmental challenges.

In support of the Government of Chad's response, and in line with the national plan and priorities, RRP partners will continue working on a three-pronged approach: (i) Providing an immediate response to the most urgent needs of the newly arrived refugees and returnees identified at the border in eastern Chad; (ii) Relocating refugees and other arriving populations from insecure border areas and provide them with humanitarian assistance; and (iii) Focusing on promoting solutions and resilience.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse is a key priority with an Inter-Agency PSEA Strategy and action plan centred on prevention, strengthening institutional culture on PSEA, community engagement, multisectoral response, and resource allocations. Responsibility for PSEA will be at three levels: individual, institutional, and collective. Partners will use the PSEA toolkit for UN senior leaders published.

Partners will update the contingency plan for Chad to enhance preparedness and coordination.

HDP Approaches to Promote Protection, Resilience, Inclusion and Solutions

A coordinated response from humanitarian, peace, and development actors is essential to save lives, build resilience, promote peaceful coexistence, and support sustainable development in refugee-hosting areas. The Government of Chad is operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus by establishing national and provincial coordination mechanisms, including the Integrated Territorial Approach (ATI) Nexus coordination in eastern Chad, led by the Ministry of Finance, Budget, Economy and Planning, with UNDP and UNHCR as co-leads. The ATI in Chad is promoted by the Sahel Alliance (AS). The ATI aims to enhance the effectiveness of Official Development Assistance through a collaborative diagnosis of the vulnerabilities of a given territory, a detailed assessment of the existing situation, the development of plans and programs to address the territory's prioritized and agreed-upon needs, and their implementation through clusters of projects.

From the outset of the crisis, development actors, with UNHCR playing a catalytic role, mobilized to implement nexus projects. *Haguina,* "it's ours" in Chadian Arabic, led by WFP, UNHCR, FAO, and UNDP, has united various projects aimed at developing agricultural land for the benefit of refugees and host communities. Multilateral development banks and bilateral development actors have also leveraged their technical and financial resources in response to the Sudan crisis. The World Bank has extended multiple projects in the east to support refugee-hosting areas, with a focus on building critical road and energy infrastructure, enhancing access to basic services and supporting economic interventions. Similarly, the African Development Bank, EU-INTPA, AFD and BMZ have also funded dedicated projects to support stabilization and resilience efforts, especially with the view to creating livelihoods opportunity that contribute to greater social cohesion and community resilience. UNHCR also works with private sector to support education, livelihoods, environment and health investments.

The RRP response leverages Chad's HDP collaborative approach by prioritizing sustainability, integrating solutions from the outset and building resilience to climate impacts while promoting adaptation to environmental challenges Settlements are developed to maximize livelihood opportunities and promote social and economic inclusion, with shared health and education services for refugees and host communities. Adaptable shelters and sustainable water systems are designed for efficiency and environmental care.

While political will for HDP collaboration is strong, Chad requires support to expand services for refugees and host communities. While major development actors are launching or scaling up resilience and development initiatives in refugee-hosting areas, additional investments are urgently needed.

Sectoral Responses

Protection

Partners will continue to support Chadian authorities to ensure access to rights and protection for refugees and returnees at borders, in spontaneous sites, in settlements and in urban areas. Emphasis will be placed on a community-based approach, gender considerations will be prioritized in programmes.

Priorities will include strengthening access to asylum and effective protection, notably through regular monitoring and evaluation of the protection environment via the Project 21 monitoring mechanism, relocating Sudanese refugees to safe settlements, and providing training for authorities and partners on national and international legal frameworks. Registration and documentation will also be a key focus, encompassing pre-registration of new arrivals, continuous registration in settlements and urban areas, and the issuance of certificates, biometric national identity cards with unique identification numbers, civil status documents, and travel documents. Civil documentation access will be guaranteed for children born to refugee parents.

Actions to strengthen the protection environment will be undertaken, including legal assistance, judicial follow-up of GBV and SEA cases, and peaceful coexistence initiatives. Durable solutions will be implemented by progressively integrating refugees into national services, supporting their employability, identifying resettlement cases, supporting family reunification, and developing complementary pathways.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

In 2024, children accounted for 65 to 72 per cent of new arrivals. Partners focused their efforts on a range of integrated activities and prevention initiatives aimed at strengthening case management, best interest procedures for children, community-based protection, psychosocial support, and activities for adolescents while also building the capacity of stakeholders and communities.

In 2025, RRP partners will improve their response through four key areas:

- Addressing the needs of at-risk children by strengthening individual case management and the best interest procedure, with a focus on unaccompanied and separated children.
- Providing psychosocial, recreational, and sports programmes in child-friendly spaces, as well as life skills programmes for adolescents.
- Preventing and reducing child protection risks through the reinforcement of community-based child protection structures.
- Promoting the inclusion of refugee children in national systems.

These activities will be implemented within an intersectoral coordination framework, integrating cross-cutting issues such as accountability to affected populations (AAP), gender, and disability considerations, while enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders.

Sub-sector: Gender-based Violence (GBV)

Efforts to combat GBV will align with the national strategy for GBV prevention and response, focusing on prevention, risk mitigation, and multisectoral responses. Partners will strengthen coordination and advocacy, with particular attention given to the empowerment of women and girls. This will include increased support for refugee-led and local women-led organizations, which play a key role in preventing and addressing gender-based violence.The Government, NGOs, international institutions, forcibly displaced persons and local communities will be mobilized towards an integrated and effective community response. Protection efforts will be made to strengthen the legal framework and improve access to justice for survivors. Partners will prioritize capacity-building for national, local, and traditional authorities, as well as defence and security forces, who play a critical role in conflict resolution.
The sub-sector will work on improving and reinforcing holistic care for survivors through optimized referral

systems that integrate health, mental health and psychosocial support, justice, security, livelihoods, education, and vocational training initiatives. Preventive measures will include educational and awareness-raising activities aimed at transforming harmful social norms, with active involvement from men and boys, and particular attention will be given to groups highly vulnerable to GBV. Simultaneously, advocacy will be conducted to revise national laws and strengthen public institutions' commitment to combating GBV.

Education

At the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), Chad pledged (Pledge ID GRF-07421) to increase the deployment of state teachers. The goal is for 50 per cent of the teachers working in sites serving refugees and host communities to be recruited by the Ministry of Education by 2027, with support from technical and financial partners.

Partners are committed to providing quality education to 300,000 refugee children by progressively integrating them into the national education system. This effort will include recruiting and training teachers from among the new refugees, establishing additional learning spaces, and expanding catch-up and remedial classes.

To achieve this outcome, 5,200 new teachers, 2,800 classrooms, 3,700 latrines, and 200 administrative blocks will be needed. New facilities for refugees and host communities will be constructed in accordance with Ministry of Education standards, ensuring accessibility for children with disabilities. Partners will facilitate the distribution of school kits to 300,000 students, and hygiene kits will be provided to girls to reduce barriers related to menstruation. Partners will expand school feeding programmes to improve attendance and learning conditions.

Partners will recruit and train additional teachers on child protection issues, PSEA and GBV prevention and referral mechanisms. They will also supply them with teaching materials. Priority will be given to mental health and psychosocial support programmes to help children cope with the trauma of conflict.

Parent-teacher associations and income-generating activities will be introduced. To expand access to tertiary education for refugee students, scholarships and digital learning centres will be developed with higher education institutions.

Food Security

The sector will shift food assistance from a status-based approach to focus on vulnerability, to strengthen resilience, promote self-reliance, and reduce the need for humanitarian assistance. Partners will conduct needs assessments and community consultations during the first half of the year to tailor assistance to different vulnerability categories, enabling a gradual transition to this new approach over the year. UNHCR and WFP will conduct a socio-economic study to identify the levels of vulnerability among refugees in eastern Chad. WFP will tailor its assistance accordingly: unconditional aid for the most vulnerable, targeted support to strengthen the resilience of those moderately vulnerable, and a gradual phase-out of assistance for the least vulnerable. A 30 per cent reduction in the number of individuals receiving assistance is expected by July 2025.

Aligned with the National Response Plan and building on collaboration among Humanitarian-Development-Peace actors, the food security strategy will emphasize coordination with the nutrition, resilience, and education sectors.

Food assistance will include food, cash, or voucher distribution, depending on market analyses and site-specific contexts. A risk assessment will accompany cash transfers to minimize negative impacts and adhere to the "Do No Harm" principle. Partners will provide mills to cooperatives to process cereals into flour free of charge, and hot meals will be distributed to new arrivals during relocations for up to three days.

Nutritional interventions will target children under two years old and pregnant or breastfeeding women. Approximately 20 per cent of vulnerable households will receive emergency agricultural support, including short-cycle crops and livestock, to diversify diets and generate income. This assistance will build off strengthened collaboration between local authorities, partner organizations, and refugee committees.

Public Health & Nutrition

To strengthen the national health system, public health and nutrition partners will support the Ministry of Health in providing quality primary care, including sexual and reproductive health services to refugees, returnees, and host populations. Key actions will continue to include:

- **Primary and emergency healthcare**: Setting up mobile clinics and health posts at entry points for emergency care, vaccinations, malnutrition, and chronic disease screenings, and establishing a minimum emergency response package for sexual and reproductive health, emergency obstetric and neonatal care, and clinical management of GBV survivors.
- **Infrastructure and equipment**: Establishing temporary health centres at new settlements, operationalizing three district hospitals, rehabilitating and expanding 15 health centres at older settlements, and procuring 10 ambulances and essential medications.
- **Capacity-building and human resources**: Supporting the Ministry of Health in implementing the national health human resources plan, advocating for the recruitment of 1,200 healthcare professionals, and assisting refugees with the medical qualification certification process to practice medicine in Chad.
- **Nutrition**: Providing community-based and clinical care for malnutrition cases, preventive actions for children aged 0 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, awareness campaigns on nutrition and hygiene, and integrating nutrition into food security, resilience, and WASH sectors.
- **Monitoring and evaluation**: Developing an emergency preparedness plan to respond to nutrition crises, strengthening health and nutrition surveillance among refugees, returnees, and host communities, and enhancing local capacity to respond to nutritional emergencies.

Sub-sector: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

In support of the Governmental line ministries, particularly the Ministry of Public Health, partners aim to improve the quality of and equitable access to a range of MHPSS services, including clinical psychiatric care, psychological interventions and community-based psychosocial support. MHPSS partners adopt a multisectoral approach, integrating interventions in health, protection (community protection, child protection, and GBV prevention), education, with attention to peaceful coexistence between displaced and host communities, and integration into development initiatives. The implementation of the MHPSS Minimum Service Package[25] is a priority to address urgent needs. Key activities planned for 2025 include:

- Strengthening mutual aid and community support networks.
- Raising awareness among humanitarian actors and communities about MHPSS.
- Providing focused support for individuals in psychological distress
- Provide clinical care for people with mental health conditions, along with a regular supply of essential psychiatric medication.
- Enhancing MHPSS coordination across sectors.
- Supporting the revision of the national mental health policy to improve care for forcibly displaced and stateless individuals.
- Developing the skills of personnel from the Ministries of Public Health and Social Affairs through the Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP).[26]

Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion (LEI)

The RRP strategy aims to accelerate socioeconomic recovery while strengthening the resilience and sustainability of livelihoods from the earliest phases of emergency response. Its objectives are to reduce extreme household vulnerability, improve food and nutritional security, and stabilize living conditions through climate-adapted livelihoods and socioeconomic opportunities, while fostering social cohesion and promoting sustainable management of natural resources to prevent conflicts and adapt to climate challenges.

[25] *https://www.mhpssmsp.org/en*
[26] *https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241548922*

This approach aims to improve access to social safety nets for forcibly displaced people and vulnerable members of host communities, while providing them with productive assets, market linkages and infrastructure development to gradually enhance their production capacity, employability, income and resilience. Support includes access to inputs, markets, and partnerships with development partners and the private sector to enhance self-reliance and professionalization.

The RRP supports the development of climate-resilient agricultural value chains, encourages youth and women's employment, and small and medium-sized enterprises. It integrates actions to enhance resilience to environmental shocks, restore degraded ecosystems and facilitates access to sustainable energy sources.

Partners will improve the economic inclusion of refugees from non-agricultural socio-professional categories, representing approximately 28 per cent of those registered, by advocating for the recognition of their qualifications, their registration with professional bodies (doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc.), and the necessary authorizations to practice their professions through employment or self-employment.

Strengthening social cohesion, preventing conflicts, and supporting the institutional capacities of the state remain cross-cutting priorities essential for ensuring inclusion and sustainable solutions.

Settlement & Shelter/Housing

Shelter sector interventions aim to ensure sustainable living spaces and adequate housing for all refugee households. New settlements will be developed with the support of Chadian authorities, in line with environmental sustainability principles and local development plans. These settlements will incorporate climate adaptation and environmental protection measures, including tree planting and preservation, waste management, runoff water drainage, and the construction of protective dikes. An estimated seven additional settlements will be needed to relocate new and projected refugee arrivals.

Community participation will ensure shelter sustainability, with specific measures to promote the inclusion of marginalized groups. Partners aim to build 79,000 emergency family shelters, designed to be transformed by the community efforts of refugees into semi-durable housing using local materials. Over 5,000 vulnerable households will receive cash and kits to reconstruct their semi-durable shelters. More than 140 community hangars will be built in transit sites to accommodate refugees still living in makeshift shelters, as well as the 250,000 new arrivals expected.

Partners will ensure that all shelters will include secure doors and windows, solar lamps for households, and public lighting to reduce the risk of gender-based violence.

Field coordination will be strengthened to optimize emergency shelter interventions and regular activities.

The increase in arrivals in 2024 significantly affected the availability and use of natural resources, such as firewood. RRP partners, in collaboration with Chadian authorities, will continue efforts to address energy challenges and mitigate the environmental impacts faced by refugees and host communities. Activities will focus on:

- Promoting energy-efficient and alternative clean energy equipment adapted to the local context.
- Encouraging solar lighting in households and public spaces.
- Supporting households affected by climate shocks by promoting local adaptation techniques.
- Promoting agroforestry activities and rehabilitating degraded lands.
- Encouraging sustainable natural resource management initiatives.

Water, Hygiene & Sanitation (WASH)

WASH partners aim to ensure all refugees have sustainable access to water, hygiene, and sanitation services to meet their essential needs and prevent waterborne diseases. Efforts will focus on community participation to guarantee the sustainability of interventions and empower communities affected by the crisis. Resilience will be strengthened through the construction of durable infrastructure and active participation of refugees and host communities at every stage of the process, using various approaches such as cash-based interventions and material provision. The sectors priorities include establishing sustainable water supply systems that address both emergency and long-term needs, as well as optimizing existing systems through solarization to reduce reliance on generators.

For sanitation, partners will construct 21,825 latrines, with a ratio of one latrine per four households during relocation. In existing settlements, 24,000 households will be supported in constructing family latrines through community participation, which reduces the costs of latrine installation by 60 per cent. Also, partners will install 200 communal latrine blocks in spontaneous sites.

WASH partners plan to drill 90 boreholes, install 92 km of water distribution networks, build 25 storage reservoirs, and maintain networks in 20 settlements. Boreholes will be equipped with hybrid pumps, initially powered by generators and later by solar energy. For initial relocations to new settlements, 20 water tankers and 100 polyethylene reservoirs will be mobilized. Twenty-six water-retention structures will be built to enhance groundwater recharge and site resilience.

WASH partners will work closely with local authorities and provincial water and energy delegations to ensure an integrated and sustainable approach to WASH services.

Basic Needs

Partners will distribute essential household items such as blankets, jerrycans, kitchen kits, mattresses, mosquito nets, and solar lamps to new arrivals and individuals with specific needs. To prevent stock shortages, kits are prepositioned across all localities in eastern Chad. To address housing needs and based on the 2024 gap analysis, an estimated 120,000 additional non-food item kits will be required for refugees who were not assisted in 2024 and for anticipated new arrivals. Cash transfers will be used in areas where markets are functional and accessible to refugees. Where possible, cash-based interventions will contribute to market revitalization, involve host communities in the response, and promote the dignity of refugees.

In Chad, multipurpose cash assistance is already provided to Sudanese refugee families in urban areas, with plans to extend this assistance to other regions. Studies on market functionality and socio-economic impact conducted by WFP[27], UNHCR[28], and UNDP[29] between 2022 and 2024 show that the presence of displaced populations in eastern Chad stimulates the local economy through market development and job creation. These opportunities justify prioritizing cash transfer programmes, particularly multi-purpose cash, to address the diverse needs of displaced populations while ensuring their dignity. Sectoral cash interventions (food security, protection, education, etc.) will continue, supported by regular market studies and risk analyses.

Supply (Logistics and Procurement)

RRP partners will continue to strengthen logistical capacities to ensure the transport and prepositioning of essential relief items at strategic locations for rapid deployment. UNHAS will continue to provide air transport services to locations in eastern Chad to ensure partners have access to communities, particularly during the rainy season. To support the relocation of the 250,000 refugees currently in spontaneous sites, as well as new arrivals in 2025, and to mitigate the impact of the rainy season, additional storage spaces will be needed to enhance distribution. While refugees are currently relocated using rented trucks and light vehicles, plans include the purchase of fuel, spare parts, and nine trucks to reduce the high costs associated with truck rentals. Strengthened coordination with field offices in other countries is envisaged to secure available vehicles, which will allow for increased relocation activities and reduced rental costs.

Telecommunications

In 2024, several initiatives were launched to improve connectivity and IT infrastructure, such as the installation of high-performance Wi-Fi networks and satellite solutions. Building on the strategic and financial partnerships established in 2024, RRP partners aim to provide robust IT infrastructure to meet the growing communication and digital service needs of the response.

Priorities include strengthening satellite connectivity, extending or installing Wi-Fi networks for new settlements and partners, enhancing cybersecurity to protect sensitive data, and fostering local partnerships to maintain and expand infrastructure, ensuring a rapid response in the event of outages.

[27] *WFP, Market Functionality Index, July 2023*
[28] *UNHCR, Market Monitoring in Host Areas for New Refugees, 2023 and 2024*
[29] *UNDP, Impact of the Sudanese Crisis on Chad, July 2023*

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

- Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD)
  - Sub-Section: Disability Inclusion
  - Sub-Section: Youth
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Localization
- Climate Action
- Use of Cash Assistance

Read more in the Regional Overview pp. 17-20

Assistance for returning Chadian migrants

Returnees are Chadian nationals who were living in Sudan, most of them for decades before April 2023. Over 240,00 returnees have fled violence in Sudan and sought refuge in Chad. Most returnees lack the economic and social resources to rebuild their lives in Chad and are spread in host communities' displacement settlements across the provinces of Ouaddaï, Sila, and Wadi Fira. Over 50 per cent of returnees are women and girls, two thirds being children, and 88 per cent of returnee households are female-headed. IOM expects over 60,000 new returnees to arrive in 2025, whose needs are budgeted for in the Chad country HRP. Eastern Chad already hosted 400,000 Sudanese refugees from previous conflicts in Sudan and remains one of the least developed regions of one of the poorest countries in the world. The majority of returnees are in urgent need of essential resources and services including clean water, food, land, health, education, and protection, which were already scarce prior to the current displacement crisis. IOM surveys show that most returnees wish to stay in their current location and do not intend to migrate further, highlighting the crucial need for enhanced humanitarian assistance to returnees as well as further support to resilience and recovery efforts in eastern Chad.

Partnership and Coordination

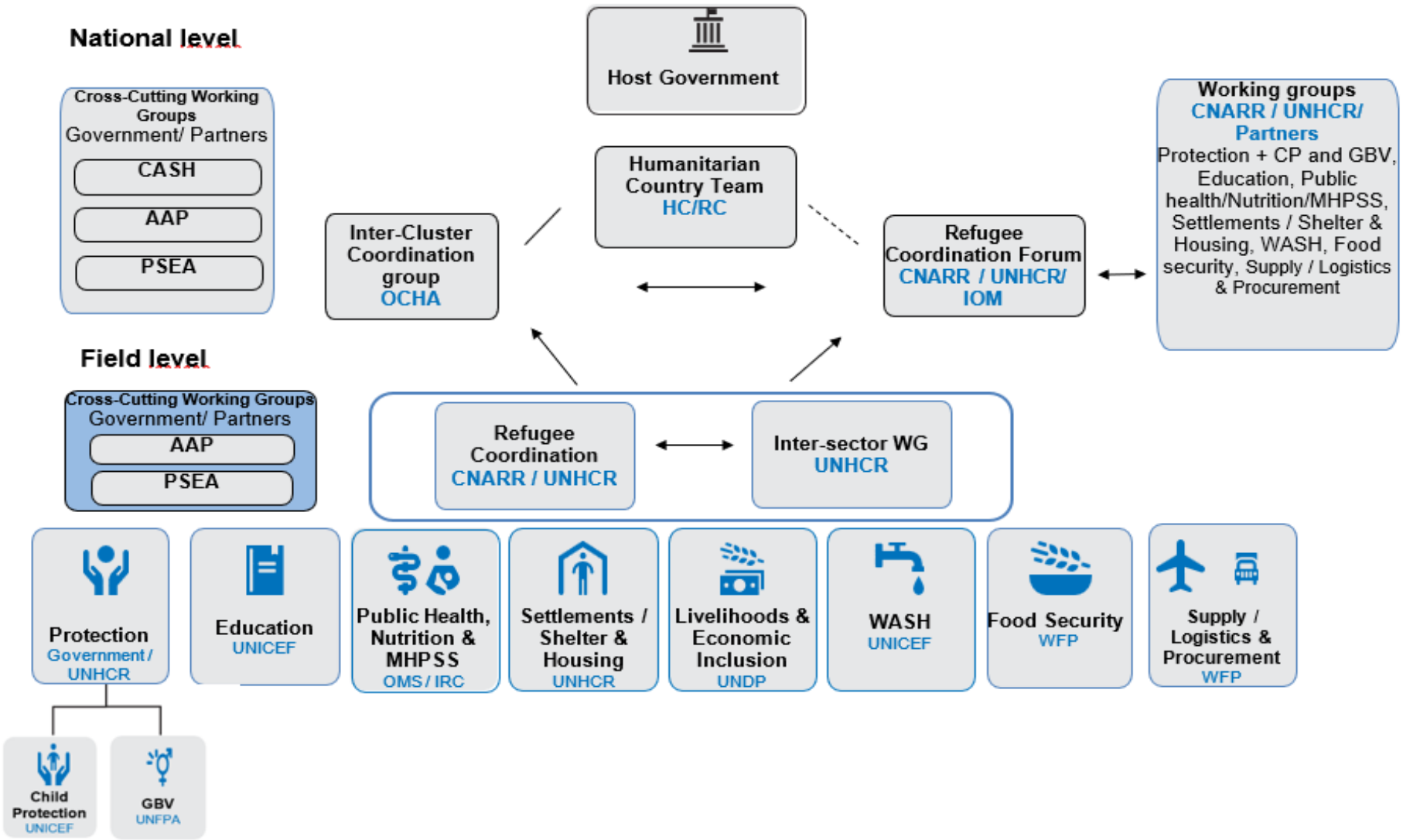
At national level, the Humanitarian Coordinator provides overall leadership for the humanitarian response, and the UNHCR Representative is accountable for the refugee response. In line with the Global Compact on Refugees and the Refugee Coordination Model, the response to the needs of Sudanese refugees and impacted host communities in eastern Chad is jointly led by the Government, UNHCR and IOM. The National Commission for Refugee Reception and Reintegration (CNARR) acts as the government interface between humanitarian partners, authorities, ministries and the State's decentralized services at the provincial level. In 2024, the coordination mechanism was strengthened to enhance the effectiveness of response strategies and priorities, including joint preparedness measures, participatory needs assessments, targeting and prioritization of assistance, advocacy, and fundraising for the refugee response. This improvement was achieved through the increased involvement of response actors in the coordination of technical groups in Ouaddaï province, with sectors now led or co-led by UN agencies and NGOs. In 2025, this model will be expanded to other provinces in eastern Chad to ensure a more harmonized and inclusive approach. Information collection and data sharing between partners has been enhanced through the Ajala platform. Efforts are underway to establish or strengthen data and information management capacities to support these objectives further.

Under the leadership of Chadian authorities, the HDP approach will be reinforced at both the national and field levels through dedicated technical working groups. These efforts aim to ensure complementarity and coherence across humanitarian, development, and peace planning and programming.

Significant efforts are ongoing to advance localization, particularly through the identification and support of refugee-led organizations. These efforts will be intensified to empower refugee communities, strengthen local organizations, capacitate national and local authorities, and promote a more inclusive and participatory approach.

Country Coordination Structure

SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE



Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

35 Partners involved	UN Agencies 9	International NGOs 18	National NGOs 8
	$593,591,566	$89,362,514	$18,318,198
		FBOs 2	RLOs
		$7,100,654	$100,000

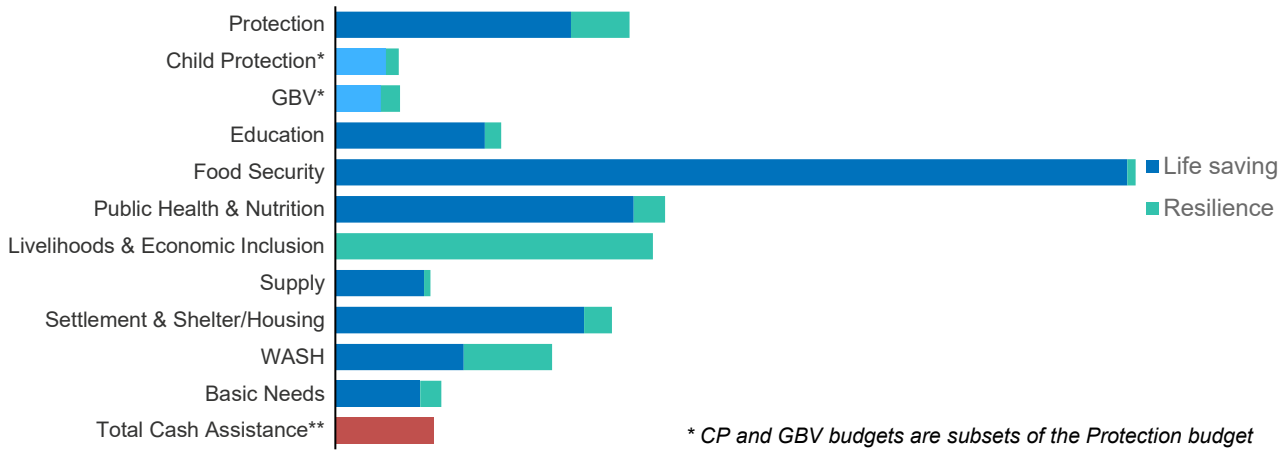
Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type in the annexes.

Budget Summary by Sector

Sector	***Life Saving***	***Resilience/Systems Strengthening***	***Total in USD***
Protection	*63,682,266*	*15,795,566*	*79,477,832*
➢ *Of which Child Protection*	*13,727,672*	*3,431,918*	*17,159,590*
➢ *Of which GBV*	*12,297,714*	*5,227,592*	*17,525,306*
Education	*40,424,338*	*4,413,815.36*	*44,838,154*
Food Security	*213,966,658*	*2,161,279*	*216,127,938*
Public Health and Nutrition	*80,662,167*	*8,487,555*	*89,149,722*
➢ *Of which Nutrition*	*2,854,170*	*0*	*2,854,170*
➢ *Of which MHPSS*	*3,750,000*	*0*	*3,750,000*
Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	*0*	*85,766,398*	*85,766,398*
Supply – Logistics and Procurement	*21,917,667*	*0*	*21,917,667*
Settlement and Shelter/Housing	*67,232,220*	*7,470,247*	*74,702,467*
Telecommunications	*2,100,000*	*0*	*2,100,000*
WASH	*34,694,514*	*23,885,176*	*58,579,690*
Basic Needs	*22,889,929*	*5,722,482*	*28,612,411*
➢ *Of which NFI*	*22,889,929*	*5,722,482*	*28,612,411*
Total	***547,569,760***	***153,702,519***	***701,272,279***

Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



*** This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026 (https://www.unhcr.org/media/2022-2026-unhcr-policy-cash-based-interventions). Cash assistance can be used as sectoral modality and as a cross-cutting modality of assistance across the various sectors and is budgeted for accordingly. Unrestricted/ multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of the people we work for and with, cash assistance will be used to meet immediate basic needs and to contribute to protection outcomes.*

Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acronym/ Short Title	Type	Requirements in USD
National NGO			**18,318,198**
Action pour la Protection, la Santé, l'Environnement et La Lutte contre la Pénurie Alimentaire	APSELPA	NNGO	751,613
Action pour le Developpement l'Humanitaire, l'Education, la Solidarite et Lla Cohesion Sociale	ADHESCO	NNGO	7,006,000
Agence de Développement Economique et Social	ADES	NNGO	2,000,000
ALIMA - Alerte Sante	ALIMA - Alerte Sante	NNGO	955,117
Association for International Development Cooperation	ACID	NNGO	3,800,000
Guera Touristique	Guera Touristique	NNGO	305,468
L'Association Humanitaire d'Appui au Développement Locale	ASDEL	NNGO	3,400,000
Sudan Volunteer Organization	SVO	NNGO/RLO	100,000
International NGO			**89,362,514**
African Initiative for Relief and Development	AIRD	INGO	111,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	ACTED	INGO	6,811,710
Care International	CARE	INGO	1,000,000
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	INGO	2,807,000
Humanity & Inclusion	HI	INGO	2,904,415
International Committee for Emergency Aid and Development	CIAUD	INGO	19,040,000
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	6,065,000
INTERSOS	INTERSOS	INGO	2,500,000
Jesuit Refugee Services	JRS	INGO/FBO	4,862,861
Medair	Medair	INGO	$830,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	INGO	26,408,721
Oxfam International	OXFAM	INGO	1,601,474

Plan International	PI	INGO	5,561,355
Premier Urgence International	PUI	INGO	2,854,170
Réseau de Concertation des Acteurs et Promoteurs de Développement Durable	RECAP/DeD	INGO	775,500
Secours Islamique	SIF	INGO/FBO	927,798
Solidarités International	SI	INGO	2,991,515
World Relief	WR	INGO/FBO	1,309,995
United Nations			**593,591,566**
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	UN	12,340,000
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	UN	15,200,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	UN	245,721,734
United Nations Humanitarian Air Service	UNHAS	UN	3,000,000
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	UNICEF	UN	42,698,601
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	UN	12,500,000
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS	UN	100,000
World Food Programme	WFP	UN	252,031,231
World Health Organization	WHO	UN	10,000,000

Total USD	**701,272,278**

The listed partners are entities whose activities are submitted under the RRP for funding, and which will be monitored through the Plan's monitoring and reporting framework. An entity that is contracted by an appealing organization to implement that organization's activity shall not submit a funding requirement to the RRP.

Egypt
Country chapter

Sherif, 47, is Sudanese refugee in Egypt who arrived in May 2023. An engineer by profession, he was the head of an IT department in a hospital in Khartoum before the war began. Unable to find a job as an engineer, to make ends meet, Sherif opened a small Sudanese restaurant in Alexandria that supports his family of six.

