

SUDAN EMERGENCY **REGIONAL REFUGEE** **RESPONSE**

End of Year Report 2024



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CREDITS

UNHCR wishes to acknowledge the 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](#).

COVER PHOTO

Hami decided to flee Sudan to Libya together with a cousin and her 18 month old son. Violence in Sudan killed her husband, two children and other relatives.

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AT A GLANCE

Sudan Situation Regional Overview

Total figures as of 31 December 2024



3.4 M

Sudanese Refugees and
Refugees of Other
Nationalities*



137.3 K

Returnees**



7.7 K

Third Country Nationals



462.3 M

31% Funded



86

Partners***

Region	Funding received**** in million USD	Partners
Central African Republic	16	10
Chad	190.2	23
Egypt	62.7	27
Ethiopia	42	25
Libya	25.3	17
South Sudan	104.6	42
Uganda