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AT A GLANCE

Egypt Planned Response

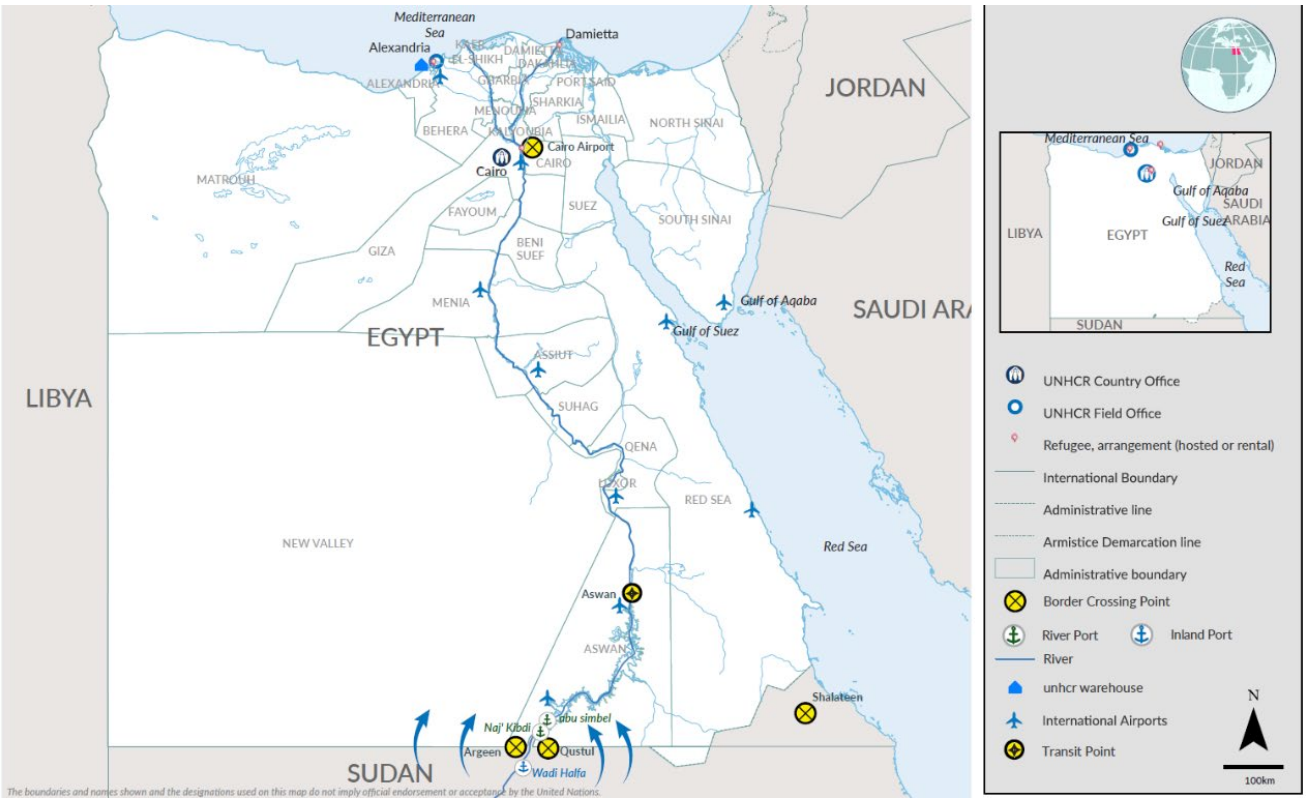
January- December 2025

1.1 M
Refugees

345.6 K
Host Community

USD
237.7 M
Total financial requirements

29
RRP Partners

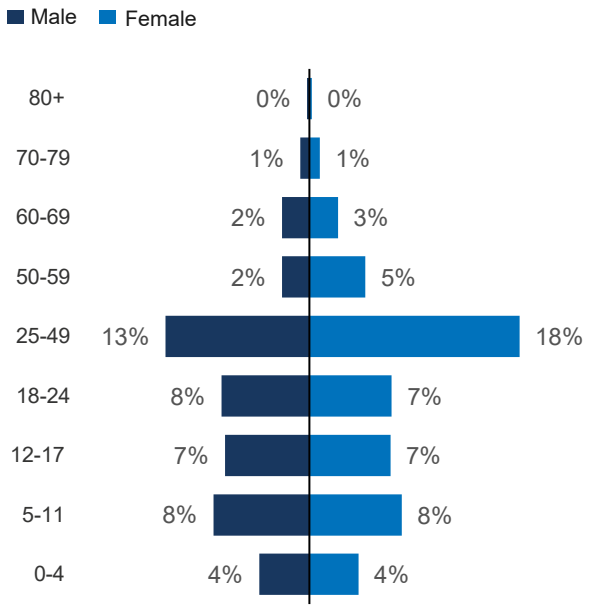


Population Planning Figures

Country	Sudanese refugees pre-15 April 2023*	Projected population as of end of 2024**	Planning figure for new arrivals in 2025	Planned population as of end 2025
Refugee Population	60,779	923,624	218,707	1,142,331
Returnees				
Third Country Nationals				
Host Community				345,613
Total projected population in need				**1,487,944**

**This figure is included in the 2024 cumulative total.*
*** This figure includes actual arrivals as of Sept 2024 and projected arrivals Oct-Dec 2024.*
Note: By end 2024, there will be about 300,000 individuals with UNHCR appointments awaiting registration.

Age and gender breakdown



16%
People with disabilities

54%
Women and girls

46%
Men and boys

40%
Children

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Egypt has a long-standing tradition of welcoming and hosting refugees and asylum-seekers over the years. The Government of Egypt (GOE) has implemented the key principles of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), including the out-of-camp policy, with the majority living in areas of Cairo and along the north coast of the country. Such policies facilitate the inclusion of refugees in Egyptian society. Respect for human rights and dignity, non-discrimination and the right to a decent life continue to guide Egypt's approach towards all refugees.

The large influx of refugees since the start of the Sudan crisis has put an additional strain on the economy and host communities, who were already affected by the impact of COVID-19, the war in Ukraine, the Gaza situation and the Lebanon/Syria crisis. As of November 2024, UNHCR Egypt had a registered population of 846,431 refugees and asylum-seekers from 59 different nationalities. The Sudanese refugee population remained the largest group (569,629 persons). According to UNHCR's 2024 Mid-Year Trends report, Egypt received the second highest number of new asylum applications globally in the first half of 2024.

Despite the strain on national resources, Egypt continues to adopt an open-door policy and maintain its out of camp policy. With the major increase in refugees and asylum-seekers, a resilience-based development approach is needed to support the ability of individuals, households, communities, national/local institutions and systems to withstand current shocks and recover from them. The arrival of Sudanese refugees in Egypt has created immense pressure in urban areas, particularly in Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, Damietta and Aswan. These cities have faced rapid population growth, straining infrastructure, public services, and resources. Egypt's government has worked tirelessly to provide protection, life -saving assistance and essential services to refugees and host communities, but the scale of the crisis demands additional support, particularly from development partners. By investing in infrastructure and social protection systems, development actors can help cities manage the increased demand for essential services and to promote social cohesion.

To continue to support the ongoing government response, the Sudan RRP will seek USD 238 million for 2025 to protect and assist 1.7 million refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities.

Country Risks and Needs

In 2024, almost 40 inter-agency multi-sector assessments[30] were conducted with refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities across Cairo, Alexandria, Aswan, Giza and Damietta. These initiatives allowed partners to understand overall refugee and host community needs and concerns, as well as response gaps. A socio-economic impact analysis of the Sudan crisis on Egypt was conducted by UNDP and the World Bank in 2024. Among key findings, the length of time for Sudanese to obtain valid government-issued residency documentation stands out due to the large influx of Sudanese, impacting their ability to access protection services and basic assistance. This is also affecting Sudanese who were present in the country before the Sudan crisis and who are seeking to renew their residency to maintain their legal status. The GOE has been exerting great efforts to address all these issues.

Self-reliance support is also a key priority for refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities to mitigate protection risks and avoid harmful coping mechanisms. Transferable and employable skills, career guidance, business management training along with cash grants to start/ sustain business are key areas of interventions to ensure the sustainability of the response. This will contribute to alleviating the strain on local and national systems in refugee-hosting areas, prevent social tensions and foster social cohesion within the refugee community and between refugees and host communities.

Enhancing access to public services is key to ensure inclusion of refugees with specific needs and to mitigate various forms of protection risks such as gender-based violence and gaps in child protection, including for children on the move. Sudanese school-aged children and their parents continue to face challenges to access education opportunities in Egypt, due to a lack of documentation and residency requirements affecting enrolment in public schools. Since the end of June 2024, this has been aggravated by the closure of refugee community learning centres across the country.

[30] *Socio-economic profiling of refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt, in coordination with the GoE (ilo.org) & UNHCR-HAUS-Report-2022.pdf*

In terms of healthcare, the ability to refer patients to quality, cost-effective healthcare services are hindered by financial constraints. The number of individuals requiring secondary and tertiary healthcare services exceeds the resources available which then results in prioritizing the most urgent and severe cases. Joint assessments by WASH partners highlighted the need to improve the quality of drinking water and water sources, address deficiencies in some sanitation facilities, support the improvement of waste management, and increase the provision of hygiene, dignity, and baby kits.

Part 2: Country Response, Resilience and Solutions Strategy

Role of the Government

The Government of Egypt (GoE) participate in the refugee response through line ministries for their expertise on sectoral areas that align with national sectoral strategies. The GoE has adopted the “Leave No One Behind” guiding principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is reflected in the "Egypt Vision 2030", the Government’s national plan for long term sustainable development, which is aligned also to the World Bank’s New Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Egypt. The GoE works closely with humanitarian and development partners to implement the pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in 2019 and 2023, on the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in national health and education systems, the integration of forced displacement in peacebuilding and post-conflict, reconstruction, and development efforts in Africa towards advancing the operationalization of the Humanitarian - Development – Peace Nexus (HDPN), and addressing the impact of climate change on displacement. The GoE has been one of the top advocates on climate change issues, leading the COP27 in 2022, which was the first COP to highlight the linkages and address the effects of climate change on forced displacement. The Egyptian presidency also launched the Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace (CRSP) initiative in 2022, which marks the first initiative by a COP presidency to tackle the interface between climate and peace. UNHCR and UNDP have committed, under a Memorandum of Understanding signed in February 2024 to co-create integrated strategies with the GoE, international financial institutions (IFIs) and development partners to address both urgent relief needs and long-term development goals, ensuring holistic and effective solutions. In line with the RRP, this collaboration optimizes resource allocation, prevents duplication of efforts while leveraging the unique expertise of each organization. The combined focus on humanitarian aid, protection, development, and capacity building fosters long-term resilience, sustainable outcomes, promoting social cohesion, stability, and self-reliance among refugees and impacted host communities.

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Support the GoE in maintaining access to territory and asylum for individuals in need of international protection, including adherence to the principle of non-refoulement, and continue to provide technical assistance to the GoE to develop a fair and efficient asylum system in line with international standards.

SO2: Provide essential humanitarian assistance, protection and solutions to refugees and asylum-seekers and affected host communities, with special attention to persons at risk and in vulnerable situations.

SO3: Promote self-reliance, livelihood opportunities, and socio-economic inclusion of forcibly displaced people and their hosts in national services, including jobs, health and education, thus enabling them to meet their needs in safety and dignity through more sustainable and development-oriented interventions.

SO4: Build resilience and social cohesion by promoting the localization of the response in collaboration with the Government and by ensuring community-based approaches, including organizations led by refugees, women, youth, people with disabilities and older people.

The RRP strategy in Egypt is aligned with the Egypt National Vision 2030 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period 2023-2027 as well as the pledges made by Egypt at the GRF. Protection and resilience-based interventions are also aimed at reinforcing peaceful coexistence, social cohesion and socioeconomic benefits for refugees and asylum-seekers and host communities. In addition to UNHCR refugee registration and documentation, RRP partners will work on addressing challenges related to civil registration and documentation, while supporting the GoE towards enhancing refugees’ access to national services, labour markets and financial inclusion.

Advocacy and capacity development interventions will focus on strengthening national systems, which will help to preserve and strengthen the asylum protection space for refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities. Community-based protection approaches, and protection mainstreaming will be strengthened across all sectors, to ensure that the protection of refugees, asylum seekers and vulnerable host communities are at the centre of the response. UNHCR and partners will support government efforts to prevent and mitigate the risk of and respond to violence against women and girls, through multi-sectoral interventions. Partners will continue to work towards identifying barriers and overcome challenges in leadership and participation, including persons with disabilities, older people, and other groups in vulnerable situations. Investments to build the self-reliance of refugees will be upscaled to empower them further and reduce aid dependency and harmful coping mechanisms.

Partners will work with local authorities to foster an environment that allows refugees and host communities access to work and facilitate their inclusion into existing and new livelihoods programmes. The participation of development partners and the private sector in refugee-hosting areas will be facilitated to increase employability and create wage and self-employment opportunities for refugees and host communities. GBV risk mitigation measures will be mainstreamed in livelihoods and economic inclusion programming. Women and persons with disabilities will be targeted in adapted livelihood opportunities to mitigate risks of violence against women and girls and of engaging in harmful coping mechanisms. Resettlement and complementary pathways remain key components in the search for third country solutions for refugees in Egypt. In 2025, UNHCR Egypt will prioritize resettlement of the most vulnerable refugees ensuring its strategic use. It is estimated that in 2025, approximately 70,000 refugees will need resettlement. Considering the significant needs, multi-year resettlement commitments are required from states, as well as flexibility of resettlement quotas, accelerated resettlement processing and departure arrangements. Other safe and legal pathways to third countries will continue to be explored. These efforts are aimed at enabling refugees to travel out of Egypt for work, education, family reunification and private sponsorship, among others.

HDP Approaches to Promote Protection, Resilience, Inclusion and Solutions

UNHCR's co-leadership of the RRP with UNDP for the resilience component places a strategic emphasis of the response on resilience-based development and HDP collaboration, by strengthening alliances and partnerships with international financial institutions, development actors and the private sector, supporting national and local systems, capacities and institutions to ensure no one is left behind and in the process, advancing self-reliance and social cohesion. Investments in national and local infrastructures – especially given the significant urban presence of refugees in Egypt, increasing quality of services and reinforcing social protection schemes are key priority areas for development stakeholders.

A recent strategic exercise at the Inter- Sector Working Group (ISWG) level has identified key recommendations for strengthening resilience-based development and supporting more adaptive solutions in Egypt, which will be further explored and unpacked in 2025. The response will continue supporting localization efforts, including through the involvement of grassroot organizations, communities, representatives of youth and women's groups as well as networks and institutions that promote social cohesion. This will be key in ensuring that partners can work towards collective outcomes and have the maximum impact to foster inclusion and growth across HDP approaches. The response is also committed to strengthening support to local and national capacities to ensure the sustainable and long-term impact of the refugee response. RRP partners will continue to align programmes with national plans and priorities, working in close coordination and partnership with institutions at local, subnational, and national levels.

Resilience for all is a key principle towards strengthening development and advancing locally and nationally owned solutions and capacities, helping both refugees and host communities to be self-reliant and included, where possible, in local and national systems and plans. RRP partners will work through humanitarian-development-peace collaborative approaches, including climate adaptation, with the Joint Platform on Refugees and Migrants (JPRM), co-led by the Resident Coordinator and the GoE, as it seeks to realize long term, sustainable development gains for migrants, refugees, and their host communities, enhancing social inclusion and cohesion. The joint UN programme, launched under the JPMR in September 2024 with the GoE, EU and UN partners, focuses on supporting the Government to enhance access to education and health care services for refugees and migrants in vulnerable situations, whilst strengthening their access to protection services.

Sectoral Responses

Protection

The protection sector will continue to promote and prioritize UNHCR registration, documentation and the strategic use of refugee status determination (RSD), advocate for effective access to territory and asylum, timely residency procedures, civil registration, and access to essential services for people in need of international protection, in alignment with SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions.

Following Egypt's adoption of the asylum law, advocacy efforts will also focus on building a national asylum system in line with international standards and addressing challenges related to access to rights, including residency documentation. The PWG will actively seek partnerships to promote the transition to state-led protection systems. For new arrivals from Sudan, specific protection needs will be addressed with vulnerable individuals identified and referred for specialized assistance. Legal partners will facilitate access to justice and legal protection through representation, counselling, and awareness-raising on legal matters. Fostering positive relationships between refugees and host communities remains a key focus, with protection partners organizing initiatives to promote mutual understanding and integration while embedding social cohesion and "do no harm" principles.

Partners will strengthen thematic areas such as disability inclusion, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), housing, legal and physical protection. Inter-agency referral mechanisms will be enhanced to ensure coordinated responses. In response to the growing demand for UNHCR registration, the use of the UNHCR Registration Appointment online tool, launched in August 2024, will be further expanded and the introduction of the Egypt Refugee Interagency Contact Centre (ERICC) will help to reduce crowding at reception centres, lower transportation costs for refugees, and improve fast-tracking systems. Solutions in third countries will be sought, with resettlement remaining an important protection tool. Alternative legal pathways expanded for refugees related to family reunification, employment schemes or education abroad will also be pursued.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

The child protection sub sector will aim to create a safer environment for refugee children in Egypt, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and SDG 16.2, related to the protection of children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence. Partners will coordinate closely with national actors, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), to strengthen child protection systems and strive for full inclusion in national systems including birth registration. This effort requires improving the capacity of child protection committees and case management units, as well as developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the inclusion of non-Egyptian children under the national alternative care framework. Partners will provide supplementary services, including Best Interest Procedure (BIP) to refugee children at risk, including those facing abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation. Inter-sector collaboration will mainstream and maximize protection outcomes in health, education, and livelihood sectors, through non-formal education, cash grants, social cohesion with host communities, child friendly spaces, mental health and psychosocial support. Community engagement will raise awareness about child protection issues and promote positive social norms through educational campaigns and programs.

Sub-sector: Gender-based Violence (GBV)

In line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and with the SDG 5 on gender equality, the Violence Against Women and Girls sub-sector will prioritize the needs and protection of Sudanese refugees who face high risks of sexual violence, female genital mutilation (FGM), physical abuse, and psychological trauma due to incidents occurred in their country of origin or along their displacement route. A survivor-centred GBV service approach will ensure safe and accessible support for all. Key interventions include strengthening case management, with medical and psychosocial support, cash assistance, physical safety and legal aid. Prevention strategies will emphasize community awareness-raising and empowerment, engaging men and boys in both refugee and host communities. Collaboration with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the National Council for Women (NCW), NGOs, civil society and refugee-led organizations (RLOs)

will foster a unified and comprehensive approach. Partners will enhance GBV-related skills of professionals, namely medical service providers and lawyers, through targeted training. Inter-sector collaboration will promote a holistic approach to GBV risk mitigation. The GBV sub-sector will maintain accountability to affected populations (AAP) and contribute to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

Sub-sector: Community-based Protection (CBP)

The community-based protection (CBP) sub-sector aims to empower refugee communities and enhance their capacity to provide solutions. This approach will support effective and sustainable community-led responses, promoting social cohesion among both refugee and host communities, maintaining two-way communication with affected people, ensuring meaningful participation keeping in mind accessibility and inclusion of all AGD groups. Communities will be involved in the assessment, planning, implementation, and evaluation of programmes. Participation and inclusion will be strengthened through partnerships with refugee-led and community-based organizations via capacity building, material assistance (such as connectivity packages, rent for RLO community centres, desks, computers, office furniture, sports equipment, etc.), and targeted grants.

To enhance communication and transparency, partners will develop, test, and disseminate timely messages through preferred channels, including community dialogues, focus group discussions, and information sessions about available services. The CBP sub-sector will ensure identification and referrals as well as accessibility to all requires services, including the establishment of safe spaces and community centres, and the development and monitoring of referral pathways. Disability inclusion will be mainstreamed through training, awareness-raising, and targeted digital and face-to-face assessment tools.

Education

The education sector, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), and in line with Egypt's "Comprehensive School Reform" strategy and SDG4 on quality education, will continue focusing on integrating refugees and asylum-seekers into the national education system, with inclusive and equitable access to quality education. Partners will seek to enhance learning environments in alternative non-formal education settings. With the challenges facing Community Learning Centres (CLC), the education sector is exploring, in close consultations with the MoETE, new education alternatives which include pathways for regularization, community-based learning expansion, and public-school inclusion.

Partners will support newly arrived and vulnerable Sudanese refugee children and youth, with education cash grants and dignity kits to female students to improve attendance. Children with disabilities will have tailored access, covering tuition and transportation. Learning outcomes and overall well-being will be improved by language support, accelerated learning, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) including PSEA. Capacity-building includes teaching materials, and training educators and school administrative staff to foster safe, protective, and high-quality learning environments. Community engagement will be strengthened engaging parents and caregivers, including social cohesion initiatives around schools.

Food Security

The food security sector will support the GoE to address food security issues that refugees face. Under the HDP collaborative approach, partners will improve the food consumption patterns of refugees along with that of host communities, as they will address both the immediate and long-term food and nutrition needs of Sudanese crisis-affected populations in line with the SDG 2 to end hunger. Partners will ensure access to essential food assistance through in-kind food rations, hot meals, and cash/food vouchers. Additionally, they will assist the GoE in strengthening national systems and institutions to make effective interventions for the forcibly displaced. A joint needs assessment with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) is being conducted by UNHCR and WFP to update the prioritization of needs and refine targeting methods, in consultation with communities through established feedback mechanisms.

Public Health & Nutrition

The health sector will continue to cooperate with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), and other stakeholders, to enhance the health and well-being of refugees and asylum-seekers living in the urban areas of Greater Cairo, Alexandria, and Aswan governorates. The recent launch, in October 2024, of Egypt's new health strategy for 2024-2030, which includes an objective on improving refugee access to comprehensive healthcare, supported by actionable steps and related indicators, is a significant achievement. This will strengthen efforts to include refugees in Egypt's national healthcare system. Partners will strengthen the–system by providing an integrated package of preventive, promotive, and curative services across primary, secondary, and tertiary care facilities. This support will include in-kind donations of medicine, consumables, and medical equipment, alongside assessments and capacity-building initiatives. Efforts will also focus on enhancing surveillance systems and evaluating the readiness of healthcare facilities to deliver essential services. Key areas of focus will include sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health; non-communicable and communicable diseases of public health concern and mental health; and preparedness, prevention, and response to emergencies. Partners will provide complementary health services for forcibly displaced Sudanese, including preventive measures such as vaccinations and disease screenings, as well as awareness-raising. They will continue advocating for the inclusion of refugees in Egypt's ongoing transition to a Universal Health Insurance Project, currently implemented in Port Said and Ismalia to ensure equitable access to healthcare for all vulnerable populations and promoting well-being for all individuals, aligned with the SDG 3.

The nutrition sub-sector will work to ensure refugee children have access to nutritious diets, quality primary healthcare, nurturing practices, and essential supplies as per SDG 2 to achieve good nutrition. The Egyptian technical implementation guidelines for the prevention, early detection, and management of wasting and the scale-up of these services, will be finalized. Additionally, partners will enhance MoHP's capacity by providing technical and financial support training to healthcare workers, supplying essential equipment and information materials, as well as expanding the District Health Information System DHIS2 for comprehensive nutrition data management. Efforts will focus on governorates with high concentrations of refugees, including Cairo, Giza, Aswan, and Alexandria. Partners will work with government and non-governmental organizations to ensure Sudanese populations have access to secondary care and to extend services to hard-to-reach populations through outreach in areas with high refugee concentrations. Awareness-raising campaigns on nutrition and the importance of a balanced diet, especially for pregnant and breastfeeding women will be conducted.

Sub-sector: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

Egypt does not have an active MHPSS sub-sector working group; however, MHPSS services will be provided by members of the health and protection sector working groups. Health sector partners will offer mental health services, including consultations with specialist psychiatrists and psychologists, and will facilitate prescriptions for psychotropic medications. People with complex and severe mental health issues will be supported through admissions to psychiatric hospitals in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, and Aswan. While psychosocial support services (PSS) will be integrated into the broader health sector services, programmes focused exclusively on PSS will be coordinated through the protection sector.

Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion (LEI)

The Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion (LEI) sector will aim at empowering Sudanese refugees and vulnerable host communities economically, by advocating for their right to work and implementing livelihoods projects through market-oriented programmes. Guided by principles of protection, diversity, equity, access, and sustainability, the LEI working group will implement strategies to promote economic inclusion and enhance long-term resilience in line with the SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth. These strategies, mainly applied in urban settings such as Greater Cairo and the north coast, include facilitating wage employment, providing seed funding for start-ups and scaling businesses, supporting employability skills, vocational training, collaborating with local enterprises, promoting refugee artisans, providing tailored programmes for vulnerable groups of refugees and host communities. Innovative approaches like green jobs, digital economy, and entrepreneurship will be also tested and scaled up. By implementing these strategies and conducting comprehensive assessments, the LEI

sector will operationalize HDP collaborative approaches, reduce socio-economic vulnerability by promoting self-reliance, and foster social cohesion among Sudanese refugees and host communities in Egypt. Development donors and international financial institutions (IFIs) will be approached to contribute to this long-term sustainable approach that will also benefit the national economy.

Settlement & Shelter/Housing

Egypt does not have a shelter / housing sector working group; however, partners will provide community-centred shelter upgrading assistance to Sudanese refugees. This initiative aims to enhance the living conditions of refugees by focusing on sustainable and inclusive shelter solutions. The programme will involve local communities in the planning and implementation processes. This approach ensures that shelters are not only structurally sound and protect against harsh weather conditions, but also responsive to the specific needs of the refugee population. By engaging refugees in the upgrading process, the initiative promotes a sense of ownership and empowerment, ultimately contributing to the resilience and stability of the refugee communities.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH sector addresses water, sanitation, and hygiene needs by enhancing the capacity of existing service providers and strengthening local systems, in line with SDG 6 to ensure clean water and sanitation. Partners will ensure access to clean water, effective waste management, and sanitation services in vulnerable communities both refugee and impacted host communities, through complementary interventions. They will establish, monitor, and adjust minimum WASH standards as per HSP Handbook, focusing on specific cultural needs with an AGD lens. To mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases, partners will conduct awareness on hygiene promotion and distribute hygiene supplies at the border, public schools, community learning centres, child friendly spaces and hospitals. Collaboration with national entities, including the MOHP, MOE, and national/local water companies will be strengthened to enhance WASH components across various service providers. Support will also be provided to solarize primary healthcare units (PHUs) in Aswan, south of Egypt, benefiting both refugees and host communities to ensure reliable and sustainable energy in a region where power outrages can disrupt essential energy supply. Partners will maintain WASH services and waste management in border regions and strengthen systems in schools, communities, and health centres, while assessing conditions in Aswan healthcare facilities, providing infection prevention and control (IPC) supplies, water testing kits, and hygiene kits to Sudanese refugees.

Basic Needs

RRP appealing partners in collaboration with the basic needs/cash-based intervention sector working group (CWG), will continue to provide one-time emergency multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to newly arrived Sudanese refugees to address their immediate needs, considering vulnerability to include these individuals into longer-term assistance mechanisms, in line with the SDG 1 to eradicate extreme poverty. So far, the MPCA is provided to the most vulnerable groups, providing refugees with humanitarian assistance and empowering them to prioritize their expenditures. Cash assistance will be streamlined among partners and other sectors to meet basic and other needs of affected populations and contribute to protection outcomes. The CWG ensures operational coordination on cash transfers, harmonizing tools and transfer modalities, consistent reporting and join monitoring assessments and tools. This approach allows complementary programmes by different organizations and cash actors in delivering a comprehensive and effective humanitarian response. To avoid duplication of interventions the CWG set up specific taskforces such as the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB), and post monitoring distribution (PMD) to empower individuals and families to make choices that best suit their circumstances. Non-food items (NFI) distributions are conducted in urban settings in Aswan, Alexandria and Cairo. The basket of NFIs varies according to the refugees taking into account the context, culture, and vulnerability criteria.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

- Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD)
  - Sub-Section: Disability Inclusion
  - Sub-Section: Youth
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Localization
- Climate Action
- Use of Cash Assistance

Read more in the Regional Overview pp. 17-20

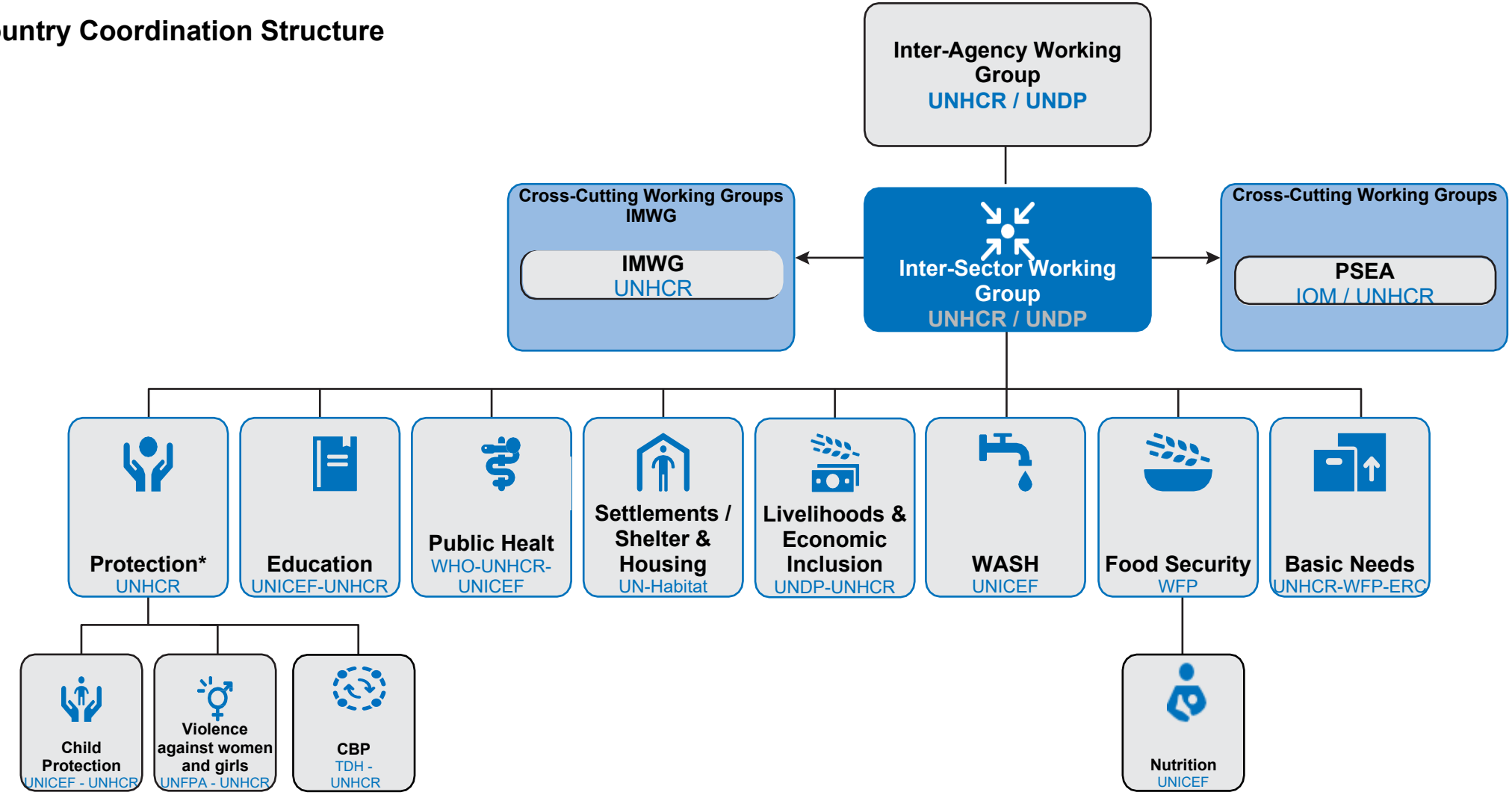
Partnership and Coordination

The Inter Agency Working Group (IAWG), chaired by UNHCR and co-chaired by UNDP, is the strategic coordination body of the RRP in Egypt, where UN and NGO partners, refugees and other affected people discuss policy issues, protection and programme gaps and challenges with regards to refugee response for all nationalities. Reporting to the IAWG, the Inter Sector Working Group (ISWG), is an inter-sectoral operational forum which brings together the eleven sector and sub-sector working groups in protection health, education, food security, LEI, cash-based interventions, settlements/NFIs and WASH. Specific task forces across sectors have also been created to focus on specific thematic areas such as PSEA and SMEB to complement synergies and interventions.

These fora ensure coordinated, collaborative, and comprehensive approaches and responses to address protection and solutions as well as humanitarian and resilience needs to refugees' and host communities. The Joint Platform for Refugees and Migrants (JPRM) will support the delivery of the refugee response in a complementary manner to the RRP by mobilizing resources in support of interventions under the Joint UN Programme. The Programme aims to support the Government to meet the pledges made at the GRF on refugees' inclusion in health and education and assist all vulnerable groups in strengthening their resilience.

RRP sectors and sub-sectors are also represented through partners in the UNSDCF working groups and in the Development Partners Group (DPG) which is a gathering of multilateral and bilateral development partners who work in partnership with the GoE in support of national development efforts. The group is chaired by the Resident Coordinator and a representative of the development partners. These platforms allowed information sharing among the international community, preparing advocacy messages at sectorial level to align with messaging by donors and government. The platforms also monitor gaps and needs and consequently act on critical sectors which are underfunded. Analysis on different topics ranging from social economic inclusion, health, education, refugees and migrants' data, and climate is also shared.

Country Coordination Structure



Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

29 Partners involved	UN Agencies 12	International NGOs 6	National NGOs 10
	$202,295,799	$24,031,677	$7,081,356
	IFRC & RC 1	FBOs 1	RLOs 2
	$4,280,665	$1,479,874	$343,800

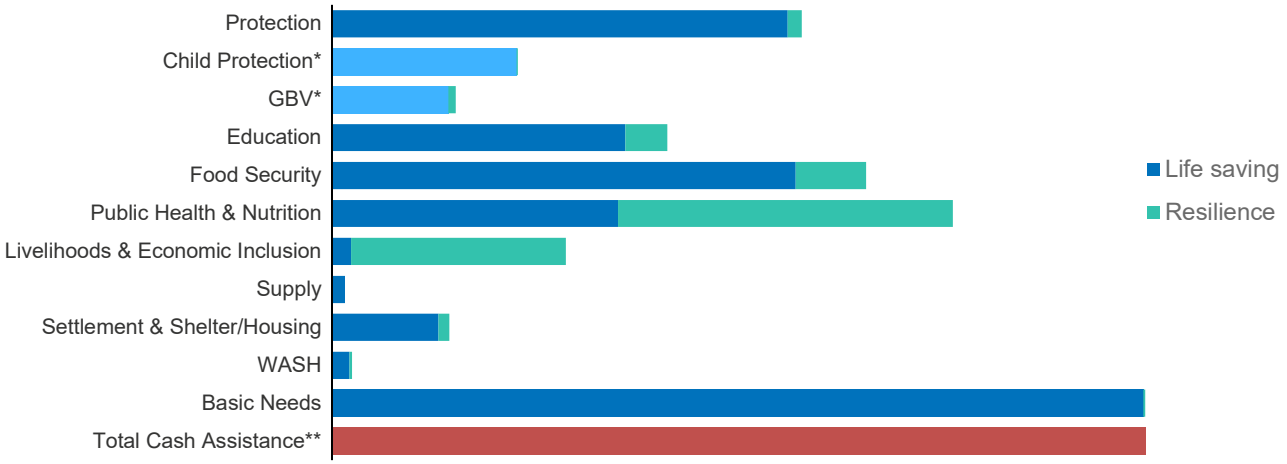
Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type in the annexes.

Budget Summary by Sector

Sector	***Life Saving***	***Resilience/Systems Strengthening***	***Total in USD***
Protection	*34,302,677*	*1,054,760*	*35,357,436*
➢ *Of which Child Protection*	*13,892,130*	*104,750*	*13,996,880*
➢ *Of which GBV*	*8,758,153*	*565,000*	*9,323,153*
Education	*22,083,163*	*3,148,963*	*25,232,126*
Food Security	*34,900,509*	*5,314,762*	*40,215,271*
Public Health and Nutrition	*21,531,024*	*25,195,212*	*46,726,236*
Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	*1,427,360*	*16,170,397*	*17,597,757*
Supply – Logistics and Procurement	*989,583*	*0*	*989,583*
Settlement and Shelter/Housing	*8,020,000*	*810,000*	*8,830,000*
WASH	*1,320,000*	*200,000*	*1,520,000*
Basic Needs	*61,071,088*	*150,000*	*61,221,088*
Total	***185,645,404***	***52,044,093***	***237,689,497***

Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



** CP and GBV budgets are subsets of the Protection budget*

*** This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026 (https://www.unhcr.org/media/2022-2026-unhcr-policy-cash-based-interventions). Cash assistance can be used as sectoral modality and as a cross-cutting modality of assistance across the various sectors and is budgeted for accordingly. Unrestricted/ multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of the people we work for and with, cash assistance will be used to meet immediate basic needs and to contribute to protection outcomes.*

Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acronym/ Short Title	Type	Requirements in USD
National NGO			**7,081,356**
Balqees	Balqees	NNGO/RLO	102,000
Care Egypt Foundation	CEF	NNGO	1,757,400
Damas for Development	Damas for Development	NNGO	26,000
Egyptian Food Bank	EFB	NNGO	170,000
Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights	EFR	NNGO	60,000
Etijah	Etijah	NNGO	733,400
Impact for Community Development	IMPACT	NNGO	433,750
Life Makers Foundation (Egypt)	LMF	NNGO	3,527,006
Syria Al Gad	Syria Al Gad	NNGO/RLO	241,800
Tafawol Association for Special Needs and Development	Tafawol	NNGO	30000
International NGO			**24,031,677**
Catholic Relief Services	CRS	INGO/FBO	1,479,874
Humanity & Inclusion	HI	INGO	585,952
Plan International	PI	INGO	11,492,475
Remotecoders	Remotecoders	INGO	24,400
Save the Children International	SCI	INGO	9,631,605
Terre des Hommes	TDH	INGO	817370
Egyptian Red Crescent	ERC	IFRC/ICRC	4,280,665
United Nations			**202,295,799**
International Labour Organization	ILO	UN	977,392

International Organization for Migration	IOM	UN	31,730,000
UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UN WOMEN	UN	600,000
UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat	UN	810,000
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	UN	7,580,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO	UN	324,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	UN	85,766,136
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	UNICEF	UN	9,410,000
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	UN	9,100,000
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS	UN	20,000
World Food Programme	WFP	UN	37,623,271
World Health Organization	WHO	UN	18,355,000
Total USD			**237,689,497**

The listed partners are entities whose activities are submitted under the RRP for funding, and which will be monitored through the Plan's monitoring and reporting framework. An entity that is contracted by an appealing organization to implement that organization's activity shall not submit a funding requirement to the RRP.

Ethiopia
Country chapter

A Sudanese refugee woman sets up her stall in the new Ura settlement in Benishangul-Gumuz, Ethiopia.

©UNHCR/ Sona Dadi

AT A GLANCE

Ethiopia Planned Response

January-December 2025

133 K
Refugees

30 K
Returnees

56 K
Host Community

USD
162.9 M
Total Financial requirements

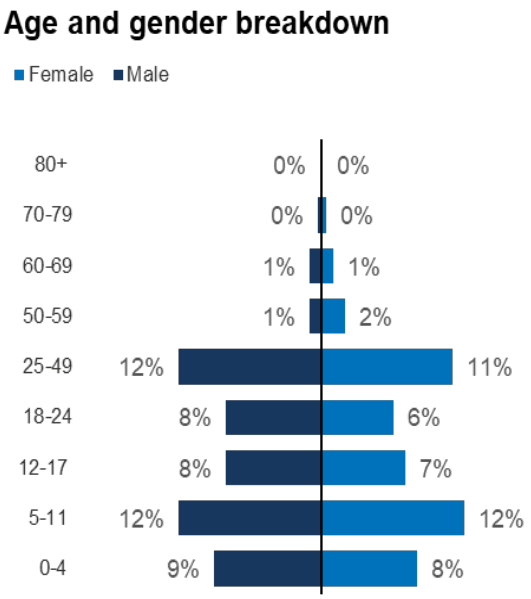
24
RRP Partners

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

Population Planning Figures

Country	Sudanese refugees pre 15 April 2023*	Projected population as of end of 2024**	Planning figure for new arrivals in 2025	Planned population as of end 2025
Refugee Population	48,964	106,408	24,500	133,206***
Returnees		17,500	13,200	30,700****
Third Country Nationals			1,000	1,000
Host Community				56,000
Total projected population in need				219,906

**This figure is included in the 2024 cumulative total.*
*** This figure includes actual arrivals as of Sept 2024 and projected arrivals Oct-Dec 2024.*
****The planned population as of the end of 2025 includes the 106,408 population at the end of 2024, the 24,500 expected new arrival in 2025 and the natural population growth of 2,298 individuals.*
*****30,700 refugee returnees to Ethiopia is a cumulative figure for 2024-2025.*
*Note: **20,000 migrant returnees** and 1,000 TCNs projected to arrive in Ethiopia are also not included in the Sudan RRP; they are included in IOM's Response Overview for the Sudan Crisis and Neighbouring Countries.*



16%
People with disabilities

48%
Women and girls

52%
Men and boys

56%
Children

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Ethiopia is a State Party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. The country has also ratified the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. In addition, Ethiopia is a Member State of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)[31] and a signatory of the Djibouti Declaration on Refugee Education[32] and of the Kampala Declaration on Jobs, Livelihoods, and Self-Reliance[33].

Ethiopia has been an early leader in the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). The CRRF was officially launched in Ethiopia on 28 November 2017, following the nine pledges made by the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) at the 2016 New York Leaders' Summit[34]. Following the endorsement of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in 2018, Ethiopia reaffirmed its commitment by adopting a revised Refugee Proclamation (Proclamation No. 1110/2019[35]) in January 2019. This proclamation updates and expands upon previous legislation to better align with the principles of the GCR and to grant an expanded range of rights to refugees in Ethiopia. This revision reflects Ethiopia's ongoing commitment to improving the legal framework and conditions for refugees in the country. To complement the proclamation, three directives and a guideline came into effect on 30 December 2019. Additionally, a revised directive aimed at creating a conducive environment for refugees to work was introduced in August 2024.

In addition to the initial pledges, Ethiopia made four new pledges in 2019[36]. Building on this progress, further new commitments were made at the 2023 GRF, including enhancing climate action and energy access, creating an

Directives and Guideline Enacted on December 30, 2019

1) Directive to Determine the Conditions for Movement and Residence of Refugees Outside of Camps (Directive No. 01/2019): This directive outlines the conditions under which refugees can move and reside outside designated camps.
2) Directive to Determine the Procedure for Refugees' Right to Work (Directive No. 02/2019): This directive establishes the procedures for refugees to obtain the right to work in Ethiopia.
3) Directive to Determine the Conditions for Refugees' Access to Social Services (Directive No. 03/2019): This directive specifies the conditions under which refugees can access social services such as education and healthcare.
4) Guideline for the Implementation of the Refugee Proclamation: This guideline provides detailed instructions on how to implement the provisions of the Refugee Proclamation effectively.
   Revised Directive Introduced in August 2024:
5) Directive to Create a Conducive Environment for Refugees to Work: It is a revised version of a previously enacted directive (Directive No.02/2019). This directive aims to further enhance the opportunities for refugees to engage in employment, promoting self-reliance and integration into the local economy.

[31] *The IGAD in Eastern Africa was created in 1996 to supersede the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) which was founded in 1986. The IGAD counts eight member states: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda and Eritrea. IGAD members aim to enhance regional cooperation in three priority areas of food security and environmental protection, economic cooperation, regional integration and social development peace and security.*

[32] *The Djibouti Declaration of the Regional Ministerial Conference on Refugee Education is a non-binding legal instrument produced by the IGAD in 2017. The declaration states the commitments of member states to implement and develop quality educational standards and inclusion in their national legal framework and educational system, it is accompanied by an Action Plan, which outlines the actions to be carried out in the delivery of quality education and learning outcomes for refugees, returnees and host communities in the region.*

[33] *The Kampala Declaration on Jobs, Livelihoods, and Self-Reliance adopted on 28th March 2019 committed IGAD member states to advance livelihood opportunities and economic inclusion of refugees, adopt a Plan of Action, roll-out comprehensive national implementation roadmaps with a whole-of-society approach, seek durable solutions for protracted displacement situations and address associated socio-economic challenges affecting refugees, returnees and host communities.*

[34] *Applying the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), August 2018, [accessed on 17 December 2024].*

[35] *Ethiopia: Proclamation No. 1110/2019, Refugees Proclamation, 27 February 2019, https://www.refworld.org/legal/decreees/natlegbod/2019/en/30352 [accessed 03 December 2024]*

[36] *Ethiopia's Four GRF Pledges made during in 2019: Jobs and Livelihoods: Create up to 90,000 economic opportunities through agricultural and livestock value chains that benefit both refugees and host communities in an equitable manner.* ***Education:*** *Expand government TVET system and facilities to provide quality and accredited skills training that is linked to the labour market demand to 20,000 host and refugees by 2024.* ***Protection/Capacity****: Strengthening Asylum System and Social Protection (RSD, refugee registration, civil documentation, permits; National social protection system in refugee-hosting areas-particularly for vulnerable individuals).* ***Energy/Environment****: Provide market-based sustainable, reliable, affordable, culturally acceptable, environmentally friendly clean/renewable energy solutions for 3 million people.* (Ethiopia GRF Pledge Progress Report, *December 2021).*

enabling environment for private sector engagement, providing access to land (particularly irrigable land), including refugees in national systems and services, improving connectivity and documentation, and developing refugee settlements.

To implement these commitments, the Government of Ethiopia, through Refugees and Returnees Services (RRS), in collaboration with UNHCR, developed a roadmap known as "*Makatet*" (meaning "to include" in Amharic)." This roadmap is part of the country's broader efforts to integrate refugees into national systems and promote social cohesion. The *Makatet* roadmap focuses on ensuring that refugees and host communities have equitable access to essential services, such as education, healthcare, and employment. It aims to address barriers to integration and foster collaboration among various stakeholders, creating a more inclusive society.

The *Makatet* approach not only enhances the well-being of refugees but also strengthens the social fabric of host communities, promoting mutual understanding, cooperation, and sustainable development.

In line with these efforts, the Government through the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), UNHCR, the regional authorities in Benishangul-Gumuz and Amhara and partners are developing climate-resilient integrated settlements for newly arrived refugees, allowing them access to national services alongside host communities.

Despite security challenges of its own, Ethiopia continues to apply its open-door policy, allowing access to the territory to those affected by conflict in neighbouring countries, and is currently hosting over 1 million refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan.

Since the conflict began in Sudan in April 2023, some 64,835 individuals[37] in need of protection have crossed into Ethiopia as of the end of November 2024. Half crossed through the Kurmuk entry point in the Benishangul-Gumuz region, 45 per cent arrived through the Metema entry point in the Amhara region and 5 per cent at different entry points such as Gizen (Benishangul-Gumuz region), Pagak (Gambella region) and Humera (Tigray region). Among them, 14,134 Ethiopian refugees have returned with most joining IDP settings in central Tigray as they could not return to their places of origin in western Tigray due to security concerns.

The Ethiopian Government, in coordination with Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) partners, is responding to this influx by strengthening registration systems and providing protection to new arrivals. Efforts include developing procedures for refugee registration and transferring new arrivals to established settlements. Sudanese asylum-seekers are granted prima facie refugee status.

New settlements have been established in both the Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, incorporating climate-resilient approaches such as sustainable shelter, water management and reforestation efforts to support long-term environmental recovery and enhance community resilience. In January 2024, Benishangul-Gumuz's regional authorities allocated 350 hectares of land in Ura that can accommodate up to 34,000 refugees. The site is in the Akuda Kebele, 10 km from Assosa and home to 3,500 host community members, offering economic development opportunities. In the Amhara region, authorities allocated 46 hectares in Aftit, West Gondar, 8.5 km from Gende-Wuha and 30 km from the Sudan border, with an initial capacity to accommodate 12,500 refugees, and with the potential to allocate additional land if needed.[38]

In 2025, 24 RRP partners require 162.9 million USD to help the Government of Ethiopia assist 219,906 individuals, including 24,500 new refugee arrivals, 48,964 pre-April 2023 Sudanese refugees hosted in camps in the Benishangul-Gumuz region, 30,700 refugee returnees and 56,000 members of the host community. One of the bases for the projection is the expectation that the war in Sudan will continue and spread to new areas, including those bordering Ethiopia. This is likely to result in an influx of refugees and returnees into Ethiopia. The Sudan operation has projected 23,000 Sudanese arrivals in Ethiopia for 2025, which has also been factored into Ethiopia's population projections. Furthermore, the average arrival rate has been considered based on the trends observed over the last seven months of 2024. Additionally, a 2.4 per cent natural population growth rate of Sudanese has also been factored into the population projections.

The Sudan response will include conflict analysis, community and refugee-led organization programming and area-based interventions. Rule of law and access to justice activities will also be supported. Where necessary, these actions will be integrated into the emergency

[37] *ETH_Population Movement from Sudan to Ethiopia - Power BI, RRS- UNHCR, [accessed 28 November 2024].*
To address inconsistencies in reporting population movements from Sudan to Ethiopia and to automate the process, a centralized Power BI dashboard was launched on 01 November 2024.
[38] *The selection of these new settlements was done after an extensive assessment and dialogue that has involved all stakeholders, including refugees, host community, local, regional, and national authorities.*

response, ensuring inclusion from the start. All interventions will be designed, implemented and monitored through rights-based, community-based and age, gender and diversity (AGD) approaches.

Country Risks and Needs

In April and May 2024, refugees in Kumer and Awlala settlements in the West Gondar Zone of the Amhara region reported attacks, robberies and abductions by unknown armed groups. With rising insecurity, the Government decided to close the Kumer and Awlala settlements and refugees were relocated to a new site, Aftit, in mid-2024[39]. The security situation in the Amhara region continues to impact the protection of refugees. The Government's RRS, together with RRP partners, work closely with regional and local authorities to reinforce security arrangements in and around Aftit. While the Benishangul-Gumuz region is calm, insecurity along key supply routes has disrupted the delivery of essential supplies for newly arriving refugees.

Refugees and asylum-seekers face numerous challenges during flight. According to data collected upon arrival[40], over 2,400 individuals reported extortion incidents, 1,200 reported assaults and more than 700 have reported incidents of detention. Additionally, 400 individuals faced different protection incidents, including gender-based violence (GBV), kidnapping, and other types of protection risks. Women and children, in particular, are suffering from trauma following their flight due to exposure to violence, highlighting the need for mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). The ongoing conflict also increases the risk of family separation, with many unaccompanied and separated children arriving.
Assessments conducted in 2024 across refugee locations in Ethiopia (4,879 respondents) revealed that 40 per cent of refugees experienced psychological stress or mental health issues in the past six months[41]. The primary causes identified include chronic illness (35 per cent), difficult camp conditions (34 per cent), and lack of food (34 per cent). Female-headed households, single women, persons with disabilities and those with chronic illnesses are most affected. Some resort to harmful coping mechanisms, such as the use of alcohol and drugs, with men more likely to engage in self-harm or suicidal behaviour.

In 2025, a comprehensive verification of the Sudanese refugee population in Ethiopia will be conducted. This process will include issuing refugee ID cards and civil documentation such as birth certificates. The refugee ID cards will further enable refugees' access to services such as health, education and livelihood opportunities.

In Gende Wuha, Amhara region, persons with disabilities face significant accessibility barriers, limiting their access to essential services like food distribution, healthcare, and sanitation. There is a shortage of specialized MHPSS staff – similar barriers exist in the Ura settlement, Benishangul-Gumuz region, where lack of accessible washrooms and difficulties during food distributions are common. The absence of disability-inclusive community-based feedback mechanisms and accessible information formats also presents communication challenges.

The relocation of refugees to the newly established Aftit and Ura settlements, impacted refugee schooling and enrolment in public facilities. Key challenges in the education sector include the limited capacity of the public schools to absorb refugee learners due to shortage of classrooms, school supplies and furniture, as well as language barriers.

In locations receiving recently arrived refugees, the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) is heightened due to factors such as unfamiliarity with rights, disrupted livelihoods, family separation and the collapse of protective community systems. The large-scale recruitment of staff from diverse organizations further exacerbates these vulnerabilities.

Food assistance is crucial, and continued support is necessary to ensure access to sufficient and nutritious food for refugees. Many refugees lack adequate shelter and access to basic services such as clean water and sanitation. Humanitarian partners are working to construct additional facilities and improve WASH facilities. However, security issues, resource constraints and logistical challenges such as fuel shortages hinder these efforts. Furthermore, the displacement affected communities face increasing climate challenges, including recurrent droughts and flooding, which exacerbate resource scarcity and must be factored into the planning and delivery of humanitarian responses.

Refugees also face difficulties in accessing livelihood opportunities. Inadequate market infrastructure, lack of agricultural mechanization services, limited technology adoption and extension services, as well as challenges

[39] *Government of Ethiopia, UNHCR to relocate Sudanese refugees to a new site in Amhara region, press release 20 July 2024.*
[40] *As part of the registration process conducted by RRS and UNHCR at entry points, information is collected on protection risks faced during flight by forcibly displaced individuals.*
[41] *Document - UNHCR Ethiopia | Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Factsheet | June 2024*

posed by climate change, such as erratic rainfall, prolonged droughts, and soil degradation, are the major constraints. Additionally, refugees are unable to continue joining farming programmes due to lack of agricultural support, including holistic crop and livestock input supply and innovative technologies and practices. Girls and women engaged in unsafe economic activities such as gold mining.

Many Ethiopian returnees returned to Tigray, an area still affected by conflict; most of them have not been able to return to their places of origin and remain in an IDP situation. Returnees face insecurity and have limited access to basic services. Their urgent needs include adequate shelter, food, clean water, medical care and sustainable support. Additionally, psychosocial support and protection services to address the trauma and vulnerabilities of these returnees are needed.

Part 2: Country Response, Resilience and Solutions Strategy

Role of the Government

Ethiopia remains one of the largest refugee-hosting countries on the African continent with more than one million refugees on its territory. In 2019, Ethiopia adopted one of the most progressive refugee policies in Africa, granting rights to refugees to access employment, primary education, national financial services in support of refugee inclusion, resilience and self-reliance. In addition to the 2019 Refugee Proclamation, the Government of Ethiopia has demonstrated its leadership in refugee protection by making impactful pledges at the 2016 Leader's Summit, and at the GRF in 2019 and 2023. The pledges demonstrate the strong and longstanding commitment by the Government of Ethiopia to advance refugee access to asylum, education, livelihoods, climate resilience and sustainable energy, digital infrastructure and irrigable land for agriculture, amongst others. Despite facing political, social and macroeconomic challenges in recent years, including the impact of conflict and climate change, Ethiopia continues to maintain an open-door policy to refugees including the new arrivals fleeing the conflict in Sudan. A whole-of-government approach will be requested, led and coordinated by RRS.

The Government of Ethiopia will ensure that Sudanese refugees are safe, protected, and included within the locations to which they have fled. This includes overseeing the protection of all Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in Ethiopia. The Government is also committed in providing both identity and civil documentations to Sudanese refugees.

In light of the inclusion of refugees in the National ID Program (NIDP)[42], the Government will deliver national refugees ID cards to additional Sudanese refugees.

The Government's role will be instrumental in ensuring the inclusion of refugees in regional and local development planning. The Government will further prioritize activities aimed at fostering social cohesion between refugees and host communities. Furthermore, efforts will be made to implement development projects that enhance their quality of life in a sustainable manner. Enabling conditions for activities that reduce the impact on natural resources in refugee-hosting areas will also be created and their implementation monitored.

The situation calls for scaled-up assistance and a coordinated response to meet the urgent needs of Sudanese refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees and impacted host communities in Ethiopia.

[42] *A tripartite data-sharing agreement was signed between RRS, UNHCR, and NIDP in October 2023, along with the finalization of a Standard Operating Procedure for data exchange.*

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Support the Government of Ethiopia to ensure that individuals displaced by the conflict in Sudan, who need international protection can access territory, individual documentation and fair and efficient asylum procedures in Ethiopia.

SO2: Provide timely and life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance for those fleeing Sudan, with a specific focus on identifying protection risks, including gender-based violence and supporting those at heightened risk and in need of specialized protection interventions, such as family reunification and third country solutions. It also includes advocacy for adequate resources to increase the implementation of quality specialized programmes for women and girls.

SO3: Promote inclusion from the start through strengthening of resilience so that those fleeing Sudan are included in national systems and services, particularly in health, education and market systems development and can live in integrated settlements and have access to economic opportunities. This will also include activities to support social cohesion between communities, enhance refugee self-reliance including through access to the right to work and documentation including ID card issuance and civil documentation.

SO4: Enhance the protection of children who fled Sudan through strengthening inclusive child protection systems, supporting children at risk, families and communities to protect children, providing supplementary child protection services for children at risk, strengthening child-friendly protection and solutions, promoting children's safety and prevent harm through sectoral responses strengthening child participation and child-friendly communication and accountability.

SO5: Support the Government of Ethiopia to reintegrate returning Ethiopian refugees who fled Sudan to ensure that they are provided with the required protection and assistance, including the necessary documentation.

Under the co-leadership of the Government of Ethiopia's Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) and UNHCR, the Ethiopia Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP) is the interagency refugee response in the country which lays out the refugee coordination structure and the financial requirements to respond to the needs of refugees and their host communities in Ethiopia.

HDP Approaches to Promote Protection, Resilience, Inclusion and Solutions

The Government of Ethiopia, through the Refugee and Returnees Service (RRS) and with support from UNHCR, has been developing the *Makatet* roadmap—a comprehensive plan to realize Ethiopia's GRF pledges. This roadmap integrates key humanitarian and development principles in alignment with the national vision outlined in the "Ethiopia 2030: The Pathway to Prosperity" plan, which emphasizes inclusive development, economic growth, job creation, and enhanced access to essential services. The Sudan refugee response is a critical component of this strategy, leveraging the *Makatet* roadmap to ensure commitments are implemented in a coordinated and sustainable manner.

Guided by the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus, the core guiding principles of the *Makatet* roadmap, the Sudan response plan addresses immediate needs while promoting long-term resilience and stability. Ethiopia's settlement pledge exemplifies this approach, creating integrated settlements in Ura and Aftit that cater to both refugees and host communities. These settlements focus on building essential infrastructure, sustainable housing, renewable energy systems, and livelihood opportunities, while also addressing food security. Education programs prioritize secondary and tertiary education for Sudanese youth, alongside entrepreneurship initiatives to enhance refugee self-reliance. Climate-smart strategies are integral to the plan, addressing critical challenges in water management, agriculture, and renewable energy in the context of climate change.

In 2025, RRP partners will continue promoting social cohesion and peaceful coexistence through joint livelihood programs, MHPSS activities, community-based protection mechanisms and dialogues. Private sector engagement will focus on entrepreneurship, microfinance, local businesses, climate-resilient and renewable energy projects, climate-smart agriculture and sustainable water management.

Efforts are underway to strengthen monitoring systems with a robust framework for regular feedback from

refugees and host communities on service quality and accessibility. This feedback mechanism will enable timely adjustments and foster transparency in resource utilization.

Sectoral Responses

Protection

The Government of Ethiopia is focusing on strengthening registration systems and providing protection to new arrivals. Efforts include developing procedures for refugee registration and transferring new arrivals to established settlements. Since the conflict broke out in April 2023 in Sudan, RRS and UNHCR have registered 64,835 individuals in need of protection as of November 2024. This includes 62 per cent of Sudanese, 16 per cent of refugees from other nationalities such as Eritreans, Somali, Yemeni and South Sudanese and 22 per cent of Ethiopian refugee returnees. Only 22 per cent of registered Sudanese refugees aged 14 years and above hold a valid refugee ID card.

In 2025, UNHCR and RRS will continue to conduct biometric registration and provide identification documents to refugees. Sudanese refugees will also continue to be included in the national ID programme (NIPD). The inclusion of refugees in the NIDP will enable them to access any digital based services such as education, health care, banking services, acquisition of business licenses and facilitates their freedom of movement and economic inclusion.

Community-based protection systems will be enhanced by strengthening feedback and response mechanisms and expanding collaboration with community structures. This builds upon the work done in 2024, where protection partners collaborated with communities to strengthen refugee leadership structures including women's associations, youth associations and a network of community volunteers to enhance a community-based approach. In 2025, RRP partners will step-up their efforts for accountability to affected populations (AAP), by reinforcing protection desks and other measures that provide information on available services, facilitate two-way communication, receive feedback from affected individuals and communities and provide responses.

The Government, through RRS and supported by UNHCR, partners and Refugee Central Committees (RCC), will maintain an active presence at receiving sites to ensure their civilian character. Individuals at risk will be referred and provided with needed specialized protection services.

Protection mainstreaming across sectors, ensuring humanitarian standards, protection monitoring, and community engagement will be enhanced across transit centres and settlements and protection considerations, including age, gender and diversity are mainstreamed in all sectors of the response so that all forcibly displaced people are better protected, their risks mitigated and can exercise their rights.

Third country solutions will be prioritized for refugees, including Sudanese by facilitating resettlement for refugees at heightened risk, as well as through complementary pathways for those who are eligible.

Provision of effective protection despite the limited resources in 2025, will be achieved through undertaking community-led and government-supported approaches such as working with community-led organizations that involve both the refugees and their hosts.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

As of the end of October 2024, children fleeing the current conflict in Sudan and in the pre-existing population represents 51.2 per cent of the total refugee population. Partners will ensure early identification and timely referrals of at-risk children, including approximately 8,200 unaccompanied and separated children, followed by the provision of case management and appropriate child protection services. Community-based mental health and psychosocial support will be provided through activities in child-friendly spaces, community engagement and counselling by frontline workers. Child protection partners will support the inclusion of forcibly displaced children into the National Child Protection System from the onset, offering technical support and capacity development to government child protection offices for efficient and sustainable case management.

Sub-sector: Gender-based Violence (GBV)

To address the urgent GBV needs and mitigate associated risks, several priorities have been identified to improve GBV case management and activities in women and girls' safe spaces. One of the immediate priorities is to establish a functional One-Stop Centre (OSC) in Metema, utilizing the available space at Metema Hospital to ensure survivors have access to integrated support services. Additionally, financial resources are required to enhance the existing OSC in the Benishangul-Gumuz region, to make it more accessible for survivors from Ura and surrounding areas. Providing essential medical equipment and supplies for clinical inquiries in Ura and Kurmuk is also critical to improve the quality of care for survivors. Investing in capacity-building training for OSC is another important priority of the sub-sector to ensure that survivors receive compassionate and appropriate care. The provision of dignity kits and essential supplies will be prioritized to ensure the safety and well-being of women and girls at risk. Establishing transportation and cash support services for GBV survivors will also facilitate access to necessary resources and services.

WGSS will include group therapy, psychoeducation, and awareness campaigns on rights and available services. GBV prevention efforts will focus on women's empowerment and the engagement of men and boys. Engaging with women-led and refugee-led organizations will be essential to ensure that the response is culturally sensitive, locally informed, and driven by the needs of the communities they serve, empowering them to take an active role in prevention, support, and advocacy efforts.

Safety audits will be organized regularly to identify GBV risks and ensure appropriate mitigation measures are implemented across sectors. Monitoring the effectiveness of safe spaces and services is vital. Feedback from survivors will help identify gaps and improve responses, ensuring the programme is responsive and effective in meeting their needs.

By focusing on these priorities and ensuring the presence of GBV partners, RRP partners can create a more supportive environment for survivors and work towards reducing incidents of GBV in these communities.

Education

The strategy for education services aims to integrate refugees into the national system by expanding host community schools, benefiting both refugees and local communities. This involves developing new public educational facilities or upgrading existing ones in Aftit, Amhara region and Ura, Benishangul-Gumuz region. Enhancements include building new classrooms, improving infrastructure and equipping schools with necessary resources and trained staff to provide quality education. The goal is to enhance access to education for all children, promoting inclusive and sustainable learning environments. Partners will collaborate with local education authorities to enhance services, including language support, learning materials, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and linkages to child protection and WASH services. Teacher training in methodologies, classroom management, gender-based violence (GBV) and refresher on PSEA will be prioritized.

For the Sudanese refugees who arrived in Benishangul-Gumuz camps prior to this crisis, education services will continue through NGO partners. Education partners will continue to work closely with the Gambella's regional education bureau to enhance capacity, integrate refugee education facilities into the national system and will emphasize community engagement in school management. This will strengthen formal education at all levels, on-the-job training for teachers will be provided. Support for eligible refugee youth in higher education and skills training linked to employment opportunities will also be prioritized.

Food Security

Food security partners will work together to ensure that Sudanese refugees including new arrivals, receive food assistance aligning with the available food basket. Nevertheless, without additional support, refugees will continue to receive only 60 per cent of the recommended dietary allowance (RDA) or less caloric value based on WFP's resource allocation and projections for 2025. Partners will endeavour, where feasible, to invest in sustainable food security and climate-adapted livelihoods in collaboration with stakeholders. Both in-kind and cash modalities of assistance will be provided, depending on feasibility assessments. Newly arriving refugees will need to receive emergency food rations such as high-energy biscuits. For those with extended stays at points of entry and transit centres, dry rations through

general food assistance will be provided by WFP through NGO cooperating partners.

WFP food management and monitoring systems will be conducted to ensure that assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries. Community engagement and mobilization of refugees will continue to be prioritized through available channels.

Public Health & Nutrition

Ethiopia's Public Health Strategic Vision[43] aligns closely with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 3. Through robust partnerships with Federal and Regional Health Bureaus, development partners, multilateral institutions and private donors, RRP partners aim to ensure equitable access to health and nutrition services.

In collaboration with the Government, comprehensive primary health care services will continue to be prioritized. This includes sexual and reproductive health services, access to vaccinations, clinical management of rape and management of non-communicable diseases. These efforts will strengthen the capacity of existing national health systems at the primary health care level as far as possible, to meet the needs of both refugee and host communities.

A community-based health and nutrition surveillance system will be strengthened. Emergency preparedness and response plans will be coordinated with local and national health authorities. New arrivals will continue to receive essential health services at border points, transit centres and in settlements. Medical referrals to secondary and tertiary level government health facilities will be facilitated, including ambulance provision. Health facilities will be upgraded and power supply improved. The response will ensure the availability of medicines, medical supplies and essential diagnostics at primary health care facilities accessed by refugees. Data management systems will be strengthened. Mobile health clinics and other health interventions are critical for providing necessary medical assistance.

High malnutrition rates among refugees are compounded by disease outbreaks and inadequate healthcare services. ne
Prevention and treatment of undernutrition will be implemented through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions, prioritizing children under five and pregnant and lactating women. Priority actions will focus on i) identification of acute malnutrition through screening, ii) community management of acute malnutrition and education, iii) micronutrient deficiency control, iv) promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding programmes and v) nutrition surveillance, including undertaking SENS/SMART PLUS surveys. These efforts will be part of broader nutrition-sensitive and specific programmes.

Sub-sector: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

The implementation of the Minimum Service Package for MHPSS will be enhanced in 2025, uniting various stakeholders such as the national and regional MHPSS Technical Working Groups, regional and national government representatives and NGOs. These efforts aim to strengthen MHPSS implementation capacity and ensure effective support for all affected populations, particularly for marginalized and at-risk groups. Using the Minimum Service Package, MHPSS services will be further integrated into community-based protection, child protection, GBV, education and health programmes. A detailed situation analysis will be done to assess MHPSS needs and resources related to the Sudan situation.

In 2025, a community-based MHPSS approach will primarily be achieved through strengthening the capacity of communities, including through engaging community groups, to provide psychosocial support themselves and by promoting youth-led community-based MHPSS initiatives. The provision of psychological interventions will be enhanced through capacity building. Clinical services will be strengthened by training and supervising health workers to identify and manage mental health conditions using the Mental Health Gap Action Programme[44]. Specific attention will be given to suicide prevention and risk mitigation.

[43] *Mission, Vision and Objectives | MINISTRY OF HEALTH - Ethiopia, [accessed 03 December 2024].*
[44] *The Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) is WHO's action plan to scale up services for mental, neurological, and substance use disorders. It aims to support general health facilities in assessing and managing various mental health conditions, including acute stress, depression, psychosis, and risk of suicide. Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP)*

Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion (LEI)

In 2025, in line with the GRF pledge made by the Government of Ethiopia on integrated human settlements, access to land and private sector engagement, RRP partners will support national and sub-national authorities in delivering an integrated approach for settlements hosting refugees who recently arrived from Sudan. This will involve support for the inclusion of refugees into existing national systems and creating access to livelihood opportunities (agriculture and non-agriculture income generating activities) notably through private sector engagement and access to land, to foster greater self-reliance among refugees and the most vulnerable host communities through climate-smart agriculture. Refugee-hosting regions are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Therefore, climate-smart agriculture practices will be promoted to minimize the impact of climate shocks and enhance resilience. This includes methods such as conservation agriculture, intercropping, integrated crop and livestock management, agroforestry, greening agriculture and the production of high-value seedlings.

In 2024, Ethiopia issued the Directive No. 1019/2024 to ensure that recognized refugees and asylum-seekers can exercise their right to work and support their transition from reliance on welfare to becoming independent members of the society who ultimately contribute to the local economy. The Directive will help refugees and asylum-seekers secure work permits, engage in commercial activities, obtain tax identification numbers and residence permits to participate in joint projects. RRP partners will support the implementation of the directive by providing necessary resources, training and advocacy to ensure effective integration and participation of refugees and asylum seekers in the local economy.

Coordination with the Regional Urban Bureau, the Regional Agriculture Bureau, the Food and Agriculture Organization and other livelihood partners, such as microfinance institutions, cooperatives and non-governmental organizations will be strengthened to support refugees and host communities in increasing their economic self-reliance through climate-smart agriculture interventions, temporary and full-time equivalent jobs, and access to finance and documentation.

Partners will also work with regional authorities, refugees and host communities to ensure adequate allocation of land and service provision for joint farming, agroforestry, natural resource management and small business schemes around existing camps and new settlements. Climate-smart farming practices will be applied for joint farming. Integrating refugees into local economic systems promotes a sense of community and mutual benefit, enhancing social cohesion between refugees and host communities. Capacity-building services will be offered to local authorities and partnerships with private sector entities and financial institutions will ensure the sustained economic inclusion of refugees and host communities.

Settlement & Shelter/Housing

Partners will continue prioritizing the development of the Aftit refugee settlement in the Amhara region and the Ura refugee settlement in the Benishangul-Gumuz region. This development will follow the integrated settlement approach and sustainable response from the onset, balancing immediate humanitarian needs with long-term development goals. Currently, partners are developing critical infrastructure such as access roads and drainage systems as many areas become inaccessible during heavy rains and flooding, severely hindering humanitarian access and the delivery of essential aid. However, both locations still face inadequate infrastructure and limited access to basic services.

In 2025, partners will focus on providing road networks with the required drainage systems to prevent flooding, reduce waterborne diseases and improve stormwater management. This will ensure accessibility for residents and facilitate humanitarian and development efforts in the Aftit and Ura contexts. Partners will focus on providing additional emergency shelters while upgrading the existing ones, as the plastic sheets degrade quickly when exposed to harsh weather conditions. Whenever feasible, cash-based interventions will be pursued.

Partners will also undertake sustainability life-cycle assessments of the housing solution typologies in both locations to ensure better performance against environmental impact, habitability, and technical performance while considering age, gender and diversity where needed. Once endorsed, the Ura settlement profiling and the planned Environmental Impact Assessment will guide response partners to review and adapt responses as required.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH strategy focuses on implementing solutions from the start and avoiding parallel water systems wherever possible. However, given the pressure on available water sources and the lack of existing water systems, partners will upgrade, rehabilitate and develop new sustainable water systems.

In the Aftit settlement, Amhara region, partners will prioritize the development of durable water systems by drilling boreholes and transitioning away from emergency water provision through water trucking. In the Ura settlement, Benishangul-Gumuz region, efforts will be made to phase out the current costly surface water use in favour of a more sustainable water system through borehole drilling. The water will be shared with the host community.

In both locations, the Regional Water Bureaus will be engaged to support capacity strengthening and system construction. As part of sustainable response efforts, the solarization of water systems will be prioritized to reduce operational costs and mitigate the negative environmental impact of diesel-powered generators.

Family latrines will be constructed in both settlements, with community engagement and participation integral to the process. Hygiene promotion and solid waste management will also be undertaken in all settlements.

Basic Needs

The basic needs sector focuses on ensuring that displaced persons have access to essential items and services necessary for their survival and well-being. This sector includes two main components: Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and Non-Food Items (NFIs). MPCA provides cash grants to refugees, allowing them to prioritize and fulfil their own needs in a dignified manner. The flexibility of cash assistance helps recipients address a variety of needs such as food, shelter, healthcare and/or education. NFIs are essential household items that support daily living and help maintain a minimum standard of living. By combining cash assistance with the distribution of NFIs, partners aim to provide support to address the diverse needs of displaced populations. This approach, contributing to the SDG 1 (No Poverty) and ensuring effective emergency responses for forcibly displaced persons, aligns with the SDG 2 (Good health and well-being). It not only helps meet immediate survival needs but also supports longer-term stability and self-reliance.

One of Ethiopia's country cash programming strategy's main priorities is to improve access to basic needs and services for displaced populations through MPCA. This implementation modality is designed to contribute significantly to overall protection and solutions outcomes, enhancing programme delivery efficiency, effectiveness and impact, while reducing the environmental footprint. In 2025, partners will prioritize, whenever feasible, the use of cash assistance over in-kind assistance. In kind distribution of essential household items, such as blankets, sleeping mats, buckets, jerrycans, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, and solar lamps, will be to the extent possible, limited to new arrivals support at entry points. Other NFIs assistance will be monetized.

MPCA was first provided at the end of 2024 to Ethiopian refugee returnees according to the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). In 2025, the initiative will be expanded to increase the support provided to refugee returnees.

Supply (Logistics and Procurement)

In 2025, the transportation of medicine and medical supplies will be facilitated to the Aftit and Ura settlements. Additionally, NFIs prepositioned in the central warehouse in Addis Ababa will be released to locations based on the needs.

Telecommunications

In 2023, at the GRF, the Government of Ethiopia's committed to enhancing digital infrastructures in refugee-hosting areas to facilitate refugees' access to the digital economy including digitally enabled livelihood opportunities, financial inclusion, and socio-economic e-services. In 2025, to support the Government in fulfilling its pledge, the partners aim to establish strong collaborations between humanitarian and development organizations and private sector partners including telecommunication firms, to improve connectivity in refugee settings, digital literacy and targeted activities to bridge digital divides. This includes deploying mobile networks and satellite communications, providing devices and developing digital inclusion programs tailored to displaced populations.

Assessments, data and mapping exercises, are underway to better understand specific challenges and good practices around connectivity for refugees and hosting communities in Ethiopia.

Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, fostering innovation and access to mobile broadband is also the aim of the sustainable development goal number 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).

Additionally, the information and communications technology (ICT) sector in Ethiopia will facilitate the smooth provision of communications and technology services to the humanitarian community in areas facing refugee emergencies. This includes establishing security operation centres (SOCs) for real-time alerts and response coordination, and equipping personnel with advanced communication tools, especially satellite phones, to address compromised network infrastructure. Additional ICT service HUBs equipped with very small aperture terminals (VSAT) will be established in operational areas such as Gende Wuha (Amhara region) and Bambasi (Benishangul-Gumuz) in 2025 ensuring the provision of basic ICT services and reliable connectivity despite local network disruptions. In remote locations such as Gondar, Gende Wuha and Tsore (Benishangul-Gumuz region), providing connectivity is vital for coordination, information sharing, timely aid delivery and maintaining safe communications during emergencies.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

- Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD)
  - Sub-Section: Disability Inclusion
  - Sub-Section: Youth
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Localization
- Climate Action
- Use of Cash Assistance

Read more in the Regional Overview pp. 17-20

Partnership and Coordination

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model and the GCR, UNHCR supports RRS to lead and coordinate the overall country refugee response on behalf of the Government in close collaboration with authorities at the federal, regional and local levels.

Twenty-four humanitarian and development organizations are directly appealing for funds through the 2025 RRP, while more partners, including local NGOs are on the ground supporting the response independently or as implementing partners of INGO and UN Agencies. The plan aims to ensure an effective multisectoral response to affected people in Ethiopia including refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees and impacted members of the host community. The plan provides a strategic direction for the response across all sectors and ensures linkage between humanitarian, peace and development actors in support of protection and solutions.

Interagency sectoral and sub-sectoral working groups for refugees co-chaired by UNHCR and RRS sector leads are operating at the national and field levels. These active working groups include Protection (with sub-sectors for child protection and GBV), Health & Nutrition, Education, Food Security, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Shelter and Site Management, WASH, Energy & Environment, Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion, Cash, PSEA and AAP. These coordination structures ensure information sharing, effective implementation, timely response to challenges, strengthen synergies and avoid duplication. They also put in place quality assurance mechanisms, including monitoring through regular field visits. Capacity-building will be provided to national and local institutions including refugee-led groups with the aim of promoting localization and inclusion.

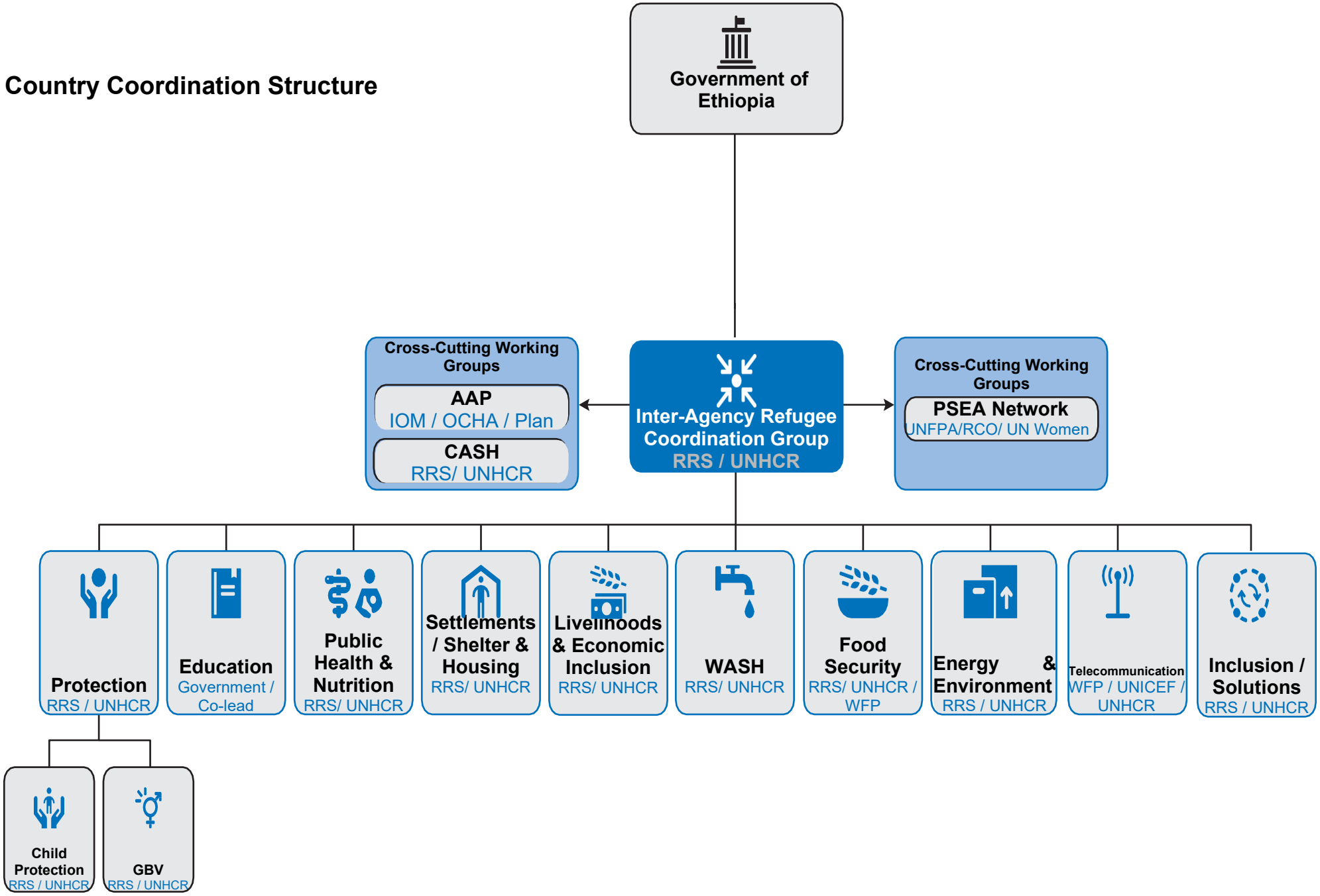
At national level, an Inter-Agency refugee coordination group composed of UN agencies, national and international NGOs, meet every month in Addis Ababa to discuss inter-sector operational issues, identify gaps in the response, and ensure alignment and complementary of the response. Moreover, quarterly meetings, chaired by the Director General of RRS and the UNHCR Representative, are held with a group of donors in Addis Ababa to brief on the refugee response in the country and the current gaps and needs of the refugee and returnee populations.

Throughout the response, in collaboration with the Government, inter-agency sectoral assessment, monitoring and reporting on progress will be conducted to respond to needs in a coordinated manner.

In line with the Ethiopia Ten-Year Year Perspective Development Plan (2021-2030), the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2025 – 2030 for Ethiopia, and the GCR, RRP partners will assist the government in implementing the response as well as its commitment on pledges towards an integrated approach to refugee assistance, strengthening self-reliance, and reinforcing solutions strategies. The Government of Ethiopia is actively co-leading and contributing to several multistakeholder pledges aimed at improving the conditions for refugees and host communities. These pledges include commitments to enhance climate action, energy access, and private sector engagement. Additionally, donors have made matching pledges to support these initiatives, ensuring a collaborative effort to achieve sustainable development and integration goals. The Government led *Makatet* roadmap will also guide the integration of refugees into national systems and promoting social cohesion by ensuring equitable access to essential services such as education, healthcare, and employment.

In 2025, coordination efforts will be expanded to ensure a broader approach which brings in additional stakeholders. Development investments will be made to enhance system capacity, benefiting all populations in the affected areas. This will create an enabling environment for peaceful coexistence between refugees and the host community, ensure greater sustainability of interventions and contribute to the development and growth of refugee-hosting areas. Interventions will also focus on supporting social cohesion through community-led organizations.

Country Coordination Structure



Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

24 Partners involved	UN Agencies 8	International NGOs 14	National NGOs 2
	$135,503,924	$22,668,758	$2,118,063
		FBOs 1	FBOs 1
		$50,000	$2,040,987

Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type in the annexes.

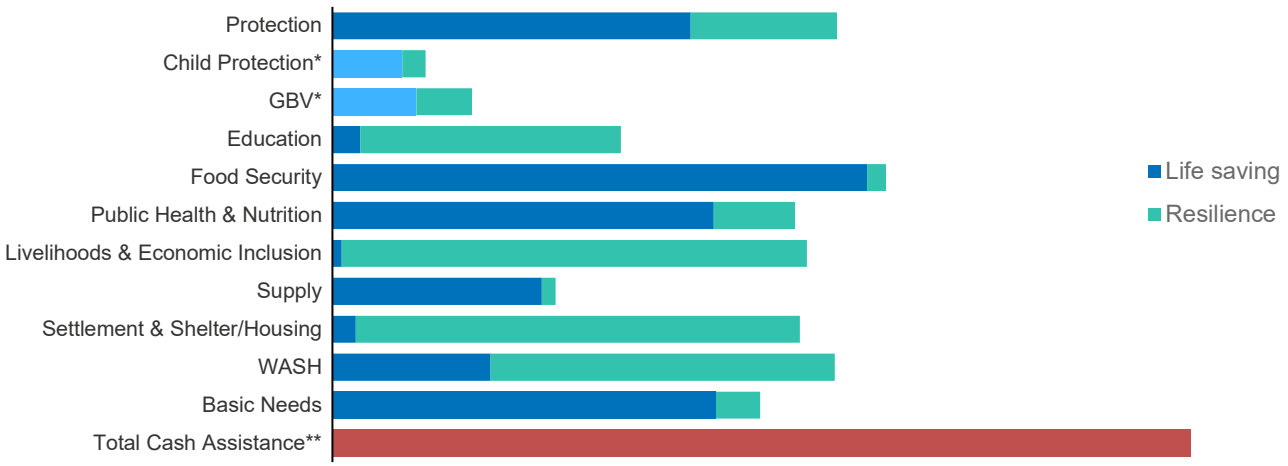
Budget Summary by Sector

Sector	***Life Saving***	***Resilience/Systems Strengthening***	***Total in USD***
Protection	*15,464,425*	*6,302,597*	*21,767,022*
➢ *Of which Child Protection*	*3,050,000*	*1,045,072*	*4,095,072*
➢ *Of which GBV*	*3,595,750*	*2,448,958*	*6,044,708*
Education	*1,208,373*	*11,251,206*	*12,459,579*
Food Security	*22,990,263*	*850,000*	*23,840,263*
Public Health and Nutrition	*16,391,582*	*3,545,932*	*19,937,514*
➢ *Of which MHPSS*	*906,313*	*153,333*	*1,509,646*
Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	*430,040*	*20,029,846*	*20,459,886*
Supply – Logistics and Procurement	*777,935*	*0*	*777,935*
Settlement and Shelter/Housing	*1,017,304*	*19,109,271*	*20,126,575*
Telecommunications	*200,000*	*577,935*	*777,935*
WASH	*6,827,146*	*14,805,509*	*21,632,655*
Basic Needs	*16,561,805*	*1,949,576*	*18,511,381*
➢ *Of which NFI*	*1,424,364*	*949,576*	*2,373,940*
Total	***81,868,873***	***78,421872***	***160,290,745****

** The total includes a financial requirement of $ 8,980,992 for the response to Ethiopian refugee returnees.*

Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



** CP and GBV budgets are subsets of the Protection budget*

*** These are the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026 (https://www.unhcr.org/media/2022-2026-unhcr-policy-cash-based-interventions). Cash assistance can be used as sectoral modality and as a cross-cutting modality of assistance across the various sectors and is budgeted for accordingly. Unrestricted/ multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of the people we work for and with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and to contribute to protection outcomes.*

Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	Requirements in USD
National NGO			**2,118,063**
Action for the Needy in Ethiopia	ANE	NNGO	77,076
Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter Church Aid Commission	DICAC	NNGO/FBO	2,040,987
International NGO			**22,668,758**
Action Against Hunger	ACF	INGO	3,450,000
Action Aid Ethiopia	AAE	INGO	70,780
Alight	Alight	INGO	768,782
Goal	Goal	INGO	1,400,000
Good Neighbors Ethiopia	GNE	INGO	85,376
Inkomoko	Inkomoko	INGO	12,000
Innovative Humanitarian Solutions	IHS	INGO	380,000
International Committee for the Development of People	CISP	INGO	539,322
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	1,450,000
Islamic Relief Ethiopia	IRE	INGO/FBO	3,000,000
Medical Team International	MTI	INGO	1,902,855
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	INGO	3,665,310
Plan International Ethiopia	PIE	INGO	5,894,333
World Vision International	WVI	INGO/FBO	50,000
United Nations			**135,503,924**
Food And Agriculture Organization	FAO	UN	7,168,000

International Organization for Migration	IOM	UN	3,850,000
United Nations Development Program	UNDP	UN	9,525,300
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	UN	83,964,484
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	UNICEF	UN	3,302,000
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	UN	2,500,000
World Food Programme	WFP	UN	24,354,140
World Health Organization	WHO	UN	840,000
Total USD			**160,290,745**

The listed partners are entities whose activities are submitted under the RRP for funding, and which will be monitored through the Plan's monitoring and reporting framework. An entity that is contracted by an appealing organization to implement that organization's activity shall not submit a funding requirement to the RRP.

Libya
Country chapter

Mobile clinics in Alkufra continue to provide essential health services to Sudanese refugees and all people in need.

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AT A GLANCE

Libya Planned Response

January- December 2025

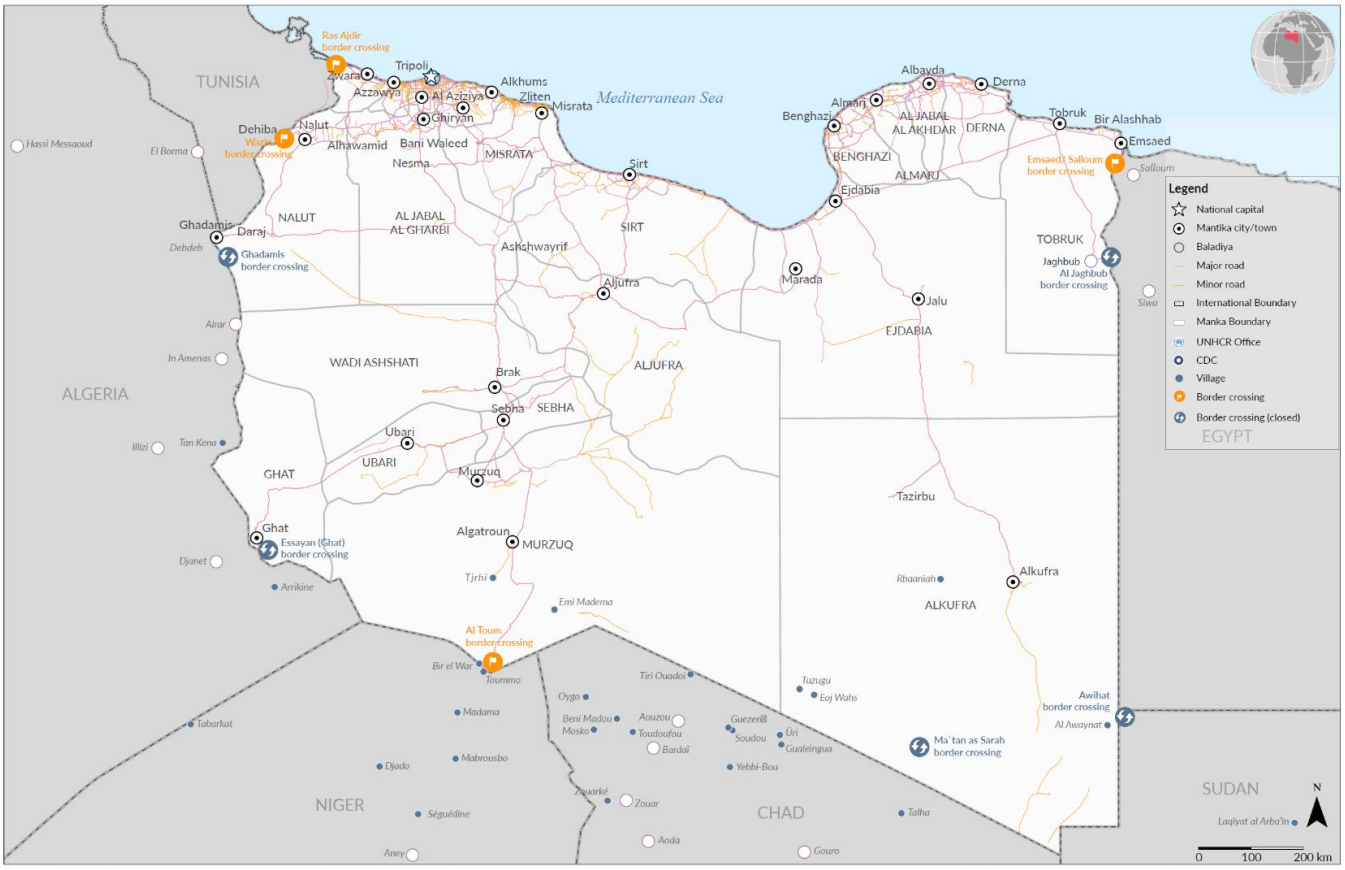
375 K
Refugees

1K
Third Country Nationals

70 K
Host Community

USD
106.6 M
Total Financial requirements

20
RRP Partners



The designations employed and the presentation of material including boundaries and names on this map do notimply official endorsement or acceptance.

Sources: UNHCR, OCHA

Contact: libytunupdate@unhcr.org

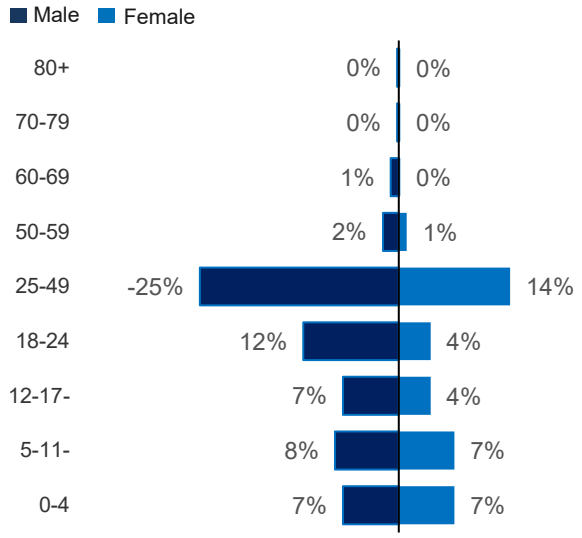
Creation date: 28/10/2024

Population Planning Figures

Country	Sudanese refugees pre 15 April 2023*	Projected population as of end of 2024**	Planning figure for new arrivals in 2025	Planned population as of end 2025
Refugee Population	20,000	215,000	160,000	375,000
Returnees				
Third Country Nationals			1,000	1,000
Host Community				70,000
Total projected population in need				**446,000**

**This figure is included in the 2024 cumulative total.*
*** This figure includes actual arrivals as of October 2024 and projected arrivals Nov-Dec 2024.*
Note: Figures for Third Country Nationals are annual and NOT cumulative.

Age and gender breakdown



16%
People with disabilities

39%
Women and girls

61%
Men and boys

39%
Children

Note: The age and gender breakdown data are based on Sudanese refugees registered with UNHCR.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Libya, with its vast and remote land borders, has increasingly become a destination for Sudanese refugees while also remaining a transit country to Europe.

Over 27 per cent of Sudanese refugees arriving in Libya lived in Khartoum prior to the crisis, while 26 per cent come from North Darfur. Some 27 per cent of all new arrivals have travelled through neighbouring countries before reaching Libya. The majority of Sudanese refugees enter the south-eastern area, Alkufra, directly from Sudan, where the authorities conduct registration and encourage onward movement to coastal areas where more job opportunities are available. The State of Libya is supported in this task by the Sudanese community and the international community with a focus on expanding available public services, especially in registration, health and education, to alleviate heavily affected local institutions.

Job opportunities for Sudanese refugees exist in some areas and under specific conditions and are encouraged by the authorities. However, vulnerable Sudanese refugees, especially female heads of households and people living with disabilities, are less able to find opportunities for self-reliance and have difficulties accessing the job market. While Libya is a signatory to the OAU Refugee Convention, there is no asylum system in place and regularization of stay is linked to employment beyond the initial six months of validity of the refugee registration issued by authorities.

Since the crisis began in 2023, UNHCR has registered over 35,000 Sudanese who reported arriving in Libya after mid-April 2023. Of this group, over 7,500 are children at risk, 4,500 have serious medical conditions, 1,300 are single parents and over 1,200 are unaccompanied minors. The newly arrived refugees fleeing Sudan, including Sudanese, and third country nationals (TCNs) arrive predominantly directly from Sudan (73 per cent), followed by those travelling via Chad (16 per cent), and via Egypt (8 per cent).

Refugees and host communities in remote regions like Alkufra face particularly harsh conditions. Food prices in Alkufra are 19 per cent higher than the national average due to disrupted supply chains, rising demand and fuel shortages, all worsened by the ongoing war in Sudan. The increased cost of living adds to the challenges, with many refugees struggling to survive in substandard living conditions. Urgent assistance is needed, including blankets, warm clothing and reinforced shelter materials to help refugees endure the winter period.

RRP partners have helped in strengthening access to healthcare, improving living conditions through the distribution of relief supplies, and strengthening access to documentation provided by local authorities to improve freedom of movement and protection.

With more refugees arriving every day from Sudan and resources overstretched, critical support to Libya's humanitarian efforts to assist Sudanese refugees is urgently required. This will be essential to expanding activities across Libya, especially support to health centres in Alkufra, and improved living conditions and assistance to meet the needs of the most at-risk refugees. To continue to support the Libyan authorities, the Sudan RRP has an ask of USD 106 million for 2025 to respond to the estimated needs of 446,000 refugees and host communities.

Country Risks and Needs

With a strict no-camp policy in place in Libya, the arrival of Sudanese refugees strains basic public services, particularly in the healthcare and education sectors, both with limited capacity to meet the high demand. According to a Rapid Needs Assessment in Alkufra conducted by IMPACT Reach in mid-2024, the limited services and resources, lack of trained technical personnel, inadequate infrastructure and lack of support to local authorities, has increasingly burdened host communities, and are potentially leading to tensions between them and the refugees due to competition over access to these services and resources.

According to data collected by UNHCR from newly registered Sudanese refugees in Tripoli, 39 per cent are female and 39 per cent are children. Approximately 4 per cent of the children were born in Libya and of concern is the low rate of birth certificates of Sudanese refugees born in Libya which is currently only 2 per cent. Some 43 per cent have no access to schools. 78 per cent of Sudanese refugees are renting accommodation whereas 10 per cent are homeless and the rest are staying with community members.

Alkufra, already affected by recent floods, faces substantial pressure on its limited resources. Refugees have inadequate access to essential services like healthcare, clean water, sanitation, and shelter. Given the no-camp policy, Sudanese refugees are forced to rent private accommodation which requires documentation for legal stay recognized by authorities. With the ongoing arrival of large numbers of Sudanese refugees in areas

such as Alkufra and other cities, the lack of available private accommodation increased the housing prices at the local level across Libya and are directly impacting the host community.

The most common risks Sudanese refugees are exposed to include smuggling (27 per cent) followed by assault (22 per cent), trafficking (16 per cent) and detention (16 per cent).

Sudanese women are exposed to high risks of violence and have limited access to protection services while they escape the armed conflict in Sudan. Recent assessments highlight the challenging conditions faced by children and their families, with many at risk of trafficking, child labour, and exposure to sexual and physical violence. The significant increase in grave violations against children, as documented through the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) in Sudan, imply that large numbers of women and children have been exposed to grave violations, including sexual violence, killing and maiming, and recruitment into armed groups.

Some 83 per cent hope to be resettled by UNHCR to third countries and 12 per cent plan to cross to Europe, with very few intending to move to another country in North Africa.

In 2025, RRP partners will work to maintain access to safety and protection, including preventing the risk of expulsion for those testing positive for HIV, Hepatitis B&C. Partners will provide targeted support to national authorities, and comprehensive multi-sectoral humanitarian and protection assistance to newly arriving Sudanese refugees across the country with a focus on resilience-based support to host communities and local institutions. Support will also be extended to the Sudanese community actively engaged in assisting their compatriots. While self-reliance through access to the labour market will be attainable for some, others in vulnerable situations, such as children, women at risk, and people living with disabilities will require targeted assistance and specialized protection services. The support to local authorities and institutions through strengthening of capacities and infrastructure to accommodate the increasing number of new arrivals and increased support for host communities will be a priority.

Social protection networks remain limited with gaps in services. Humanitarian assistance providers continue to support services and essential needs, and work to strengthen systems and build capacity for authorities. As the relevant authorities make plans on needs-based assistance, close cooperation and capacity-building with government counterparts is crucial to ensure equal treatment for refugees and host communities is achieved and social tensions are minimized. This includes the need to further strengthen the public health sector, including nutrition and measures to mitigate the spread of communicable diseases caused by overcrowded reception and transit areas.

Part 2: Country Response, Resilience and Solutions Strategy

Role of the Government

Despite the absence of an asylum system in Libya, the State is welcoming Sudanese refugees and has taken the lead as the primary responder in emergency assistance through an integrated approach. This includes registering refugees in Alkufra and encouraging onward travel to cities to find work along the coast. Interim measures to facilitate access to public services, including access to the education system and the labour market, are also actively encouraged.

Together with the authorities in the east, an operational plan to support institutions and host communities in Alkufra is in place and regular meetings with government officials at various levels occur. Access to previously inaccessible areas for international organizations is increasing, allowing RRP partners to operate and support local authorities in close collaboration with local institutions. Nevertheless, discrepancies between government policies applicable to Sudanese refugees in the east and west still exist, leading to a precarious protection environment.

Reinforced support for local authorities through enhanced coordination, needs assessments and response, including capacity development for government officials, are priorities for 2025 to ensure the host community is benefitting equally from the humanitarian response and that no parallel systems are set up.

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Provide humanitarian and protection assistance: In coordination with the State of Libya, ensure Sudanese refugees in need of international protection are provided with basic humanitarian assistance and protection services to save lives, alleviate suffering, and uphold dignity.

SO2: Support to national systems: In collaboration with the State of Libya, provide services through national systems for refugees and impacted host communities with a special focus on health, education, and WASH.

SO3: Strengthen capacities of local institutions and host communities: In close cooperation with the State of Libya, donors, UNCT, and partners, build resilience, strengthen the capacities of local institutions and host communities, as well as refugees, and improve preparedness.

The overarching goal of the emergency response is to protect and empower those forced to flee their homes, especially people at heightened risk, such as female heads of households, and persons with specific needs.

The focus is on access to territory and non-refoulement, including for refugees testing positive for infectious diseases, and supporting authorities with registration and the issuance of documentation. Based on risk assessments and data obtained through protection missions, UNHCR's strategy regarding registration and documentation is to provide technical and material support to the authorities' efforts to register and document Sudanese refugees. In most cases, this provides protection against detention, deportation, and refoulement, and facilitates onward movements to other cities and access to public health and education.

Close engagement with Sudanese community structures and members, including support to community-led initiatives that build on existing capacities and leveraging systematic, continuous and well-coordinated outreach is a priority for the RRP in 2025. Through interactions with communities, identifying individuals with disabilities and persons with specific needs, including those with psychosocial and mental health needs caused by the trauma from the war in Sudan, remain critical.

Another key objective is protection mainstreaming across all response sectors, with an emphasis on the age, gender and diversity (AGD) approach, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), accountability to affected people (AAP), and communication with communities (CwC), while ensuring that community-based protection engages affected populations in needs assessments and ensures their meaningful participation in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the response.

HDP Approaches to Promote Protection, Resilience, Inclusion and Solutions

The Libya RRP will be implemented in complementarity to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), ensuring due attention to supporting the national response and boosting capacities of government officials and supporting host communities, especially through linking with the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus. Given registered refugees' legal access to the labour market and the authorities active outreach to skilled Sudanese refugees, especially in the education and health sectors, will set the stage for a resilience-based response and will also include affected host communities. These initiatives will be pursued in 2025 and improved through enhanced technical development for government officials.

Focus on the nexus activities are on in-kind support to specific ministries such as the Ministries of Health and Education but also through rehabilitation and expansion of public infrastructure in general such as in the WASH sector. In agreement with requirements set forward by municipalities such as Alkufra and many others, the sustainable use of energy through solar-powered water pumps and streetlights to enhance the well-being and safety of local residents as well as the refugee population is a priority.

Sectoral Responses

Protection

The protection task force will continue advocating for access to safety in Libya and to areas hosting Sudanese refugees and providing enhanced assistance to those in need. Considering that UNHCR registration and documentation is available only in Tripoli, priorities include supporting relevant authorities to register and document Sudanese refugees, which facilitates access to public services, freedom of movement, and protection from expulsion. In coordination with local authorities and the Sudanese Embassy, sector partners will also support access to civil documents for Sudanese refugees, especially children. Protection partners will also conduct protection needs assessments to inform targeted responses, providing access to gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection services, and community-based protection including community outreach. Individual case management and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) will be provided by protection actors. Referrals to specialized services to enhance support networks and ensure comprehensive assistance, including engagement with the Sudanese community, will be strengthened.

To improve coordination, the protection task force will collect data through protection surveys, and support interventions by authorities and local and international actors. Outreach, especially to unregistered refugees, will be strengthened to ensure they are aware of available services, their legal rights, and protection support.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

The child protection sub-task force will prioritize access to essential protection services including best-interest procedures, case management, MHPSS, and distribution of critical supplies to ensure their safety, dignity, and overall well-being. In addition to providing services to most vulnerable children, partners will focus on strengthening community-based alternative care for unaccompanied and separated children, ensuring that children without caregivers have safe and supportive environments, and on raising awareness and advocacy to obtain documentation, including birth registration, so that families can secure their children's rights and access to further services.

Sub-sector: Gender-based Violence (GBV)

GBV partners will focus on critical interventions to support GBV survivors and prevent GBV incidents among Sudanese refugees.

The GBV sub-task force will prioritize GBV mainstreaming through dedicated technical support to all other taskforces to ensure that every intervention, from health services to livelihood programmes, consider and address the risks and impacts of GBV. Partners will adopt a survivor-centred approach and emphasize GBV risk mitigation, including training for frontline responders on handling safe and ethical disclosures.

Women and Girls' Safe Spaces will provide life-saving multi-sectoral services for survivors of GBV including standardized and quality case management, access to essential services like healthcare and psychosocial support, legal aid, hygiene products, life skills training, and livelihood opportunities. In 2025, specialized training on GBV risk mitigation, trauma-sensitive responses, and the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for specialized service providers will be organized, in addition to GBV core concept training for non-specialized personnel. Partners will also conduct a comprehensive mapping of all available services and support the creation of protection networks within the refugee community to ensure safe and efficient referrals.

Education

The education task force will support the authorities' efforts to provide refugee children access to quality education. Partners will facilitate the rehabilitation and expansion of public schools, the provision of quality non-formal education opportunities and support psychosocial wellbeing and improvements to the learning environment. Sudanese children with the requisite documentation can enrol in the national education system. As such, a key

area of intervention for Sudanese refugees involves targeted school enrolment support including through facilitating documentation, coordinating placement tests, outreach and awareness raising.

The educational needs of children and youth unable to enrol in the formal system or waiting to enrol will be supported through non-formal education, remedial and catch-up classes, youth skills development and life skills training in Baity centres and community centres in Alkufra, Ajdabia, Benghazi, Sebha, Misrata and Tripoli, with psychosocial support activities provided to strengthen their resilience and wellbeing.

Improvements to the learning environment will be undertaken both within the national system and Sudanese schools. This includes rehabilitation of schools and Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) institutions, provision of classroom learning materials, and targeted material support to facilitate the inclusion of children with disabilities. The sector will further improve the quality of education for Sudanese refugees through harmonized teacher training on child-centred, inclusive pedagogies, delivered to Sudanese teachers and non-formal education providers.

Food Security

Activities focus on life-saving food security interventions through in-kind distributions for food insecure refugees and additional supplementary support, working with local partners to ensure smooth access and a well-coordinated response in the east, west, and south of Libya.

In close collaboration with local authorities, partners will work together to assess and address food needs based on vulnerability criteria. This collaboration involves regular consultations with affected communities to ensure that assistance is targeted effectively. The targeting mechanism is needs-based and agencies also collaborate to establish feedback and response mechanisms to address potential inclusion and exclusion errors, ensuring transparency and fairness in the assistance process.

Public Health & Nutrition

The health and nutrition task force will focus on reducing preventable morbidity and mortality among Sudanese refugees, building resilience, and strengthening Libya's health systems for inclusive and sustainable care for both refugees and host populations.

In partnership with Libya's Ministry of Health and other partners, the goal is to provide high-quality, comprehensive primary and secondary healthcare that includes curative, preventive, and promotive interventions.

Efforts to enhance primary healthcare services will include: the delivery of essential healthcare via fixed health facilities and mobile teams, with community health volunteers assisting in early detection, treatment, and follow-up for both acute and chronic conditions; implementation of a MISP for maternal and newborn care, emergency obstetric services, and family planning, while also preventing HIV/STI transmission; and emphasis on immunization, laboratory capacity, and community education to prevent communicable disease outbreaks.

Improvements in nutrition and hygiene will be realized through a focus on growth monitoring and promoting breastfeeding and young child feeding practices, as well as handwashing campaigns, hygiene kits, and safe water practices to prevent waterborne disease. Finally, to strengthen the national health system, partners will prioritise capacity building to upgrade primary, secondary, and tertiary services in areas with a high density of refugees, train health workers in clinical and emergency response skills, and strengthen the Ministry of Health's communicable disease monitoring, data collection, digitalization of the surveillance system and provision of support to treatment facilities.

Sub-sector: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

Partners will work to integrate MHPSS services into primary health centres, while trained healthcare providers will receive on-the-job mentoring to effectively manage individuals with mental health conditions, including the establishment of a referral system. Community-based MHPSS services will be provided through community well-being spaces where trained mental health workers offer services including basic psychosocial support, problem management, self-help, and other interventions for individuals experiencing mental health conditions. These spaces, together with a network of outreach support workers, will also facilitate the interaction between

displaced people and host communities. A network of outreach support workers and volunteers will be established to serve as reference points in each targeted community, identifying the most vulnerable individuals or families with mental health conditions, promoting available services, and supporting their access. Support will also be provided in selected schools and community educational centres, as well as promotion of awareness around mental health to reduce stigma and ensure that interventions are sustainable and impactful.

Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion (LEI)

To understand the capacities and skills of refugees, the livelihoods and economic inclusion (LEI) task force will conduct rapid assessments to update information on skills gaps and will undertake value chain and market analysis in the impacted communities. Additionally, priority activities to enhance livelihood opportunities include job matching, expanding Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) /Youth Employment One Stop Shop (YESS) programs and Individual Livelihood Assistant (ILA), and providing small grants for TVET/YESS ILA graduates, benefitting both the host community and refugees, with a focus on women and youth. Employability skills to access the job markets or start businesses will be enhanced, using innovative methods like climate-smart agriculture, agribusiness incubations and renewable energy inputs. The Education Development Fund aims to strengthen value chains and job creation and offers a wide range of business development services including career readiness, entrepreneurship and small business management training for new and existing entrepreneurs who will employ refugees. Partners will also work on rehabilitating livelihood centres and community service facilities by engaging both host and refugee communities in the rehabilitation projects through cash for work.

Shelter/Housing

Shelter partners will focus their activities on supporting the established Sudanese community to facilitate the rental of private accommodation and hosting newly arriving refugees.

Activities will support affected host communities through improvement and maintenance of community infrastructure including quick impact projects in areas with a high concentration of Sudanese refugees.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH task force will establish culturally appropriate minimum standards through assessments and ongoing monitoring, focusing on vulnerable groups such as women, children, and people with disabilities. Key initiatives will include installing water disinfection systems, conducting water quality testing, and promoting hygiene education to mitigate water-borne diseases. In support of local authorities, WASH partners will also enhance existing infrastructure, repair non-functional boreholes, and provide solar power solutions.

Further, efforts will involve improving the capacity of local water and sanitation companies and maintaining water trucking services. Partners will also support waste management through the provision of waste collection containers and the maintenance of garbage trucks. Finally, women and girls will receive targeted support through hygiene and dignity kits, addressing their specific needs.

Basic Needs

While advocacy for cash assistance will continue in 2025, partners will reinforce NFI distribution for newly arriving Sudanese refugees in Alkufra as well as expand its support across the country. Reaching as many Sudanese refugees as possible and avoiding duplication of NFI assistance is a key priority. Partners will develop standard kits and winterization items, with protection mainstreamed into all distribution activities. Continuous in-depth and tailored mapping of NFI assistance and needs identification in close collaboration with Sudanese community members will continue.The use of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) to address basic needs of Sudanese refugees at heightened risks will continue, together with efforts to harmonize tools among partners. This includes updating the joint minimum expenditure basket and a harmonized cash transfer value to ensure Sudanese refugees and host communities in need benefit from equal assistance across the country. Advocacy efforts to unblock challenges in cash assistance with relevant authorities will also continue.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

- Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD)
  - Sub-Section: Disability Inclusion
  - Sub-Section: Youth
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Localization
- Climate Action
- Use of Cash Assistance

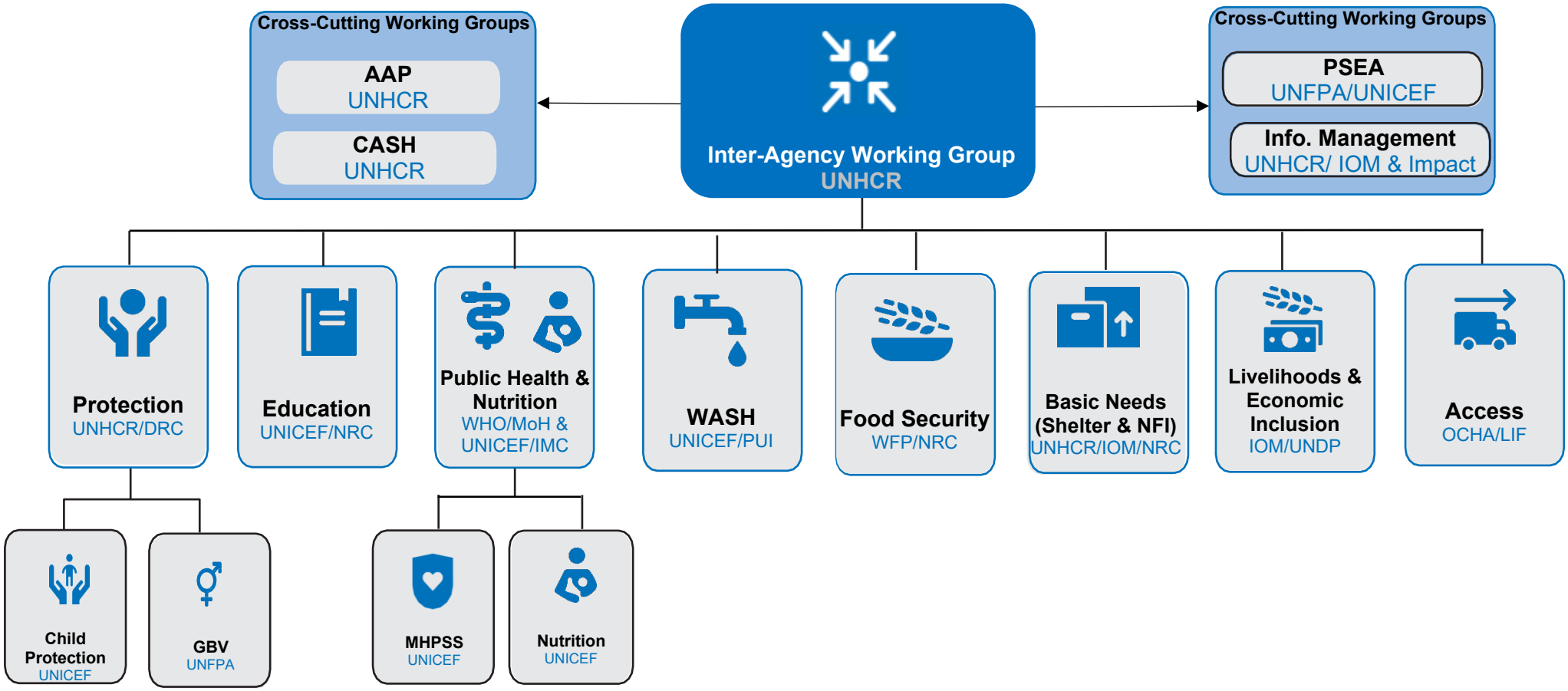
Read more in the Regional Overview pp. 17-20

Partnership and Coordination

In support of the State of Libya, UNHCR leads the coordination of the Sudan Refugee Response Plan (RRP), in line with the Refugee Coordination Model, and in close collaboration with the RC/HC and UNCT. The leadership and assistance provided by the Libyan authorities is fundamental as first responders and facilitates the coordination and operationalization of the RRP. The Libyan Red Crescent remains a vital partner, with critical operational access to areas where most refugees arrive. The Sudanese community and the Sudanese embassy and consular services continue to provide crucial support to refugees and authorities.

The Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG), chaired by UNHCR, coordinates with response partners and taskforces to ensure a coherent approach to advocacy and coordination, to avoid duplication and to develop and manage the response plan including monitoring and reporting. At the technical level, eight taskforces, led and co-led by UN agencies and international NGOs, oversee thematic areas. While national NGOs are not appealing through the response plan, RRP partners in Libya work closely with local organizations that play a crucial role not only as implementing partners but also independently.

Country Coordination Structure



Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

20 Partners Involved	UN Agencies 7	International NGOs 13
	$,80,142,000	$26,490,000

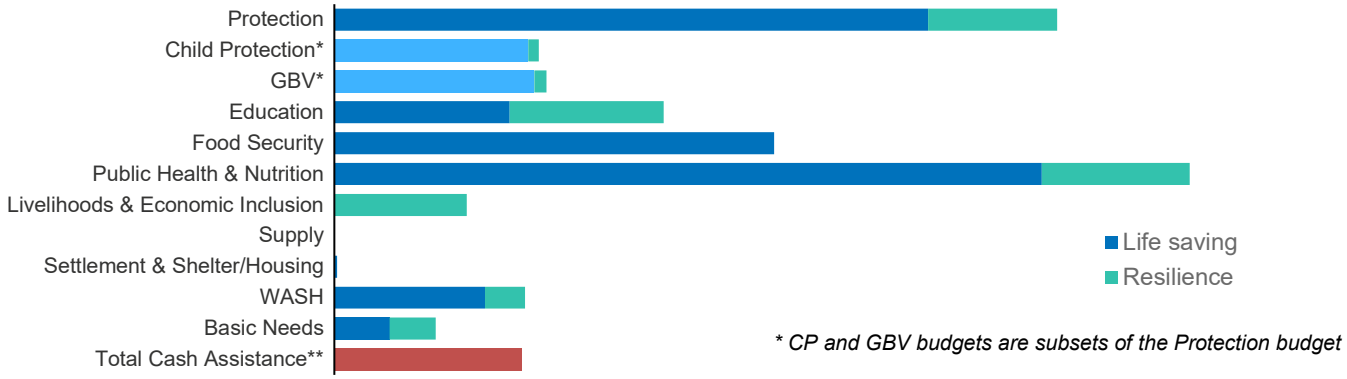
Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type in the annexes.

Budget Summary by Sector

Sector	***Life Saving***	***Resilience/Systems Strengthening***	***Total in USD***
Protection	*19,350,000*	*4,220,000*	*23,570,000*
➢ *Of which Child Protection*	*6,330,000*	*350,000*	*6,680,000*
➢ *Of which GBV*	*6,545,000*	*350,000*	*6,895,000*
Education	*5,730,000*	*5,040,000*	*10,770,000*
Food Security	*14,250,000*	*0*	*14,250,000*
Public Health and Nutrition	*23,005,000*	*4,815,000*	*27,820,000*
Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	*0*	*4,295,000*	*4,295,000*
Settlement and Shelter/Housing	*90,000*	*0*	*90,000*
WASH	*4,877,000*	*1,315,000*	*6,192,000*
Basic Needs	*18,165,000*	*1,480,000*	*19,645,000*
➢ *Of which NFI*	*12,060,000*	*700,000*	*12,760,000*
Total	***85,467,000***	***21,165,000***	***106,632,000***

Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



*** These are the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026 (https://www.unhcr.org/media/2022-2026-unhcr-policy-cash-based-interventions). Cash assistance can be used as sectoral modality and as a cross-cutting modality of assistance across the various sectors and is budgeted for accordingly. Unrestricted/ multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of the people we work for and with, cash assistance will be used to meet immediate basic needs and to contribute to protection outcomes.*

Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acroynm /Short Title	Type	Requirements in USD
International NGO			**26,490,000**
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	ACTED	INGO	2,520,000
Cooperazione e Sviluppo	CESVI	INGO	3,020,000
Cooperazione Internazionale	COOPI	INGO	150,000
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	INGO	2,000,000
HELPCODE/ ODP	HELPCODE/ ODP	INGO	700,000
Impact Initiatives	IMPACT	INGO	260,000
International Medical Corps	IMC	INGO	2,500,000
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	3,350,000
INTERSOS	INTERSOS	INGO	1,590,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	INGO	6,850,000
Premiere Urgence Internationale	PUI	INGO	2,250,000
Terre Des Hommes	TDH	INGO	1,100,000
WeWorld-GVC	WeWorld-GVC	INGO	200,000
United Nations			**80,142,000**
International Organization for Migration	IOM	UN	10,277,000
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	UN	6,565,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	UN	22,000,000
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	UNICEF	UN	15,000,000
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	UN	5,700,000
World Food Programme	WFP	UN	13,500,000
World Health Organization	WHO	UN	7,100,000
Total USD			**106,632,000**

The listed partners are entities whose activities are submitted under the RRP for funding, and which will be monitored through the Plan's monitoring and reporting framework. An entity that is contracted by an appealing organization to implement that organization's activity shall not submit a funding requirement to the RRP.

South Sudan
Country chapter

Amira Muhammed Ibrahim, a refugee from Sudan, sows' sorghum at her farm in Ruweng's Ajuong Thok refugee camp. In Jamjang, refugees and host community farm alongside each other to boost food security and promote resilience.

©UNHCR/ Samuel Otieno

AT A GLANCE

South Sudan Planned Response

January-December 2025

641 K
Refugees

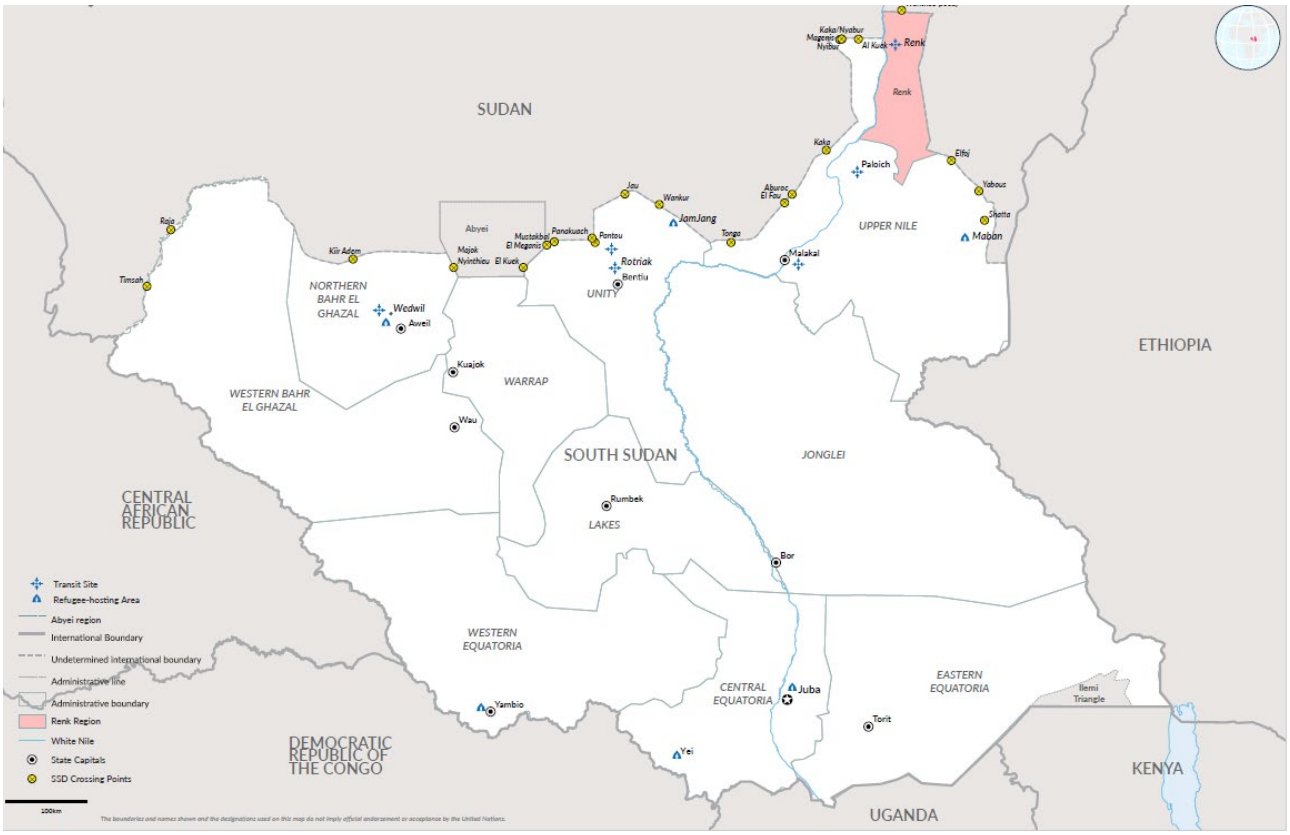
461 K
Returnees[45]

1 K
Third Country Nationals

67 K
Host Community

USD
415.7 M
Total Financial requirements

47
RRP Partners

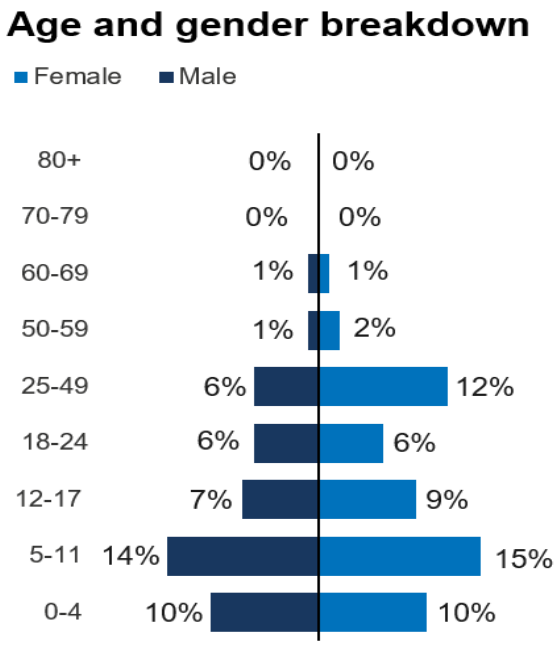


[45] *460,535 returnees to South Sudan are not included in the Sudan RRP and will be part of the South Sudan HRP, which will include 2024 and 2025 returnees.*

Population Planning Figures[46]

Country	Sudanese refugees pre 15 April 2023*	Projected population as of end of 2024**	Planning figure for new arrivals in 2025	Planned population as of end 2025
Refugee Population	289,797	497,264	144,103	641,367
Returnees		268,535	192,000	460,535
Third Country Nationals			1,000	1,000
Host Community				66,978
Total projected population in need				**709,345**

**This figure is included in the 2024 cumulative total.*
*** This figure includes actual arrivals as of Sept 2024 and projected arrivals Oct-Dec 2024.*
Note: 460,535 returnees to South Sudan are not included in the Sudan RRP and will be part of the South Sudan HRP, which will include 2024 and 2025 returnees.
Figures for Third Country Nationals are annual and not cumulative.



16%
People with disabilities

55%
Women and girls

45%
Men and boys

65%
Children

[46] *These population planning figures cover Sudan situation only, the complete population planning figures for South Sudan can be found in South Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan 2025.*

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

The Republic of South Sudan – the world's newest country – continues to face significant challenges that existed even before the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023. Large numbers of people were already displaced by conflicts and disasters. The recent crisis in Sudan has led to a large influx of people crossing South Sudan's northern borders seeking refuge, further straining an already complex displacement situation. With an estimated 2 million people displaced within South Sudan[47] and another 2.3 million South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries[48], South Sudan's displacement crisis remains one of the largest in Africa. In 2025, approximately 9.3 million people within South Sudan are projected to require humanitarian aid and protection services[49].

South Sudan has a strong tradition of offering asylum to those in need, guided by its Refugee Act (2012) [50] and supported by the resilience and generosity of local communities. Before the Sudanese conflict erupted in 2023, South Sudan was already hosting 300,644 refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from Sudan. Since then, between April 2023 and October 2024, an additional 848,540 South Sudanese returnees and refugees from Sudan have arrived, including 189,963 refugees and asylum-seekers[51], bringing the total refugee population to 501,798 as of the end of October 2024. Projections indicate that 150,000 more refugees, predominantly from Sudan, will arrive in 2025.

65 per cent of the refugee and asylum-seeker population in South Sudan are children under the age of 18. More than 95 per cent of refugees originate from Sudan, with the rest coming from the Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Ethiopia as well as smaller numbers from Eritrea and Somalia. Recently, a growing number of refugees have opted to settle outside of camps, with 58 per cent of new arrivals from Sudan settling in urban locations.

South Sudan's economy is characterized by high poverty levels, a low GDP and ongoing hyperinflation. Heavy reliance on oil exports has further strained the economy, particularly in 2024, as the conflict in Sudan disrupted oil transit, causing a sharp decline in national revenue. Although South Sudan has significant agricultural potential, with the sector accounting for 36 per cent of non-oil revenue, this potential remains unrealized mainly due to limited agricultural inputs, restricted market access, and insufficient infrastructure, including a severe lack of all-weather roads[52] [53]. Chronic food insecurity affects over 6.3 million people[54].

With the South Sudanese pound depreciating sharply, the import of essential goods has been hindered. The multi-sectoral survival minimum expenditure basket saw a 146 per cent increase between July 2023 and July 2024, with inflation reaching 54.8 per cent by August. Disrupted supply routes from Sudan have driven up the costs of consumer goods, especially in northern areas where most refugees reside.

Climate change exacerbates the vulnerabilities of displaced populations in South Sudan by intensifying floods, which destroy homes, crops, and grazing lands, and contaminate water sources, while also reducing access to aid. Rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, and desertification further deplete resources, compounding food and water insecurity. Floods affected 1.4 million people in 2024 alone, displacing 375,000 and compounding existing vulnerabilities. This environmental degradation fuels competition over scarce resources like arable land and water, escalating tensions between displaced and host communities, and creating a destructive cycle of displacement, resource depletion, and conflict in one of the world's most fragile regions.

Amid this crisis and given that many challenges are rooted in the limited infrastructure and services available, humanitarian actors are increasingly coordinating with development partners to encourage investment to address longer-term needs arising from the arrival of over 800,000 people into already fragile communities. In locations such as Renk, response efforts are shifting to focus on

[47] *South Sudan: Humanitarian Snapshot (September 2024), available at https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-humanitarian-snapshot-september-2024*
[48] *Source: UNHCR. Available at: https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan*
[49] *South Sudan: Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025*
[50] *South Sudan: Refugee Act of 2012 [South Sudan], Act No. 20, 5 June 2012, available at: https://www.refworld.org/docid/51499cd02.html]*
[42] *IOM – UNHCR Joint Monitoring of Arrivals from Sudan to South Sudan, available here.*
[51] *South Sudan Joint Border Monitoring. Available at: https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiZTMwNTljNWYtYmVhYi00ZGI2LTgwYzAtN2UyNDZmZTRlNjBkIiwidCI6IjE1ODgyNjJkLTIzZmItNDNiNC1iZDZlLWJjZTQ5YzhlNjE4NiIsImMiOjh9&pageName=ReportSection95859b8850a76994e6fb*
[52] *AFDB: South Sudan: A Study on Competitiveness and Cross Border Trade With Neighbouring Countries (2013)*
[53] *FAO: Country Programming Framework for South Sudan 2016- 2017, (2015)*
[54] *South Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for September - November 2024 and Projections for December 2024 - March 2025 and for April - July 2025*

expanding infrastructure, improving access to basic services and mitigating tensions between host communities and new arrivals, including refugees and returnees.

In South Sudan, the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) under the Ministry of the Interior holds the primary responsibility for the management and coordination of refugee and asylum matters, playing a key role in preparedness and overseeing reception mechanisms for refugees. For 2025, these efforts will be supported by 47 RRP partners, who require US 415.7 million USD to assist 709,000 people. Moving forward, partners will also advocate and work on sustaining and strengthening collaboration across humanitarian and development sectors, which will be crucial in addressing both immediate needs and the long-term stability of host communities and refugees alike.

Country Risks and Needs

Changes in the dynamics of the conflict in Sudan such as increased fighting around Khartoum, Darfur and the Kordofans, as well as the heightened risk of fighting spilling over into the White Nile and Blue Nile, have increased the risk of further displacement to South Sudan that will overwhelm the already overstretched response capacity of the Government and partners.

Congestion at transit and reception centres due to funding and logistical constraints exacerbates protection risks, heightening the likelihood of communicable disease outbreaks and compromising the physical and mental well-being of refugees and returnees. Cramped conditions increase the risk of gender-based violence (GBV), a deeply rooted issue in South Sudan exacerbated by socioeconomic pressures, cultural norms and conflict dynamics.

South Sudan's socio-economic challenges, including inadequate access to livelihood opportunities, limited financial services and lack of employment opportunities and income, exacerbated by hyperinflation, currency devaluation, and competition for limited resources, further intensify the needs of refugees and hinder the I inclusion of new arrivals. The economy is characterized by economic shocks, unemployment, and poverty. Disruptions in supply chains for essential goods drive up costs, worsening food insecurity for over 7.7 million people (57 per cent of the total South Sudan population) expected to be food insecure in 2025. Food shortages can lead to harmful coping mechanisms, such as child labour, school dropouts, and child marriage, and increase the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Recurrent floods impact farmers, significantly undermining the resilience that communities have built over the years. Food insecurity is closely linked to conflict, acting both as a cause and a consequence of violence, which in turn threatens agricultural production and heightens the risk of poaching and cattle raiding.

The ongoing health crisis poses significant risks, as diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea, cholera, measles and Hepatitis E threaten the well-being of refugees, particularly women and girls as their roles in caregiving and domestic work increase their exposure to infectious diseases. Limited access to healthcare exacerbates high maternal and child mortality rates, with maternal mortality reaching 789 per 100,000 live births.

Refugee and asylum-seeker children are particularly vulnerable to protection risks, including involuntary family separation, child labour, child marriage, and limited access to education. Children with disabilities face additional challenges in obtaining the support they need. The prevalence of GBV, mental health issues, and psychosocial distress is widespread, stemming from exposure to conflict, violence, and deprivation in Sudan and along migration routes to South Sudan.

More than half of new arrivals are children, and many are adolescents who now have limited opportunities to continue their education. Both national and refugee schools lack sufficient infrastructure, equipment, and teaching personnel. Education service delivery is reliant on international support, as public spending on education remains 1.6 per cent of GDP, the second lowest in the region.

The state of nutrition for protracted refugee populations has deteriorated, with the global acute malnutrition (GAM) level in some camps exceeding WHO and UNHCR emergency thresholds. Chronic malnutrition remains a concern, with high rates of anemia among children indicating severe nutritional deficiencies.

Newly arrived refugees need help accessing livelihoods as they face significant barriers, including limited land allocation and constrained market access, which worsen their already low purchasing power. Many are highly skilled and have professional backgrounds in education and healthcare, with the potential for further integration and employment in urban centres. By leveraging these opportunities, refugees can achieve self-reliance and reduce dependence on humanitarian aid.

Infrastructure challenges such as poor road and telecommunication networks, seasonal flooding and high transportation costs make it difficult to reach remote areas where refugees reside. Access limitations delay the

provision of essentials and increase the cost of the response, necessitating substantial investments in transportation, road construction and flood mitigation measures.

Funding constraints remain a critical obstacle to effective humanitarian response. Due to a shortage of funding, food assistance had to be targeted already in 2024, with another round of targeting in 2025 threatening the well-being of refugees and host communities in the mid- to long-term. Without an increase in livelihood support and essential services, protection risks – including GBV and exploitation – are likely to rise. Securing adequate funding is essential to meet basic needs and ensure the safety of refugees.

Part 2: Country Response, Resilience and Solutions Strategy

Role of the Government

In South Sudan, the Government assumes a lead role in addressing the challenges of refugee response within its borders, and the CRA manages and coordinates refugee and asylum matters, taking the lead in preparedness and regulating refugee reception mechanisms. Recognizing the multifaceted nature of the issue, the Government has formulated policies that define the legal status, protection and integration of refugees. South Sudan ensures that refugees and asylum-seekers benefit from legal protection and access to services, aligning national policies with international standards. Moreover, there are concerted efforts to pursue a whole-of-government approach, with line ministries playing a critical role in this response. They include, but are not limited to the following:

- National and State Ministry of Gender Child and Social Welfare;
- National and State Ministry of General Education and Instruction;
- Ministry of Health;
- Ministry of Health-County Health Department;
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management;
- Relief and Rehabilitation Commission;
- Commission for Refugee Affairs;
- Ministry of Interior;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources;
- Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development;
- Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development;
- Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.

The RRP serves as a collaborative framework that recognizes the Government's lead role, working in tandem to address the challenges of displacement comprehensively. It supports government-led efforts by aligning with and bolstering national strategies and policies, such as the Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023-25 developed by the United Nations in South Sudan and the latest National Development Strategy (NDS)[55]. The RRP also contributes resources, expertise and coordination mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of the overall response, enables strategic partnerships with international organizations, NGOs, and donors., and contributes to mobilizing additional resources to augment the Government's capacity and reach.

The Government of the Republic of South Sudan has continued to work on enhancing services to refugees and host communities and to foster conditions for returns. Starting in 2019, South Sudan made five pledges at the first Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in the areas of education, jobs and livelihoods, environment, solutions, and statelessness. In preparation for the 2023 GRF the Government completed a stocktaking exercise of its previous commitments, achievements, and challenges and agreed upon revised and new pledges on solutions and peacebuilding, education, jobs and livelihoods, climate resilience and environment, statelessness and protection capacity, namely strengthening asylum system and documentation.

[55] *First launched in 2018 as a requirement of the first Agreement for Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS) signed in 2015*

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Support South Sudan authorities to ensure access to territory and asylum for all individuals in need of international protection, in compliance with principles and standards, including the principle of non-refoulement and the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum. RRP partners will support the Government of South Sudan to ensure access to territory and asylum procedures for all individuals in need of international protection. The Government of South Sudan will grant access to its territory and prima facie refugee status to all individuals arriving from Sudan, including refugees and asylum-seekers previously registered in Sudan. Border monitoring, conducted jointly with the authorities and partners, will track new arrival trends, document the most vulnerable, and trigger timely humanitarian response.

SO2: Support South Sudan authorities to provide timely and life-saving protection services and humanitarian assistance for all refugees and asylum-seekers, with a specific focus on those in the most vulnerable situations and those most at risk. Partners will maintain transit and reception centres in border areas and refugee-hosting locations that receive new arrivals. These centres will facilitate the rapid provision of protection and life-saving assistance to address refugees' urgent needs, ensuring their basic survival and well-being during the initial stages of displacement. Refugees and asylum-seekers will be relocated from transit centres to established camps or settlements designated by the Government, enabling those in need of assistance to access long-term protection, shelter, education, healthcare and livelihood opportunities. In 2023, a new refugee settlement was established in Aweil, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, requiring significant investments in infrastructure, site planning, shelter and access to water. These investments will continue in 2025 with further emphasis on the integrated settlement approach. Existing camps and settlements were extended to accommodate new arrivals, providing them with shelters and ensuring access to basic services were expanded.

SO3: Support South Sudan to build the capacity and resilience of refugees and asylum-seekers, supporting long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, and the attainment of human rights. Partners aim to implement a comprehensive refugee response that goes beyond immediate relief efforts. The goal is to equip refugees and asylum-seekers with the skills, resources and opportunities necessary for their long-term well-being, empowerment and integration into the host society. This response includes supporting the Government in ensuring a conducive legal environment and inclusive policies, and providing refugees with access to education, training, and tools that enhance their abilities to contribute meaningfully to their communities. This will involve initiatives that align with broader development goals, such as infrastructure projects, economic empowerment programs, community-building activities as well as climate-smart initiatives given the increasing impacts of climate change such as floods and drought, inclusive of a whole-of-community approach in urban refugee responses to support self-reliance. By addressing refugees' and host communities' needs and aspirations, partners aim to mitigate potential sources of tension and conflict, fostering an atmosphere conducive to peace and security.

HDP Approaches to Promote Protection, Resilience, Inclusion and Solutions

The RRP for South Sudan is built on the interconnected pillars of humanitarian assistance, development, and peacebuilding, recognizing synergy across these areas is critical in achieving sustainable solutions for displaced populations. Humanitarian efforts address immediate needs, ensuring refugees have access to protection, emergency shelter, food, sanitation, education and health care. Concurrently, development interventions lay the groundwork for resilience and self-sufficiency, offering educational opportunities, skills development, entrepreneurship and livelihood support to empower refugees in rebuilding their lives. Wherever possible, interventions to address the humanitarian needs of those impacted by the emergency response will ensure a development-centred approach to ensure long-term, sustainable and resilient solutions. Central to this plan is the need to work with development partners to leverage their technical and financial abilities to support the expansion of urban areas, which takes into account the skills that the new arrivals from Sudan are bringing.

Nearly two years since the start of the conflict in Sudan and without tangible prospects for peace, return is not an option in the short-term, hence the need to support efforts to plan the expansion of settlements in rural settings and urban areas as well invest in private sector solutions that build the self-reliance of refugees.

The peace element is particularly attuned to the potential tension between refugee groups, especially with the arrival of new displaced populations. Specific measures are implemented to prevent conflict and promote harmonious coexistence. Community dialogue forums and conflict resolution training are integral components to mitigate potential sources of tension and build mutual understanding among diverse refugee communities. The

plan also emphasizes equitable resource distribution and inclusive practices to reduce competition and foster collaboration among refugees and host communities. Community-led conflict prevention mechanisms are established to address grievances promptly and constructively. By proactively managing potential conflicts between various refugee groups, the peace approach contributes to a cohesive and stable environment, supporting the well-being of all displaced individuals and fostering long-term regional stability.

In October 2023, the South Sudan Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) and the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) presented the National Durable Solutions Strategy and Action Plan for Refugees, Returnees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and Host Communities, which the Council Ministers subsequently approved. This strategy, rooted in the 2017 National Framework for Return, Reintegration, and Relocation, as well as the South Sudan Action Plan for Return and Recovery, provides a comprehensive guide to addressing the challenges faced by displaced persons returning to their places of origin, integrating into host communities, or seeking refuge in South Sudan.

Sectoral Responses

Protection

The Government is encouraged to uphold its commitment to provide access and prima facie refugee status to individuals arriving from Sudan. This is in line with the 2012 Refugee Act, which guarantees the right to seek asylum and offers a solid legal framework for refugee protection. To maintain the civilian character of asylum, the Government conducts screening to identify and separate combatants from civilians, ensuring vulnerable populations are safeguarded. At key border points, authorities and humanitarian partners will monitor population movements, conduct vulnerability profiling, and perform nutrition and health screenings, with data systematically recorded on the UNHCR-IOM joint dashboard to support coordinated responses.

Protection is a priority sector as part of the RRP response in South Sudan. Refugees and asylum-seekers will receive immediate assistance and support for safe transit to camps and settlements with special attention to individuals with specific needs, including unaccompanied minors, persons with disabilities, female-headed households and survivors of GBV. Refugees will be registered and provided with necessary documentation to uphold their rights. As more refugees settle in out-of-camp and urban locations, mobile registration will ensure the delivery of protection, documentation and identification of those with specific needs, along with referrals to protection services. Coordination with local authorities will be essential to facilitate access to basic services in urban areas, including healthcare, education and legal support, which are often less accessible to refugees.

Community engagement and two-way communication will be prioritized, enabling refugees to participate in decision-making processes, provide feedback and receive critical information about their rights and available services. This participatory approach will empower refugees to take an active role in their own protection and help refine service delivery based on their needs.

The protection response will also enhance specialized support for high-risk groups, including LGBTIQ+ individuals, older persons, and survivors of trafficking, who face distinct protection risks. Tailored interventions and dedicated referral pathways will ensure that these individuals receive appropriate and safe services.

Ongoing protection monitoring, safety audits, and assessments will identify and address evolving needs, informing prompt risk mitigation and advocacy efforts. The response also aims to expand resettlement opportunities for those at heightened risk in 2025.

In line with South Sudan's Government GRF pledges, the government commits to strengthening its asylum system by operationalizing appeal processes, implementing digital case management, introducing biometric IDs, and ensuring robust refugee protection services. Additionally, the government will prevent and reduce statelessness by acceding to international conventions, enhancing civil registration systems, amending legislation, and ensuring access to nationality documentation.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare coordinates child protection programmes across the country, with child protection actors progressively scaling up efforts to meet growing needs. In 2025, child protection programmes will focus on enhancing services for children at risk, including identification, Best Interests Procedures,

family tracing and reunification for unaccompanied and separated children. Inclusive child protection systems will be strengthened to ensure that refugee and asylum-seeker children are identified and referred to appropriate multisectoral services. Support will also be extended to children, families, and communities to empower them in preventing and addressing child protection risks, fostering a protective environment that engages all levels of the community.

Child protection will be mainstreamed across other sectors, particularly education, public health, shelter and settlements, livelihoods, and basic needs, to ensure comprehensive support for children's safety and well-being. Promoting child participation and child-friendly communication will enhance accountability and help prevent harm, encouraging children's voices in the response. Efforts to build resilience in children will be strengthened through psychosocial support and linkages to mental health services to support positive coping and well-being.

Collaboration between the child protection sub-sector, GBV, protection, and other sectors will ensure a cohesive, integrated protection response that meets the diverse needs of at-risk children. The child protection sub-sector will advocate for the inclusion of the growing number of refugee children in urban contexts to access national services.

Sub-sector: Gender-based Violence (GBV)

South Sudan has one of the highest rates of GBV in East Africa. Studies[56] reveal that 34 per cent of women have experienced physical violence, and 13.5 per cent have faced sexual violence, with 34.6 per cent impacted by child marriage. 98 per cent of GBV survivors are female and 28 per cent of the survivors are children and adolescent girls. The ongoing crisis has heightened risks of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and exploitation, often compounded by inadequate humanitarian resources.

In 2025, the GBV sector will enhance survivor-centred services by strengthening case management, psychological support, cash assistance and health services, including the clinical management of rape in collaboration with protection, child protection, and health sectors across transit centres, camps and settlements. Systematic documentation of GBV services will be maintained through an improved information management system, while advocacy with authorities will address child and early marriage, improving prevention and response efforts. In urban areas, the GBV sector will advocate for the inclusion of refugees in national GBV services. This includes facilitating access of refugees to existing service delivery points in urban settings, such as women and girls' friendly spaces, one-stop centres and temporary shelters (safe houses) for GBV survivors.

Specialized prevention programmes such as SASA!, Girl Shine, and Engaging Men through Accountable Practice (EMAP) will empower women and girls, raise awareness and engage men and boys in addressing intimate partner violence, sexual violence as well as child marriage. Non-GBV sectors will be supported in GBV risk identification and mitigation, with joint multi-sectoral safety audits, risk mitigation training and safe disclosure and referral practices to ensure comprehensive risk awareness.

GBV initiatives will strengthen the resilience of at-risk women and girls by supporting safe livelihood and economic empowerment opportunities and continued education. Coordination will be reinforced through GBV sub-working groups in high-need areas. Capacity building for line ministries, government bodies and women-led refugee organizations will promote localization and sustainable community engagement.

To ensure ethical and safe data management, the use of the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS+) will be expanded, with training and monitoring to protect data integrity. GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response services will inclusively address the needs of women at risk, individuals with disabilities and LGBTIQ+ persons. Inter-agency GBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will guide cohesive action across the sector, with regular monitoring of case management, referral systems and programmes at women and girls' safe spaces to support prevention and risk mitigation efforts in a secure, inclusive environment.

The RRP supports sectoral cash, such as cash for protection which prioritizes GBV survivors, ensuring their financial needs are identified during GBV case management and addressed accordingly.

[56] *UNFPA South Sudan | South Sudan ranks second in GBV prevalence rate in East Africa – a new study indicates. 24 March 2023.*

Education

The education response will focus on ensuring continuity of learning within South Sudan's national education system, noting that it faces significant challenges in meeting the learning needs of nationals. South Sudan has approximately 2.8 million children who are currently out of school[57], in addition to those who have recently returned and in need of education services. Primary gross enrolment rates for refugee children have dropped to 48.44 per cent from 50.93 per cent in 2023; though secondary enrolment has increased to 14.19 per cent from 13.72 per cent. For refugee families, education is a top priority, often influencing their choice of settlement location. As refugee populations increasingly settle in urban areas, closer coordination with the Ministry of Education and partners will be essential to expand public school capacities in urban areas and ensure refugee children have equal access within these schools.
RRP partners will address barriers to education through the establishment and upgrading of learning spaces to increase the capacity of the national system to accommodate new learners, providing support on foundational literacy and numeracy and social-emotional learning (for teachers and learners), and incentivizing teachers including their Continuous Professional Development for refugees, returnees and the host community. Additionally, to help new arrivals who have previously studied in Arabic, language and accelerated learning classes will be provided to facilitate a smoother transition into the South Sudanese education system. Child-friendly spaces will be established to provide learning through play and recreation for children in transit. Families will also receive information about learning opportunities at their destination, enabling quick enrollment and minimizing learning loss.

To support the growing demand for higher education, the programme will also prioritize adolescent refugees, many of whom abandoned university studies when fleeing Sudan. Working with higher education institutions, partners will explore pathways for university students to continue their education, including equivalency processes, scholarship options and online learning support.

In line with South Sudan's Government GRF pledges, the government aims to improve inclusive access to quality education by constructing and rehabilitating schools, training teachers, integrating refugee data into national systems, and promoting digital learning.

Food Security

The Food Security sector has suffered from severe resource constraints, necessitating a reduction in rations (only 50 per cent of the standard 2,100 kcal per person per day since April 2021). This led partners to make a strategic shift from blanket food assistance toward a needs-based and self-reliant approach, for which UNHCR and WFP conducted a joint assessment (JPDM, 2023) to design targeted assistance. In 2024, this approach prioritized life-saving aid for refugees with specific needs rather than full implementation of tailored assistance. The first phase of needs-based targeting, including a protection-driven vulnerability top-up, was rolled out in September 2024 through community consultations. Four refugee camps in Maban and two refugee camps in Jamjang switched to targeted seasonal food assistance, benefitting 15-25 per cent of the most vulnerable refugee population in each camp, compared to the previous blanket coverage. The response in 2025 will focus on monitoring and making adjustments based on available resources and continued dialogue with communities.

Food security partners' primary focus will be on general food distribution (in-kind or cash) for registered refugees in camps and settlements, prioritizing based on needs, season, and vulnerability levels. Partners will also work to design an urban response programme to meet the specific needs of urban refugees. Scaling up climate-smart livelihood initiatives will be essential to gradually transition refugee families from monthly food assistance toward self-reliance and economic stability in the face of increasing climate challenges. Development and livelihood partners will be engaged to expand opportunities, particularly in agriculture, to address food gaps and promote self-sufficiency. Enhanced information-sharing and analysis—through food basket monitoring, post-distribution monitoring and joint assessment missions—will enable evidence-based programming and adaptive responses. Emergency preparedness, including contingency planning for food security will remain critical to ensure swift response where needed.

For new arrivals, continuous food assistance from entry points to final destinations will support resilience and smooth transitions post-emergency. Upon arrival, high-energy biscuits or ready-to-eat food will sustain refugees during onward movement, followed by sustained food assistance in transit sites until they reach designated camps or settlements.

[57] https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/what-we-do/education

In camps and settlements, general food distribution will transition to needs-based targeting informed by monitoring and evaluation. This phased approach, alongside expanding livelihood support will help build long-term resilience, reduce dependency on emergency food aid and empower refugee families toward self-sufficiency.

Public Health & Nutrition

Life-saving health services at reception and transit locations is one of the three top priorities of RRP partners, with services offering essential health care and managing non-communicable diseases. Health and nutrition screenings and immunization efforts at border crossings and transit sites aim to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, reduce the risk of community outbreaks and facilitate the early detection and manage cases with malnutrition, with rapid response teams deployed for immunization campaigns as needed. Water quality testing in transit areas also helps prevent waterborne illnesses.

In transit and arrival areas, maternal sexual and reproductive health services as well as clinical management of rape will be coordinated with partners, the GBV sector and public health facilities. Partners will ensure availability of essential supplies for clinical delivery assistance, post-rape treatment, sexually transmitted infections, miscarriage management and safe blood transfusion in health facilities providing sexual and reproductive health services in transit centres as well as in urban settings. Disease surveillance and response will be strengthened as well as capacity-building for partner staff and improved outbreak preparedness. Referral systems will support continued care at arrival points and destinations including specialized care.

In line with the Health Sector Transformation Project (HSTP), capacity-building efforts will aim to integrate refugee health services into the government system, focusing on continuity of care and sustainable handover of health facilities to local authorities. Critical medication and supplies will be prioritized for public health facilities and partners to support emergency care for new arrivals. This integrated approach, rooted in national health frameworks, strengthens the resilience and sustainability of the response. Also, the RRP supports sectoral cash, including cash for health.

Partners will deliver life-saving nutrition services in transit centres, refugee camps, and settlements, focusing on prevention and treatment. At borders and transit sites, nutrition screening identifies malnourished children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW), who are then enrolled in nutrition services. Those with severe malnutrition and medical complications are referred to stabilization centres. Camp nutrition services will be strengthened to handle increased arrivals, with enhanced supply prepositioning and additional staffing. Mass mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screenings will be conducted quarterly, and caregivers will receive training to check MUAC at home, ensuring timely intervention.

A Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) conducted in May in Maban refugee camps has shown a GAM rate of 17.3 per cent among the refugee population, exceeding the emergency threshold of 15 per cent; and a survey in the refugee relocation sites show that 17 per cent of children under five are acutely malnourished, far surpassing emergency thresholds.

Preventative measures include distributing lipid-based emergency nutrition supplements at border points, with PBW and non-malnourished children under five receiving supplementary food in transit centres. In camps, supplementary feeding targets children under two and PBW. Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) counselling is provided to promote good nutrition and hygiene practices. Kitchen gardening demonstrations in camps encourage dietary diversity, while Vitamin A and deworming are administered to children to boost health. Primary school lunches will also help bridge food gaps, improving attendance and learning outcomes.

Community engagement is central, with nutrition partners using radio messaging, interpersonal outreach and educational materials to promote essential life-saving practices. Volunteers, including community nutrition workers and Boma Health Workers are trained to reinforce community feedback, messaging, and referrals. This integrated approach addresses both immediate and longer-term needs, strengthening nutrition resilience for refugees and host communities.

Sub-sector: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

Mental health and psychosocial support, along with necessary medication will be scaled up. Mental health and psychosocial well-being are essential components of the 2025 RRP. The plan integrates MHPSS services across all sectors, including health, protection, and education, providing community-based psychosocial activities and targeted mental health services for individuals requiring specialized care. MHPSS will strengthen supportive

systems for families and communities while building resilience through scalable interventions. These services will ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers can cope with the trauma and stress of displacement, fostering recovery and well-being. Multisectoral MHPSS support, will be strengthened using the Minimum Service Package for MHPSS (https://www.mhpssmsp.org/en) with a focus on strengthening clinical mental health care integrated in primary care and focused psychological support.

Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion (LEI)

As part of its Global Compact for Refugees (GCR) pledges, the Government of South Sudan has committed to expanding economic opportunities and equitable development in refugee-hosting areas through refugee-friendly policies, social protection schemes, and empowerment initiatives by 2027. The livelihoods and economic inclusion sector aims to ensure that forcibly displaced people avail of skills development and gain access to sustainable livelihoods, fostering greater self-reliance and promoting gender equality.

The sector focuses on four priority areas as key pathways to employment: access to market-driven skills training, land and productive assets, financial inclusion, and resilience to different shocks. With refugees facing seasonal targeting for food assistance, building stronger resilience and scaling up livelihoods interventions is essential to eliminate dependence on aid, improve food security, and avoid harmful coping strategies. Successful implementation of livelihoods activities will rely on stronger partnerships with the private sector and development partners to create job opportunities and collaborate with financial institutions to increase refugees' access to financial services. Connectivity remains limited in many areas; however, new market developments offer hope for improved, cheaper digital access, which could significantly enhance refugee education and employment opportunities.

A significant number of new arrivals have a university education and professional backgrounds in healthcare, education, engineering and other fields and require tailored support to secure access to financial services, employment and self-employment in urban areas.

The sector will strengthen language and vocational training and capacity-building efforts to bridge the gap between secondary and postsecondary skills, preparing refugees for wage-earning employment. Sector partners will promote market-driven skills training across agriculture, industry, education, handicrafts, commerce and private sector engagement. Apprenticeships and job placement schemes will be tailored to the diverse interests and needs of women, men and individuals with disabilities.

The sector will also promote graduation programmes focused on business development, including revolving grants, mentorship, financial literacy training, and linkages to Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), as a pathway to building resilience and facilitating inclusion in social protection schemes. Climate-adapted technologies, clean energy initiatives, agroforestry, and sustainable land use practices will be prioritized, alongside measures to adapt to and mitigate climate shocks and enhance resilience for both refugees and host communities.

Settlement & Shelter/Housing

Partners have developed a comprehensive strategy for shelter and infrastructure in response to the continued arrival of refugees from Sudan. Capacity will be maintained and ready for expansion in high-risk influx areas anticipated for 2025, including Renk, Malakal, Yida, Abyei, Maban, and other key locations. This proactive approach aims to ensure a rapid response should displacement dynamics shift.

The strategy builds on the integrated settlement approach, expanding and improving the Wedweil refugee settlement using best practices in integrated community planning. This is an approach that engages local communities, government entities, and various partners to ensure strategic investments and long-term sustainability This will foster sustainable settlement solutions that promote social cohesion with host communities, enhancing access to shared services and infrastructure.

In the third year of this crisis, sector partners will work closely with refugee communities to develop durable shelters that are sustainable, environmentally friendly, and climate resilient. These shelters will use locally sourced materials and consider long-term resilience, aligning with community needs and environmental factors.

In areas prone to regular flooding, such as Maban, flood mitigation measures will be further explored and implemented in partnership with communities. This includes elevated shelter designs, improved drainage systems, and community-led flood preparedness

initiatives to minimize the impact of seasonal floods on shelter infrastructure.

With refugee camps and settlements reaching full capacity, RRP partners will work to identify suitable land for expansion. Land selection will prioritize road connectivity, accessibility, and access to essential social services and infrastructure to support sustainable and organized settlement development. Standard guidelines for transit centres and settlement development—covering site planning, shelter layouts, service areas, and solid waste management—will be applied to ensure safe, dignified, and resilient living conditions for all refugees.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

RRP partners will deliver life-saving WASH services at entry points and transit locations, ensuring access to 20 litres of safe drinking water per person per day through water trucking, treatment, or expansion of water networks. Building on robust infrastructural achievements in 2023 and 2024, efforts in 2025 will focus on maintaining, expanding, and enhancing self-reliance within existing infrastructure, such as installing solar-powered water systems to ensure sustainable access. Existing water points will be repaired or rehabilitated where possible, with water trucking used as a last resort. Additional water storage and distribution points will be installed to ensure equitable access and reduced wait times. RRP partners construct and maintain hafirs, large water catchment basins designed to capture and store rainwater to combat water shortages during the dry season. These reservoirs are vital for recharging underground aquifers, supporting agriculture and livestock, and preventing soil degradation.

Safe, dignified, and gender-appropriate sanitation facilities will be expanded across transit and reception sites. This includes constructing or rehabilitating latrines, bathing shelters, and emergency septic tanks. Regular desludging and maintenance will ensure hygienic conditions, supported by hand-washing stations and cleaning mechanisms. Preventing cholera and other WASH-related diseases remains a priority, so WASH partners will collaborate closely with health actors to integrate health messaging, access to clean water and soap, and robust sanitation measures.

At transit sites, partners will distribute essential WASH items like soap and dignity kits for women and girls, accompanied by risk communication and hygiene messaging. In host communities, trained mobilizers and hygiene promoters will conduct house-to-house visits, megaphone announcements, and community sessions on cholera prevention. Additional communication efforts, including radio messaging and materials, will engage community leaders to advocate for WASH practices among refugees, migrants, and hosts.

In refugee camps and host communities, WASH partners in coordination with camp management will ensure sufficient water points and sanitation facilities by constructing, installing and rehabilitating infrastructure to meet growing needs. Sanitation services will provide temporary latrines for new arrivals who are transitioning to household facilities. Risk communication and hygiene promotion will be continued across these settings to encourage safe practices and effective use of WASH facilities.

Basic Needs

At national and local levels, the cash response will align with the new cash coordination model, bringing together diverse stakeholders for a unified approach. This collaboration will enhance coordination across various cash assistance programmes, with a strong focus on data to support coordination. With most refugees now biometrically registered, UNHCR will work closely with partners to ensure effective targeting and prevent duplication of assistance. Coordination with the Cash Working Group (WG) will be centralized nationally, aligning efforts across regions.

An integrated approach centred on unrestricted multipurpose cash assistance complements sectoral responses, especially food security programmes, as cash generally addresses food needs. By synchronizing efforts across sectors, the strategy delivers a more holistic response that empowers refugees and asylum-seekers to prioritize their own needs, whether for food, shelter, or other essentials. The age, gender, and diversity framework plays a pivotal role here, ensuring targeted, inclusive support that meets the specific needs of vulnerable groups. This inclusive targeting approach further enhances the precision and relevance of assistance.

In 2025, there will be a stronger push to monetize more assistance, recognizing cash as a highly effective, cost-efficient delivery method. With more refugees settling down outside of camps and refugee settlements in an

urban context, partners will pilot cash assistance programmes in urban contexts. In addition to life-saving aid, the response plan prioritizes resilience-building activities that address both immediate and long-term needs. By intertwining resilience-focused activities with cash assistance, the plan helps communities develop critical skills, resources, and coping mechanisms that extend beyond the crisis. Linkages with government social protection programs further bolster resilience by integrating affected populations into broader social safety nets. This approach meets present needs and lays the groundwork for sustainable recovery, empowering individuals and communities to adapt to future challenges and reduce their vulnerability to new crises.

Supply (Logistics and Procurement)

Given South Sudan's challenging and often impassable road infrastructure, especially during the rainy season, partners will focus on a strategic mix of road, river and air transport alongside early planning to avoid supply disruptions. River transport will remain a cost-effective option for moving non-food items (NFIs) and essential supplies including medical supplies from Juba to key field locations. The pre-positioning of emergency supplies before the rainy season will continue as a core approach, enabling operations to proceed with minimal disruption despite adverse weather conditions. Coordination with WFP and the Logistics Cluster will ensure safe and efficient delivery of essential items using a consolidated cargo system, with careful planning to mitigate potential delays. Where feasible, cash-based assistance will increasingly be used to meet basic needs, providing flexibility and reducing the logistical burden.

Relocating refugees from entry points like Renk and Abyei will remain a top priority. In coordination with the Government, refugees will be relocated to designated hosting areas such as Maban, Jamjang, Wedweil, and others, allowing refugees to select locations that best meet their needs while also balancing population flows and service demands across regions.

Telecommunications

Strengthening connectivity and security communication systems will be essential on the telecommunications front. Following the successful installation of internet and satellite-based radio systems in Renk and Wedweil, efforts will focus on ensuring stable, high-performance connectivity across all strategic locations. Backup systems, including the VSAT link in Renk, will help reduce downtime and provide continuous internet access critical for registration and coordination activities. IT teams will maintain regular infrastructure upgrades, with expanded connectivity to additional transit centres to support seamless registration, coordination and protection services for refugees.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

- Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD)
  - Sub-Section: Disability Inclusion
  - Sub-Section: Youth
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Localization
- Climate Action
- Use of Cash Assistance

Read more in the Regional Overview pp. 17-20

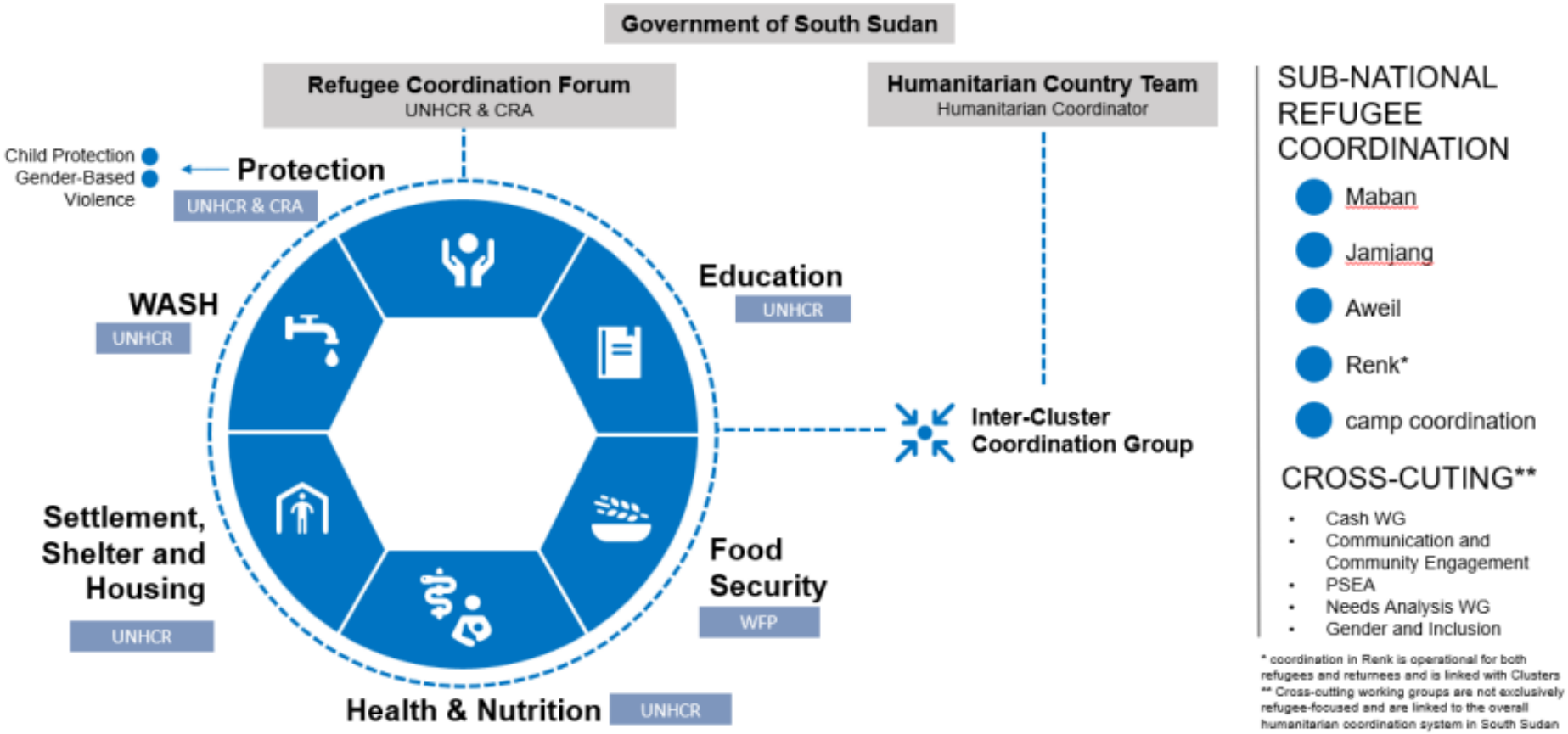
Partnership and Coordination

The refugee response in South Sudan follows the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), jointly led by the CRA and UNHCR. At the national level, the Refugee Coordination Forum serves as an inclusive platform for strategic discussions, fostering collaboration and information exchange among partners. Sectoral coordination mechanisms support these efforts, providing technical-level discussions that promote a comprehensive approach to meeting the diverse needs of refugees and asylum-seekers and the communities that host them, while ensuring active engagement with government counterparts. In response to the increased arrivals from Sudan, coordination mechanisms will be strengthened in 2025 to support a cohesive and effective humanitarian response. Regular coordination at the camp level with partners and authorities will continue, and with more refugees now in out-of-camp settings, RRP partners will work to promote refugee inclusion in national services and broader humanitarian programmes.

The response to the Sudan crisis for refugees and returnees is structured in three phases: reception at border areas, transit centres, and transportation; immediate intervention in camps, settlements, and return areas; and longer-term support for resilience, integration, and pathways to solutions through a humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) approach, in close coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team.

While refugee needs are addressed under this plan using the RCM, returnee needs are met through the 2025 South Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HRP), employing a cluster-based approach to ensure targeted support.

Refugee Coordination in South Sudan



Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

47 Partners involved	UN Agencies 8	International NGOs 27	National NGOs 12	
	$337,240,634	$71,555,843	$6,989,468	
		FBOs 3	RLOs 1	FBOs 1
		$8,780,019	$15,000	$720,000

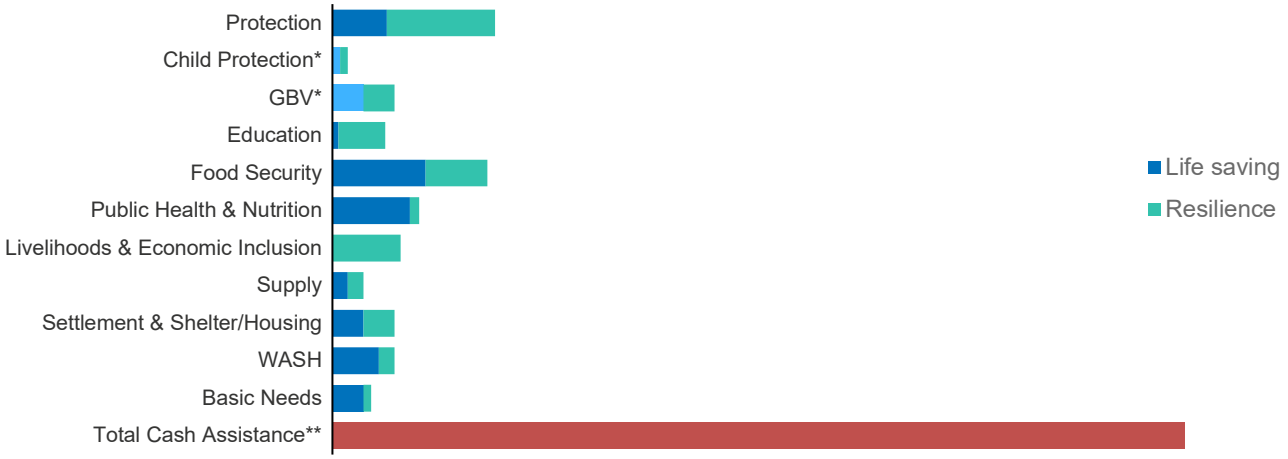
Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type in the annexes.

Budget Summary by Sector

Sector	***Life Saving***	***Resilience/Systems Strengthening***	***Total in USD***
Protection	*47,219,243*	*18,048,517*	*65,267,760*
➢ *Of which Child Protection*	*13,226,579*	*3,611,472*	*16,838,051*
➢ *Of which GBV*	*11,973,614*	*2,697,744*	*14,671,358*
Education	*11,151,297*	*9,348,597*	*20,499,894*
Food Security	*158,140,513*	*8,248,000*	*166,388,513*
Public Health and Nutrition	*43,299,396*	*13,673,064*	*56,972,459*
➢ *Of which MHPSS*	*3,870,503*	*0*	*3,870,503*
Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	*0*	*15,645,214*	*15,645,214*
Supply – Logistics and Procurement	*11,113,114*	*8,236,886*	*19,350,000*
Settlement and Shelter/Housing	*13,006,604*	*7,544,460*	*20,551,065*
WASH	*18,309,795*	*10,993,191*	*29,302,986*
Basic Needs	*17,992,643*	*3,815,411*	*21,808,054*
➢ *Of which NFI*	*15,833,525*	*0*	*15,833,525*
Total	***320,232,605***	***95,553,340***	***415,785,945***

Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



** CP and GBV budgets are subsets of the Protection budget*

*** These are the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026 (https://www.unhcr.org/media/2022-2026-unhcr-policy-cash-based-interventions). Cash assistance can be used as a sectoral modality and a cross-cutting modality of assistance across the various sectors and is budgeted for accordingly. Unrestricted/ multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of the people we work for and with, cash assistance will be used to meet immediate basic needs and to contribute to protection outcomes.*

Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acroynm /Short Title	Type	Requirements in USD
National NGO			**6,989,468**
Africa Development Aid	ADA	NNGO	700,000
Agency for Child Relief Aid	ACRA	NNGO	950,000
Dialogue and Research Institute	DRI	NNGO	350,000
Episcopal Development Aid	EDA	NNGO	720,000
Greater Upper Nile Organization	GUNO	NNGO	250,000
Healthcare Foundation Organization	HFO	NNGO	1,140,000
Humane-Aid for Community Organization	HACO	NNGO	150,000
Integrated Humanitarian Aid	IHA	NNGO	819,468
Refugee Development Organization	RDO	NNGO/RLO	15,000
South Sudan Women United	SSWU	NNGO	1,003,000
Women Agency for Resilience and Transformation	WART	NNGO	490,000
Youth Relief Organization	YRO	NNGO	402,000
International NGO			**71,555,843**
ACROSS	ACROSS	INGO	2,328,200
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	ADRA	INGO	1,090,000
Africa Humanitarian Action	AHA	INGO	2,000,000
African Community Agency for Development and Relief	ACADAR	INGO	85,000

African Initiative for Relief and Development	AIRD	INGO	2,500,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	ACTED	INGO	1,880,400
Alight	ALIGHT	INGO	2,275,036
Concern Worldwide	CONCERN	INGO	1,768,346
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	INGO	1,468,000
Food Against Hunger	FAH	INGO	1,638,000
GOAL	GOAL	INGO	599,220
Humanitarian and Development Consortium	HDC	INGO	575,000
Humanity and Inclusion	HI	INGO	3,600,000
INKOMOKO	INKOMOKO	INGO	3,000,000
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	11,450,000
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	INGO/FBO	4,726,184
Medicair	MEDICAIR	INGO	1,730,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	INGO	1,692,000
OXFAM International - GB	OXFAM	INGO	3,100,000
Plan International	PI	INGO	3,296,622
Relief International	RI	INGO	8,300,000
Samaritains Purse	SP	INGO	2,543,835
Save the Children International	SCI	INGO	2,500,000
Solidarités International	SI	INGO	4,000,000
War Child Holland	WCH	INGO	400,000
Welthungerhilfe	WHH	INGO	1,500,000
World Vision International	WVI	INGO	1,510,000
United Nations			**337,240,634**
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	UN	11,300,000
International Organization for Migration	IOM	UN	250,000
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	UN	7,300,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	UN	132,628,234
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	UNICEF	UN	23,413,526
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	UN	2,869,020
World Food Programme	WFP	UN	158,979,854
World Health Organization	WHO	UN	500,000
Total USD			**415,785,945**

The listed partners are entities whose activities are submitted under the RRP for funding, and which will be monitored through the Plan's monitoring and reporting framework. An entity that is contracted by an appealing organization to implement that organization's activity shall not submit a funding requirement to the RRP.

Uganda
Country chapter

Sudanese language facilitator at Kiryadongo High School demonstrating the use of phonics in teaching and learning process.

©WIU/ Muhamood Kimera

AT A GLANCE

Uganda Planned Response

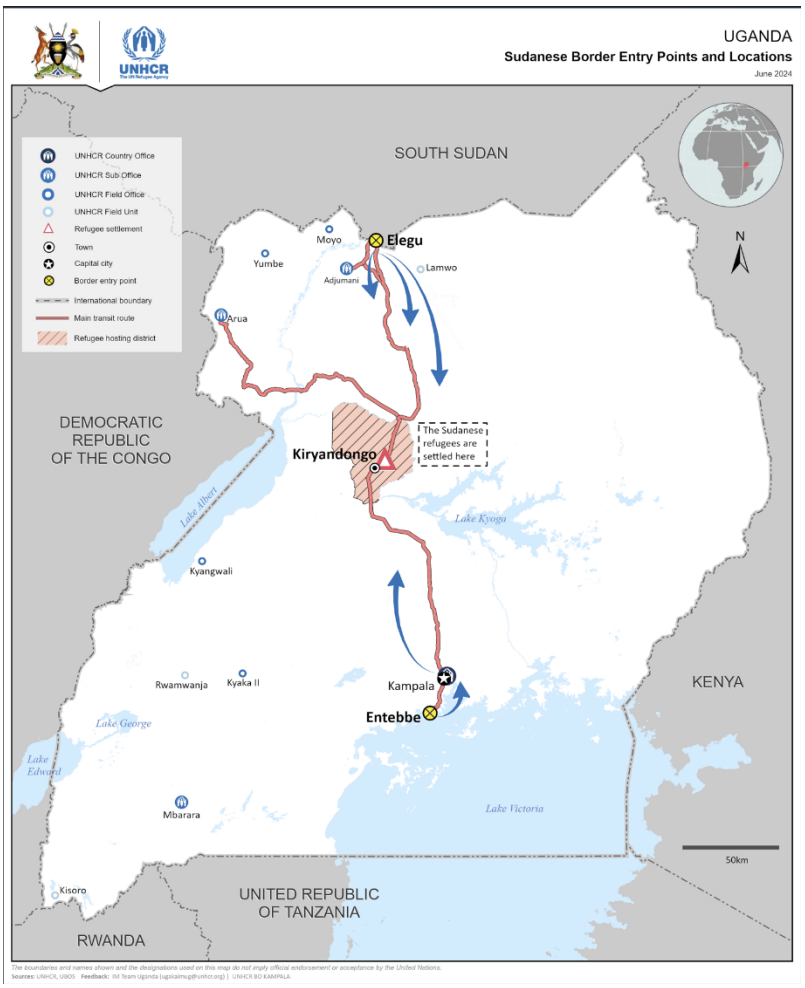
January-December 2025

135 K
Refugees

148 K
Host Community

USD
107 M
Total Financial requirements

31
RRP Partners

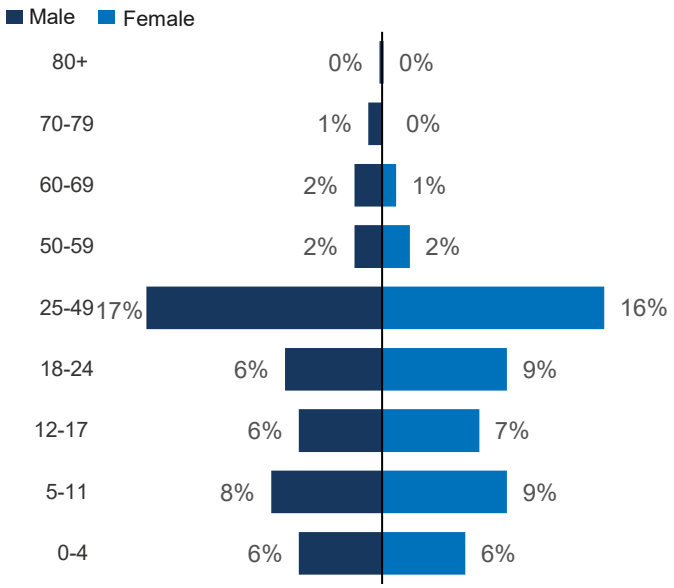


Population Planning Figures

Country	Sudanese refugees pre 15 April 2023*	Projected population as of end of 2024**	Planning figure for new arrivals in 2025	Planned population as of end 2025***
Refugee Population	3,431	55,000	75,063	135,063
Returnees				
Third Country Nationals				
Host Community				148,900
Total projected population in need				283,963

**This figure is included in the 2024 cumulative total.*
*** This figure includes actual arrivals as of Sept 2024 and projected arrivals Oct-Dec 2024.*
****The planned figure for 2025 refugee new arrivals includes both new arrivals and natural population growth.*

Age and gender breakdown



16%
People with disabilities

48%
Women and girls

52%
Men and boys

42%
Children

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Uganda continues to host the largest number of refugees in Africa, with over 1.7 million refugees located across thirteen districts, mostly from neighbouring South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The armed conflict in Sudan since April 2023 and the resulting humanitarian crisis have led to a large influx of refugees from Sudan into Uganda, with 61,693 refugees arriving as of end 2024. New arrivals from Sudan mainly enter the country from South Sudan through Uganda's northern border point at Elegu, as these two countries do not share a border. While most Sudanese refugees have entered Uganda by land, a third of new arrivals have entered Uganda by air through Entebbe.

The Government of Uganda has assisted Sudanese refugees in line with its wider, inclusive refugee response – allowing refugees to live in settlements rather than camps, granting them freedom of movement, the right to work, and access to national services. Since late November 2023, the Government has granted Sudanese prima facie status, and all arrivals are required to register in Kiryandongo settlement. The profile of Sudanese refugees in Uganda is distinct, as many are educated, of working age (55 per cent), and are a skilled population. They come from an urban background (more than 50 per cent from Khartoum) This is in contrast to most of the other refugee populations in Uganda, for whom the large-scale responses have been designed and implemented over many years. RRP partners need to pivot and adapt to meet the requirements of this new group of refugees. As new arrivals continue to strain resources, UNHCR and its partners must ensure that refugees can sustain themselves to avoid dependence on the limited humanitarian assistance available, following 'inclusion from the start' approach where possible.

Arrival trends, which peaked to 1,200 persons a week in 2024, are expected to continue in 2025 as the situation in Sudan continues to deteriorate. Continued displacement of Sudanese internally and into neighbouring countries such as South Sudan, increase the likelihood of onward movement into Uganda.

To support the Government of Uganda's response, 31 RRP partners require USD 107 million to assist 284,000 refugees and host communities.

Country Risks and Needs

The overall demand for humanitarian aid continues to outpace the available resources, underscoring the growing needs of the forcibly displaced population in Uganda, which could lead to a worsening situation in 2025.

Sudanese refugees demonstrate varying levels of self-reliance, which impacts where they live. Some can fully support themselves, while others rely on assistance. Approximately 79 per cent of the Sudanese refugees are registered in Kiryadongo settlement, 16 per cent are registered in Kampala and a smaller number (comprising mainly those who entered Uganda before 15 April 2023) are registered in other settlements in the north. Refugees who can support themselves financially often settle in urban Kampala while those who settle in Kiryadongo settlement benefit from limited humanitarian assistance including food, education, health care, and emergency shelter items. Increasingly, those who previously did not require assistance are now faced with dwindling resources. In 2024, some 2,493 refugees relocated from Kampala to Kiryandongo as they needed assistance that is only provided in settlements. This trend is expected to grow.

Differences between the Ugandan and Sudanese curricula, language of instruction and overall education cycle continue to affect inclusion. Sudanese refugee children need access to intensive English lessons as soon as feasible. Prior to the arrival of Sudanese, classrooms were overcrowded with pupil to classroom ratios of 133:1 and pupil to teacher ratios at 85:1. Many schools are in poor condition and require infrastructure rehabilitation.

There is tension between the pre-existing refugees and new arrivals in Kiryandongo, which is increasing due to competition over limited resources and services in the settlement. Access to safe water has severely degraded, from 17 litres per person per day in January 2024 to less than 10 litres per person per day in October 2024. Tension at water points has been observed with longer queues and time spent at water collection points due to limited facilities. Refugee-led organizations (RLOs) have started peaceful co-existence projects, and partners are working to expand water provision. There are similar issues with other basic services, such as education and health, as the settlement infrastructure was not designed for such a large population influx.

The arrival of new refugees from Sudan has placed immense pressure on access to healthcare services. While there is access to primary and secondary health services, unlike those from other countries, a significant number of Sudanese refugees require access to

specialized health care services for cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and other non-communicable diseases which are not easily accessible in health centres within the settlement. This situation has worsened due to a substantial reduction in the budget for medicines and medical supplies, coupled with a significant decrease in healthcare staffing.

Some 48 per cent of refugees in Uganda are women and girls, while 72 per cent are women and children. Gender-based violence (GBV) remains widespread among refugees and host communities. In 2024, underfunding led to a 67 per cent reduction in GBV caseworkers compared to 2023. Most collection points and transit centres do not have dedicated GBV caseworkers, contributing to underreporting of GBV incidents. Children constitute 46 per cent of the registered Sudanese refugees in Uganda. During displacement, children are often at a heightened risk of violence, abuse, neglect, child marriage, teenage pregnancy, child labour, separation from caregivers, GBV, psychological distress, and female genital mutilation. Mental health challenges are also increasing. Sudanese new arrivals, many of whom have experienced severe trauma, including rape and torture, urgently require mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and medical follow-up. However, these services are overstretched, and this affects the quality of the response.

Part 2: Country Response and Resilience and Solutions Strategy

Role of the Government

The Ugandan Government plays a pivotal role in the refugee response, focusing on legal protection, coordination, and development of policies for lasting solutions.

Uganda's refugee response is co-led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) through the Department of Refugees (DoR), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG). The OPM provides the overarching policy and coordination framework of the refugee response in Uganda, with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) serving as a whole-of-society approach to pursue and achieve an inclusive response. Operational coordination takes place at the national, district, settlement, and technical levels through a dedicated structure specifically meant to address coordination needs in refugee-hosting areas.

In addition to having one of the world's most progressive asylum regimes, anchored in the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations, the Ugandan Government has integrated refugee issues into its national development plans, recognizing the positive contributions that supporting refugees can make to local economies. By allowing refugees to work legally and participate in community life, Uganda aims to foster social cohesion and economic development. This approach not only benefits refugees but also enhances the livelihoods of local communities.

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Uganda's asylum space is strengthened and unhindered; access to territory is preserved and international protection standards are adhered to.

RRP partners will ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers have access to asylum, fair and accelerated asylum procedures, and the full enjoyment of their rights as outlined in international and domestic laws. Partners will continue to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to respond to emergencies and support improvements in the registration process. Partners will continue to provide protection services while supporting the integration of protection services within the national asylum system. Protection services include the identification and referral of cases through protection monitoring and will work with community-based structures to mitigate protection risks.

SO2: Life-saving humanitarian needs of refugees and asylum-seekers are met, with attention to age, gender, and other diversity considerations.
Partners will continue to provide life-saving assistance on an ongoing basis, including access to protection, healthcare, shelter, and more. In addition, special focus will be given to vulnerable groups at risk of exclusion to ensure equal access to protection services, assistance, and decision-making opportunities.

SO3: All affected people in refugee-hosting districts benefit from a healthy natural environment and improved social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, and social welfare, provided through national systems, where possible.

RRP Partners will continue to promote inclusive access to quality education and health within national systems, promote sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, and inclusion of refugees in national development plans and statistical systems. Partners will increase advocacy with development actors to bridge the gap between humanitarian and development agencies, facilitating the transition from humanitarian response to early recovery and durable solutions. This is in line with the Government's commitment to achieve the goals of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR).

SO4: All affected people in refugee-hosting districts live peacefully with each other and progressively attain self-reliance in an environment conducive for livelihood opportunities.

Peaceful coexistence among communities and the provision of mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS), will remain a priority. The peaceful co-existence atmosphere prevailing in the settlements and surrounding communities enables refugees and asylum-seekers to pursue livelihood and economic activities, which enhance their self-reliance and resilience. Partners will continue to bolster the enabling environment that supports refugee economic inclusion by strengthening settlement and national coordination structures. Sustained advocacy will focus on ensuring refugees have access to essential economic resources such as arable land, formal employment opportunities, and options for self-employment. Partners will also strive to improve linkages with the private sector and to include refugees stronger into value chains.

SO5: Refugees and stateless persons access durable solutions, including voluntary return or third country solutions.

Advocacy for peace-building processes and negotiations will continue with the aim of creating an enabling environment for voluntary repatriation. Partners will further advocate for resettlement and complementary pathways for refugees in need of third-country solutions, including promoting and facilitating access to family reunification, international scholarships, and labour mobility opportunities. As the progressive refugee policy provides a conducive environment for refugees to become self-reliant, partners will continue to promote self-reliance among refugees and inclusion in national systems where possible.

This chapter of the Sudan RRP is an updated extract from the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP), a joint plan between the Office of the Prime Minister, UNHCR, and international and national partners covering the period of 2022-2025.

The 2022-2025 UCRRP promotes the strategic priorities identified by the Government of Uganda and its partners, with interventions aligned to national policies and strategies, including elements of the government's 2023 Global Refugee Forum pledges, responding to evolving needs and seeking to complement and build on other international assistance programmes in the country. The response plan focuses on humanitarian assistance to refugees and host communities and seeks to expand investments, partnerships, and delivery models towards longer-term development strategies.

HDP Approaches to Promote Protection, Resilience, Inclusion and Solutions

The overarching goal is to advance the inclusion of refugees into national systems, and to support government systems that are under strain with the arrival of Sudanese refugees in Kiryandongo and other hosting areas, including in urban Kampala. Financial and political investments from government and development partners are required through appropriate development financing mechanisms.

Refugee management has been formally integrated into Uganda's National Development Plan, establishing the foundation for a comprehensive response that addresses the needs of both refugees and Ugandans living in refugee-hosting districts through a lens of self-reliance, involving government ministries and development actors. Five sector specific refugee and host community response plans have also been finalized in health; education; water and environment; sustainable energy; and jobs and livelihoods, which are led by their respective line ministries and integrate development approaches.

The Government of Uganda is building the capacity of district authorities to manage emergencies including strengthening the role of districts, such as Kiryandongo, as first responders to refugee influxes. In addition, as part of their overall support to Uganda's refugee response, several development partners are actively responding to the Sudan crisis by addressing the needs of both refugees

and host communities, including in Kiryandongo refugee settlement and surrounding areas as well as urban Kampala.

The Government is seeking to create a business enabling environment in these locations to facilitate and attract private sector investments to foster self-reliance of refugees, and eventual economic growth in areas hosting refugees and the host population. Additionally, other actors, including foundations, support secondary and tertiary education, and livelihoods activities including job opportunities for skilled refugees.

Uganda's 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) pledges provide a framework that guides efforts towards a more effective and sustainable long-term refugee response, particularly in the areas of transition of services, climate change, resilience and self-reliance, localization, and durable solutions.

The Sudan RRP is an opportunity to leverage existing partnership frameworks to advance refugee protection and inclusion. It also continues to deepen engagement with development and peacebuilding partners, leveraging processes led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the East African Community to seek sustainable solutions for Sudanese refugees.

Sectoral Responses

Protection

The overall protection objective is to ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers have access to a fair, efficient, and adaptable asylum system, as well as full enjoyment of the rights outlined in international and domestic laws. UNHCR's partners will continue to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to respond to emergencies, while also working to improve the registration and the overall asylum system. RRP Partners will provide protection services, based on identification and referral of cases through protection monitoring, and will work with community-based structures to mitigate protection risks. Partners will continue to work in close collaboration with community-based structures including the refugee welfare committees (RWCs), sector-specific structures like the village health teams (VHTs), child protection committees (CPCs), village education committees (VECs) and refugee-led organizations (RLOs), to identify protection needs and support referrals to relevant service providers. Increased efforts will be directed at reinforcing comprehensive feedback and response mechanisms to ensure accountability to affected populations. In addition, special focus will be given to vulnerable groups at risk of exclusion to ensure equal access to protection services, assistance, and decision-making opportunities. With the increase of arrivals in urban Kampala, including those affected by secondary displacement from Sudan, a new multi-partner "One stop access centre for protection services" will open in early 2025. This centre will increase protection and assistance services for urban refugees, including those from Sudan.

Partners will enhance access to electronic conventional travel documents and other civil documentation (birth certificates, ID cards) and advocate for resettlement, complementary pathways, and family reunification. Partners will also invest in local refugee-led organizations, women's groups, and women-serving organizations, to improve efforts on localizing the response.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

To promote longer-term change and prevent violations of child rights, child protection partners will work to enhance the role of community structures in protecting children in line with the National Child Policy of 2020. Further, to address the complex needs of refugee children, the child protection partners will continue to apply a comprehensive approach. This approach will prioritize the provision of quality best interests procedures for children at risk; the placement of unaccompanied children into adequate alternative care through community-based fostering initiatives, in line with the National Framework for Alternative Care[58] under the leadership of the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development; the promotion of children's access to psychosocial support and recreation; access to juvenile justice as per the national child justice strategy 2023/2024-2028/2029; and targeted programming focused on the specific needs of adolescent girls and boys. To foster sustainability and change, all programmes will integrate capacity-development activities for Partners, including UN and NGO personnel and community-level workers. All activities aligned with the child protection strategy are aimed at facilitating the inclusion and access of refugees and Ugandan children into national child protection systems.

[58] https://docs.google.com/document/d/1j69dE6Yrxc0hieufg3GSqJIs0urof2ft/edit#heading=h.gjdgxs

Sub-sector: Gender-based Violence (GBV)

To decrease the occurrence of GBV, which disproportionally affects women and children, RRP partners will continue to engage in prevention activities aimed at addressing the root causes of violence. This includes long-term attitude and behavior changes. To see long-term changes in attitudes towards gender norms and power relationships, the SASA! Together Methodology, which focuses on domestic violence against women, is currently being rolled out in eight out of 13 refugee-hosting districts, including Kiryandongo, and will be rolled out gradually to all the refugee settlements. GBV partners will ensure that survivors of GBV have access to survivor-centered and timely case management services, as well as linking survivors to multisectoral support. The comprehensive referral pathways established at national and sub-national levels, will facilitate timely access to GBV-specialized services. These pathways will be enhanced and regularly updated, and inter-agency GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response standard operating procedures will be developed. Furthermore, considering the specific needs of the Sudanese refugees, the sector plans to strengthen female genital mutilation (FGM) prevention and response into its broader GBV programming.

In line with the 2021-2025 National GBV Sector Working Group Strategy, GBV incidents will be reduced by integrating risk mitigation measures and reviewing sectoral strategies and activities. Partners have developed comprehensive referral pathways at national and sub-national levels ensuring timely access to specialized GBV services. In 2025, the sector will scale up training for frontline workers and enhance the integration of GBV response into existing national coordination platforms. This will be done in collaboration with the OPM, the Minister of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), and the Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA) for the urban caseload. Additionally, the sector will support refugee and women-led organizations and civil society actors, to strengthen their engagement in GBV prevention and response, and enhance their contributions to the coordination structure.

Education

To ensure equitable access to quality education for school-aged children and youth in refugee-hosting areas, the Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES) in partnership with stakeholders developed the second Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (ERP II). The ERP II aims to provide the population in refugee-hosting districts with improved access to social services, including education. To support the needs of over 35,000 Sudanese children of school-going age, partners will continue to provide safe, equitable, and inclusive quality education and training services. This will increase access to education and improve retention rates for children, adolescents, and youth, particularly girls in an education system that is integrated for both refugees and Ugandan students. To enhance government-led coordination, system-strengthening, monitoring and evaluation, education sector partners will advocate for supportive plans, strategies, and regulatory frameworks through community-level engagement. Partners will work to improve multisectoral coordination of services, strengthen evidence-based planning and decision-making, and engage in policy and regulatory advocacy. Support will also be provided for infrastructure development, including temporary structures and a double-shift school system, to accommodate the population.

To address the needs of new arrivals with varied profiles, teaching assistants and qualified and licensed teachers from the Sudanese population will be recruited. English and language support programmes will be expanded at both school and community levels to help children learn. Efforts to translate prior learning certificates for refugees will also be scaled up. Scholastic material, WASH support will be scaled up to meet the recommended standards. Go-back-and-stay-in-school campaigns will be strengthened to improve enrolment. Additionally, case management for newly arrived refugees and temporary learning spaces at transit centres will be provided to support smooth transitions to the national curriculum and address mental health challenges of learners to enhance retention. Efforts will be made to support Sudanese students in completing their tertiary studies through scholarship opportunities for vocational skills training, covering both formal and non-formal options.

RRP partners continue advocacy for coding of more schools so that more refugees can benefit from direct government support including capitation; and capacity of DLGs to be strengthened.

Food Security

The food security sector has implemented, since mid-2023, a progressive shift toward needs-based targeting of all food and cash assistance provided to refugees. The new model resulted from consultations, including with refugees and host communities, and drew extensively on vulnerability data gathered during the Individual Profiling Exercise conducted with all refugees in 2022-2023. Currently, the most vulnerable beneficiaries receive a 60 per cent ration, moderately vulnerable individuals receive a 30 per cent ration, and those refugees considered "self-reliant" have been transitioned from food assistance.

In 2025, partners will continue to assess the needs and underlying causes of food insecurity across the different settlements through the food and nutrition security monitoring and evaluation systems, such as the food security and needs assessment (FSNA) and post-distribution monitoring, to inform and improve the targeting criteria for individual households based on needs and context. The type of assistance provided (whether in-kind or cash transfers) will be based on feasibility and appropriateness, while also taking into consideration the specific needs of vulnerable groups such as women, girls, and people with disabilities.

Partners will support the Government to increase sustainable agricultural productivity by working with the livelihoods and resilience sectors to scale up food production initiatives in settlements. Overall, climate change exacerbates droughts, floods, and soil degradation, disrupting agriculture and straining already limited resources for both refugees and host communities.

Public Health & Nutrition

The health and nutrition sector aims to strengthen the provision of equitable, safe, quality, and sustainable health services for Sudanese asylum-seekers, refugees, and host communities. A new arrival package includes emergency health care, a minimum initial service package for reproductive health (MISP), and preventive and curative nutrition services. Comprehensive primary health care services for refugees will be accessible through the integrated national health system. The focus will be on strengthening disease prevention through health promotion, the use of Village Health Teams and Refugee Welfare Councils, and the provision of curative, palliative, and rehabilitative services. This approach is guided by the Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan (HSIRRP)[59] 2019-2024, which is currently being evaluated and updated. The overall goal is to improve health by reducing maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality, providing sexual and reproductive health services to GBV survivors, reducing morbidity and mortality associated with HIV/TB, and reducing mortality and disability from communicable and non-communicable diseases. Additionally, efforts will focus on enhancing nutritional well-being through promoting optimal feeding practices, treating acute malnutrition, providing mental health and psychosocial support services, and reducing overall malnutrition.

Critical health interventions needed include medical screening support, procurement of medicines and medical supplies, upgrading existing health facilities, and additional personnel support. In support pledges made at the GRF, partners to advocate for the integration of health centres into government systems; and capacity of DLGs to be strengthened.

Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion (LEI)

The livelihood and resilience sector aims to ensure that all communities affected by displacement in refugee-hosting districts live peacefully with each other and progressively attain self-reliance in a conducive environment for livelihood opportunities. The core of the sector is promoting surplus agricultural production, resilience to shocks and integration into value chains as this is by far the most accessible pathway for income generation and facilitating employment and small enterprise in line with Uganda's Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan (JLIRP) and the National Development Plan IV (2020/21 – 2025/26).

The livelihoods and resilience sector will use a household approach as a primary targeting modality to reach both refugees and host community households with productive assets and technical assistance, enabling the entire household to benefit indirectly from the increased availability of nutritious foods and income. Using the graduation approach, households will transition progressively to attain self-reliance. The approach applies

[59] https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93339

carefully sequenced, multi-sectoral interventions, including a social assistance package to ensure basic consumption, skills training, asset transfer or employment opportunities, financial inclusion through financial education and access to savings, and coaching or mentoring to build confidence and reinforce skills to support people as they move from assistance to more sustainable livelihoods. In cases where beneficiaries will be targeted through groups, the sector will ensure that sector partners focus on strengthening the capacities of existing livelihood groups rather than creating new ones. Linking refugees with private sector partners will be crucial to create work opportunities and advocacy for increased access to renewable energy resources and digital connectivity for productive purposes.

The sector will strengthen coordination with the urban refugees working group as well as private sectors to improve refugees' access to vital information, sharing guidance on the registration of businesses, access to investment opportunities, entrepreneurship support, and joint advocacy efforts addressing challenges related to documentation, social protection, formal employment and self-employment for refugees in urban areas.

Partners advocating for access to sufficient farmland, and enhanced productivity to improve income sources, food security, and nutrition to support the Government's GRF pledge of creating 300,000 viable economic opportunities for refugees and host communities.

Settlement & Shelter/Housing

The sector will ensure that refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities in Kiryandongo benefit from a healthy natural environment, and improved social services, provided through national systems where possible. This will be achieved through an integrated, area-based approach to settlement planning, aimed at land use optimization through a hub approach to ensure self-sustaining refugee settlements taking into consideration land carrying capacity, sustainable access to natural resources, and the community's priorities. Land use master plans will be developed for areas receiving new arrivals in consultation with the concerned population, to guide systematic plot demarcation and allocation for specific uses such as shelter and kitchen gardens, farming for subsistence and surplus production, woodlots, protected areas, roads, WASH facilities and other physical infrastructure such as education, health, communal spaces among others. In line with the land use master plans, the area designated for woodlots will be established with fast-growing tree seedlings to supply firewood in the short term.

The sector will ensure that all affected communities receive appropriate and timely emergency shelter materials and NFI support including an improved cookstove for the new arrivals in line with the minimum agreed standards for Uganda. The sector will continue to prioritize the provision of emergency shelter kits and cash-based assistance of other NFI to empower refugees with greater independence and dignity, as well as contribute to local economic growth. The sector will encourage partners to implement an owner-driven approach to shelter construction, building local capacity for construction and contributing to livelihoods within the refugee and host communities. This strategy is aligned with the government-led response plans, including the Water and Environment Sector Refugee Response Plan (WESRRP) and the Sustainable Energy Response Plan (SERP) for refugees and host communities.

The WASH sector will ensure that refugees and host populations have improved equitable and sustainable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services. With the Water Environment Sector Refugee Response Plan (WESRRP) in full implementation, the sector is focusing on integrating WASH service delivery into government-mandated institutions to improve WASH services at households and institutions. Key priorities include improving the coverage and quality of water supply and sanitation infrastructure to meet minimum WASH service threshold, with a particular emphasis on increasing access to family latrines in both settlements and host communities. WASH partners will promote low-cost treatment facilities and build the capacity of community structures to transform waste into value through partnerships with the private sector.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Improving cost-effectiveness and monitoring the supply of water and sanitation services remain important. This includes life cycle analysis, optimization of existing infrastructure, and adoption of appropriate real-time digital technologies to monitor water systems and geo-referencing of all WASH facilities. In line with the objectives of the Energy and Environment sector, the use of renewable energy for water pumping will be promoted. Additionally, augmented catchment protection and rehabilitation activities will be incorporated and strengthened as part of catchment management. Opportunities to engage with the private sector will be explored. Lastly, community engagement in the management of facilities and services will be strengthened to improve participation and ownership.

Partners will also promote the Government's GRF pledge to include WASH service delivery into government-mandated institutions to improve WASH services in households and institutions.

Basic Needs

There has been significant progress and commitment from RRP partners to use cash modalities in their response, where feasible, and to harmonize their approaches. In January 2024, the Cash Working Group (CWG) launched its three-year strategy called the Harmonized Cash Approach (HCA), which positions cash as the preferred method for delivering humanitarian assistance across various sectors and aims to create an environment that promotes financial inclusion for refugees.

The HCA is centred around three key pillars: improving access to and the quality of financial services for refugees; utilizing humanitarian cash assistance as a catalyst for financial inclusion and self-reliance; and harmonizing cash interventions to achieve greater efficiency. To effectively implement this strategy, the cash working group secretariat is collaborating with its members, financial service providers, the Bank of Uganda, OPM, and donors.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

- Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD)
  - Sub-Section: Disability Inclusion
  - Sub-Section: Youth
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Localization
- Climate Action
- Use of Cash Assistance

Read more in the Regional Overview pp. 17-20

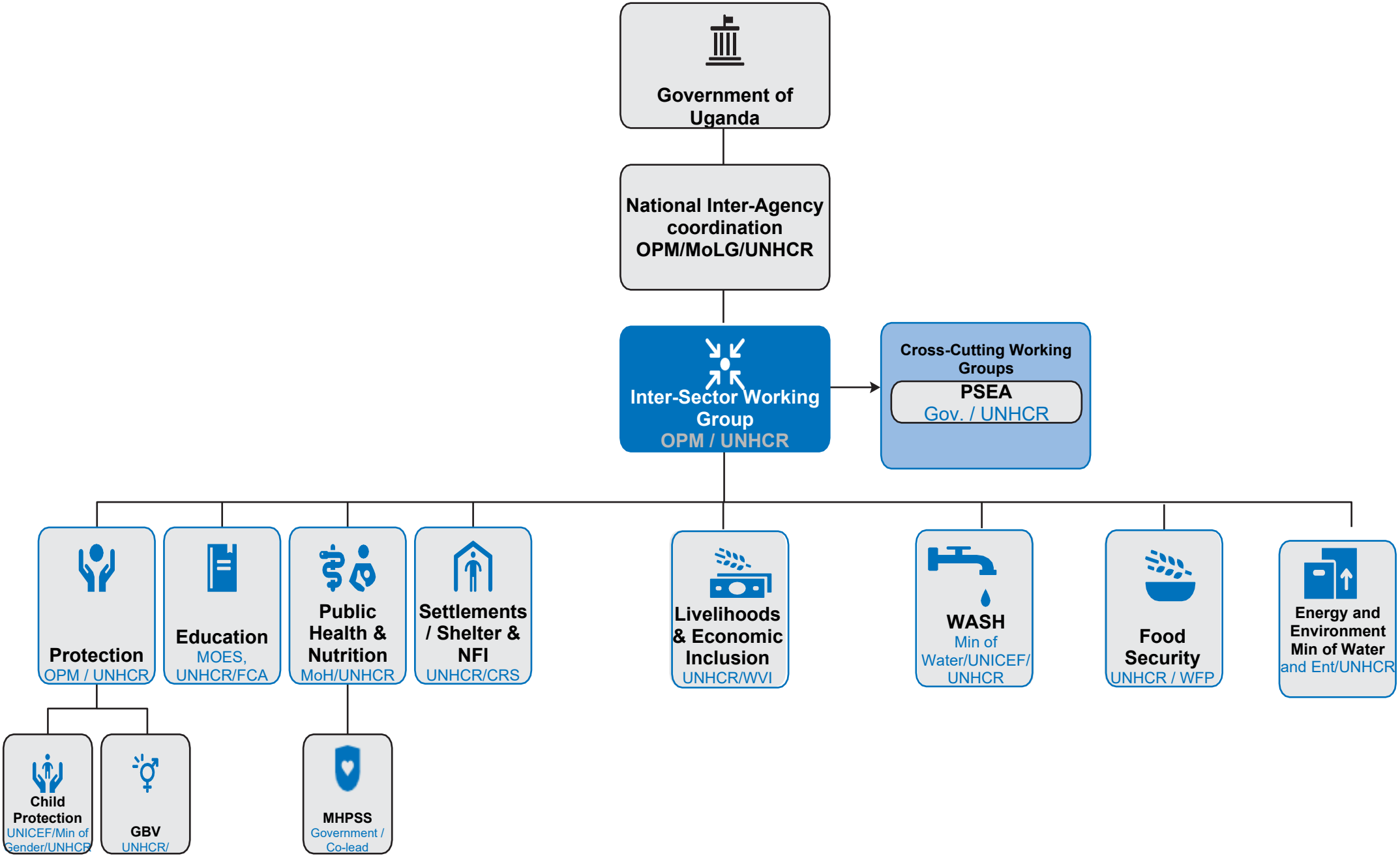
Partnership and Coordination

The Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP), promotes the strategic priorities identified by the Government of Uganda and its partners, with interventions aligned to national policies and strategies. It seeks to complement other international assistance in the country. Uganda's refugee response is co-led by UNHCR and the Department of Refugees within the OPM.

The response is coordinated through a multi-stakeholder and whole-of-society approach under the leadership of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) Steering Group, which is the main policy and decision-making body for the implementation of the CRRF. The Steering Group is co-led by the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Local Government, in a national arrangement that fulfils commitments outlined in the Global Compact on Refugees. Membership in the CRRF Steering Group includes various government departments and agencies, local authorities, development and humanitarian donors, UN agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and international financial institutions. Importantly, affected populations are also represented in the group by five Ugandan nationals and two refugees, who advocate for their communities.

The Refugee Engagement Forum and the District Engagement Forum are quarterly events that bring together refugee leaders from all settlements along with representatives from refugee-hosting districts, to Kampala. These forums take place ahead of the CRRF Steering Group meetings and provide a platform for communities to amplify their voices and raise important issues for timely consideration by the Steering Group.

Eleven UN agencies in Uganda renewed and strengthened their commitments to the refugee response through the UN Common Pledge 2.0. at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) UNHCR will work closely with the Resident Coordinator (RC) and Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) in the implementation of these commitments and memoranda of understanding. The RC will continue to provide strategic leadership, with support from the RCO, focusing on enhancing UN joint advocacy for refugee inclusion and ensuring that UN agencies are held accountable for their specific commitments, which align with the Government's pledges at the GRF.


Government of Uganda
National Inter-Agency coordination OPM/MoLG/UNHCR
Inter-Sector Working Group
OPM / UNHCR
Cross-Cutting Working Groups
PSEA
Gov. / UNHCR
Protection
OPM / UNHCR
Education
MOES, UNHCR/FCA
Public Health & Nutrition
MoH/UNHCR
Settlements / Shelter & NFI
UNHCR/CRS
Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion
UNHCR/WVI
WASH
Min of Water/UNICEF/ UNHCR
Food Security
UNHCR / WFP
Energy and Environment Min of Water and Ent/UNHCR
Child Protection
UNICEF/Min of Gender/UNHCR
GBV
UNHCR/
MHPSS
Government / Co-lead

Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

31 Partners involved	UN Agencies 8	International NGOs 18	National NGOs 5
	$77,857,263	$26,254,382	$3,036,837
		FBOs 3	RLOs 1
		$2,569,382	$1,250,000

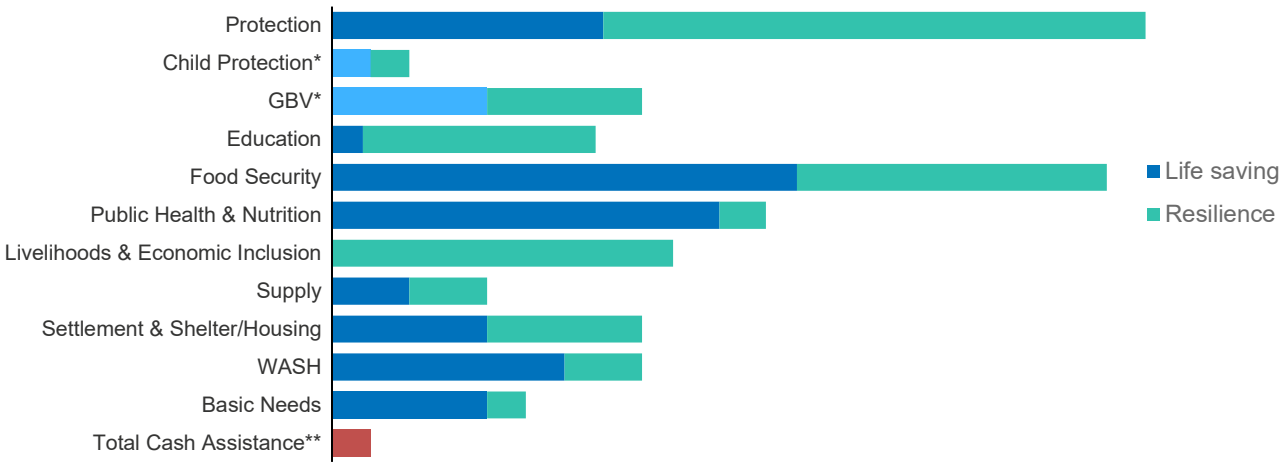
Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type in the annexes.

Budget Summary by Sector

Sector	***Life Saving***	***Resilience/Systems Strengthening***	***Total in USD***
Protection	*19,117,227*	*4,000,000*	*23,117,227*
➢ *Of which Child Protection*	*2,000,000*	*1,000,000*	*3,000,000*
➢ *Of which GBV*	*2,000,000*	*1,000,000*	*3,000,000*
Education	*1,000,000*	*7,868,405*	*8,868,405*
Food Security	*12,993,768*		*12,993,768*
Public Health and Nutrition	*13,246,611*	*4,000,000*	*17,246,611*
➢ *Of which MHPSS*	*2,489,183*	*0*	*2,489,183*
Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	*0*	*17,857,709*	*17,857,709*
Settlement and Shelter/Housing	*12,193,333*	*,4,000,000*	*16,193,333*
WASH	*8,371,428*	*1,000,000*	*9,371,428*
Basic Needs	*,1,500,000*	*0*	*,1,500,000*
➢ *Of which NFI*	*1,500,000*	*0*	*1,500,000*
Total	***68,422,367***	***38,726,114***	***107,148,482***

Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



** CP and GBV budgets are subsets of the Protection budget*

*** These are the requirements for cash assistance that are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026 (https://www.unhcr.org/media/2022-2026-unhcr-policy-cash-based-interventions). Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. Unrestricted/ multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of the people we work for and with, multipurpose cash assistance will be used to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.*

Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	Requirements in USD
National NGO			**3,036,837**
Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development	ACORD	NNGO	822,856
Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services	HADS	NNGO	350,000
Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	TPO	NNGO	250,000
Uganda Refugee Disaster and Management Council	URDMC	NNGO	363,981
Youth Empowerment Foundation	YEF	NNGO/RLO	1,250,000
International NGO			**26,254,382**
Action Against Hunger	ACF	INGO	1,500,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	ADRA	INGO	1,850,000
Alliance Forum for Development	AFOD	INGO	655,000
Association of Volunteers in International Service	AVSI	INGO	1,750,000
DanChurchAid	DCA	INGO/FBO	800,000
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	INGO	3,500,000
Finn Church Aid	FCA	INGO/FBO	1,668,405
Give Directly	Give Directly	INGO	1,000,000
HealthRight International	HRI	INGO	1,500,000
Humanity & Inclusion	HI	INGO	2,375,000
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	445,000

Lutheran World Federation	LWF	INGO/FBO	100,977
Medical Teams International	MTI	INGO	1,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	INGO	760,000
Oxfam International	OXFAM	INGO	4,000,000
Plan International	Plan	INGO	1,850,000
War Child Holland	WCH	INGO	700,000
Water Mission Uganda	WMU	INGO	800,000
United Nations			**77,857,263**
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	UN	7,500,000
International Organization for Migration	IOM	UN	6,080,000
UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UN WOMEN	UN	2,300,000
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	UN	1,950,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	UN	45,000,000
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	UNICEF	UN	3,056,263
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	UN	1,875,000
United Nations World Food Programme	WFP	UN	10,096,000
Total USD			**107,148,482**

The listed partners are entities whose activities are submitted under the RRP for funding, and which will be monitored through the Plan's monitoring and reporting framework. An entity that is contracted by an appealing organization to implement that organization's activity shall not submit a funding requirement to the RRP.

Annex 1 – Regional Budget Summary by Country and Partner

Partner	Type	Central African Republic	Chad	Egypt	Ethiopia	Libya	South Sudan	Uganda	Total (USD)
ACROSS	INGO						2,328,200		2,328,200
Action Against Hunger	INGO				3,450,000			1,500,000	4,950,000
Action Aid Ethiopia	INGO				70,780				70,780
Action for the Needy in Ethiopia	NNGO				77,076				77,076
Action pour la Protection, la Santé, l'Environnement et la Lutte contre la Pénurie Alimentaire	NNGO		751,613						751,613
Action pour le Developpement l'Humanitaire, l'Education, la Soldarite et la Cohesion Sociale	NNGO		7,006,000						7,006,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	INGO						1,090,000	1,850,000	2,940,000
Africa Development Aid	NNGO						700,000		700,000
Africa Humanitarian Action	INGO						2,000,000		2,000,000
African Community Agency for Development and Relief	INGO						85,000		85,000
African Initiative for Relief and Development	INGO		111,000				2,500,000		2,611,000
Agence de Développement Economique et Social	NNGO		2,000,000						2,000,000
Agency for Child Relief Aid	NNGO						950,000		950,000
Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development	NNGO							822,856	822,856
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	INGO		6,811,710			2,520,000	1,880,400		11,212,110
Alight	INGO				768,782		2,275,036		3,043,818
ALIMA - Alerte Sante	NNGO		955,117						955,117
Alliance Forum for Development	INGO							655,000	655,000
Association for International Development Cooperation	NNGO		3,800,000						3,800,000
Association of Volunteers in	INGO							1,750,000	1,750,000

International Service									
Balqees	NNGO/RLO			102,000					102,000
Care Egypt Foundation	NNGO			1,757,400					1,757,400
CARE International	INGO		1,000,000						1,000,000
Catholic Relief Services	INGO/FBO			1,479,874					1,479,874
Concern Worldwide	INGO						1,768,346		1,768,346
Cooperazione e Sviluppo	INGO					3,020,000			3,020,000
Cooperazione Internazionale	INGO					150,000			150,000
Damas for Development	NNGO			26,000					26,000
DanChurchAid	INGO/FBO							800,000	800,000
Danish Refugee Council	INGO		2,807,000			2,000,000	1,468,000	3,500,000	9,775,000
Dialogue and Research Institute	NNGO						350,000		350,000
Egyptian Food Bank	NNGO			170,000					170,000
Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights	NNGO			60,000					60,000
Egyptian Red Crescent	IFRC/ICRC			4,280,665					4,280,665
Episcopal Development Aid	NNGO/FBO						720,000		720,000
Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Development and Inter Church Aid Commission	NNGO/FBO				2,040,987				2,040,987
Etijah	NNGO			733,400					733,400
Finn Church Aid	INGO/FBO							1,668,405	1,668,405
Food Against Hunger	INGO						1,638,000		1,638,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	UN	5,000,000	12,340,000		7,168,000		11,300,000	7,500,000	43,308,000
Give Directly	INGO							1,000,000	1,000,000
GOAL	INGO				1,400,000		599,220		1,999,220
Good Neighbors Ethiopia	INGO				85,376				85,376
Greater Upper Nile Organization	NNGO						250,000		250,000
Guera Touristique	NNGO		305,468						305,468
Healthcare Foundation Organization	NNGO						1,140,000		1,140,000
HealthRight International	INGO							1,500,000	1,500,000
Helpcode / ODP	INGO					700,000			700,000
Humane-Aid for Community Organization	NNGO						150,000		150,000

Humanitarian and Development Consortium	INGO						575,000		575,000
Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services	NNGO							350,000	350,000
Humanity & Inclusion	INGO	1,100,750	2,904,415	585,952			3,600,000	2,375,000	10,566,117
Impact for Community Development	NNGO			433,750					433,750
Impact Initiatives	INGO					260,000			260,000
Inkomoko	INGO				12,000		3,000,000		3,012,000
Innovative Humanitarian Solutions	INGO				380,000				380,000
Integrated Humanitarian Aid	NNGO						819,468		819,468
International Committee for Emergency Aid and Development	INGO		19,040,000						19,040,000
International Committee for the Development of Peoples	INGO				539,322				539,322
International Labour Organization	UN			977,392					977,392
International Medical Corps	INGO					2,500,000			2,500,000
International Organization for Migration	UN			31,730,000	3,850,000	10,277,000	250,000	6,080,000	52,187,000
International Rescue Committee	INGO		6,065,000		1,450,000	3,350,000	11,450,000	445,000	22,760,000
INTERSOS	INGO		2,500,000			1,590,000			4,090,000
Islamic Relief Ethiopia	INGO				3,000,000				3,000,000
Jesuit Refugee Service	INGO/FBO		4,862,861						4,862,861
L'Association Humanitaire d'Appui au Développement Locale	NNGO		3,400,000						3,400,000
Life Makers Foundation (Egypt)	NNGO			3,527,006					3,527,006
Lutheran World Federation	INGO/FBO						4,726,184	100,977	4,827,161
Medair	INGO		830,000						830,000
Medicair	INGO						1,730,000		1,730,000
Medical Teams International	INGO				1,902,855			1,000,000	2,902,855
Norwegian Refugee Council	INGO		26,408,721		3,665,310	6,850,000	1,692,000	760,000	39,376,031
Oxfam International	INGO	3,050,000	1,601,474				3,100,000	4,000,000	11,751,474
Plan International	INGO		5,561,355	11,492,475	5,894,333		3,296,622	1,850,000	28,094,785
Premier Urgence International	INGO		2,854,170			2,250,000			5,104,170

Refugee Development Organisation	NNGO/RLO						15,000		15,000
Relief International	INGO						8,300,000		8,300,000
Remotecoders	INGO			24,400					24,400
Réseau de Concertation des Acteurs et Promoteurs de Développement Durable	INGO		775,500						775,500
Samaritans Purse	INGO/FBO						2,543,835		2,543,835
Save the Children International	INGO			9,631,605			2,500,000		12,131,605
Secours Islamique	INGO/FBO		927,798						927,798
Solidarités International	INGO		2,991,515				4,000,000		6,991,515
South Sudan Women United	NNGO						1,003,000		1,003,000
Sudan Volunteer Organization	NNGO/RLO		100,000						100,000
Syria Al Gad	NNGO/RLO			241,800					241,800
Tafawol Association for Special Needs and Development	NNGO			30,000					30,000
Terre des Hommes	INGO			817,370		1,100,000			1,917,370
Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	NNGO							250,000	250,000
Uganda Refugee Disaster and Management Council	NNGO							363,981	363,981
UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UN	500,000		600,000				2,300,000	3,400,000
UN-Habitat	UN			810,000					810,000
United Nations Development Programme	UN	2,338,454	15,200,000	7,580,000	9,525,300	6,565,000	7,300,000	1,950,000	50,458,754
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UN			324,000					324,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UN	36,289,127	245,721,734	85,766,136	83,964,484	22,000,000	132,628,234	45,000,000	651,369,715
United Nations Humanitarian Air Service	UN		3,000,000						3,000,000
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	UN	6,782,000	42,698,601	9,410,000	3,302,000	15,000,000	23,413,526	3,056,263	103,662,390
United Nations Population Fund	UN	2,800,000	12,500,000	9,100,000	2,500,000	5,700,000	2,869,020	1,875,000	37,344,020
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UN		100,000	20,000					120,000
War Child Holland	INGO						400,000	700,000	1,100,000
Water Mission Uganda	INGO							800,000	800,000

Welthungerhilfe	INGO						1,500,000		1,500,000
WeWorld-GVC	INGO					200,000			200,000
Women Agency for Resilience and Transformation	NNGO						490,000		490,000
World Food Programme	UN	15,755,957	252,031,231	37,623,271	24,354,140	13,500,000	158,979,854	10,096,000	512,340,453
World Health Organization	UN	2,820,000	10,000,000	18,355,000	840,000	7,100,000	500,000		39,615,000
World Relief	INGO/FBO		1,309,995						1,309,995
World Vision International	INGO/FBO				50,000		1,510,000		1,560,000
Youth Empowerment Foundation	NNGO/RLO							1,250,000	1,250,000
Youth Relief Organisation	NNGO						402,000		402,000
Total USD		**76,436,288**	**701,272,278**	**237,689,497**	**160,290,745**	**106,632,000**	**415,785,945**	**107,148,482**	**1,805,255,234**

Note: The listed partners are entities whose activities are submitted under the RRP for funding, and which will be monitored through the Plan's monitoring and reporting framework. An entity that is contracted by an appealing organization to implement that organization's activity shall not submit a funding requirement to the RRP.

Annex 2 – Regional Monitoring Framework 2024 Targets

Sector	Indicator	Central African Republic	Chad	Egypt	Ethiopia	LIbya	South Sudan	Uganda	Total
Protection	# of people registered on an individual basis	20,000	250,000	396,427	133,206	50,000	150,000	135,063	1,134,696
	# of people who received protection services	52,457	250,000	58,998	69,000	111,631	90,000	12,000	644,086
	# of people transported from border crossings to final destinations	N/A	200,000	N/A	24,500	N/A	105,000	8,000	337,500
	Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	100%	80%	100%	85%	N/A	90%	100%	93%
Sub-sector: Child Protection	# of children and caregivers who received child protection services	1,330	260,000	66,280	18,006	34,240	15,232	21,515	416,603
	# of unaccompanied and separated children identified	488	3,335	7,100	8,680	70	1,500	4,000	25,173
	Extent that the national child protection system is inclusive of refugee children	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sub-sector: GBV	# of identified GBV survivors and persons at risk assisted with appropriate support (including dignity kits, life-saving services, psychosocial support, case management, referral)	5,100	10,098	100,650	1,500	580	81,600	100	199,628
	# of people reached through GBV prevention activities	80,357	855,000	110,350	55,648	15,350	217,600	10,000	1,344,305
Basic Needs	# of people benefitting from the multipurpose cash assistance (CBI)	32,457	331,101	79,820	35,200	12,977	N/A	60,000	551,555
	# of people supported with emergency transportation cash allowance	N/A	62,740	31,626	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94,366
	# of people supported with improved cooking options	N/A	500,000	N/A	25,000	N/A	2,756	2,000	529,756
Education	Proportion of children enrolled in primary education	45%	74%	50%	70%	NA	63%	75%	63%
	Proportion of children enrolled in secondary education	10%	16%	46%	25%	NA	20%	10%	21%

	# of children enrolled in tertiary education	26	6174	N/A	20	NA	600	N/A	6,820
	# of people who benefitted from education programming	3,248	166,470	44,681	35,000	45,940	111,179	2,000	408,518
Food Security	# of people receiving food assistance (in-kind/CBI/hybrid)	66,000	829,750	270,700	133,206	62,400	446,000	35,000	1,843,056
Public Health & Nutrition	# of individuals consultations supported in health care services	50,000	1,200,000	245,000	183,960	337,000	200,000	30,000	2,245,960
	Refugees are included in national health policies and plans	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Proportions of births attended by skilled health workers	100%	95%	90%	100%	N/A	33%	95%	86%
	# of children admitted to therapeutic feed program (TFP)	5,400	57,750	N/A	2,632	35,000	5,530	100	106,412
Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	# of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	3,500	405,000	30,203	8,800	2,080	20,000	81,347	550,930
Settlement & Shelter/ Housing	# of emergency shelter provided/maintained	5,000	78,700	N/A	635	1,500	12,000	11,000	108,835
	# of people who received non-food items	56,000	250,000	30,000	64,486	169,170	150,000	60,000	779,656
	# of people supported with more sustainable shelter/ housing	N/A	20,000	N/A	16,624	N/A	27,200	N/A	63,824
WASH	# of people per communal toilets/ latrines	20	20	20	50	N/A	20	50	20
	Average # of liters of potable water available per person per day	20	15	20	15	NA	20	15	20
	# of people supported with access to sustainably produced water	80,357	450,000	745,000	189,206	N/A	408,000	135,063	2,007,626
Partnership	# of RRP partners able to deliver response	10	35	29	24	19	47	31	111

SUDAN EMERGENCY

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

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Published: 03 February 2025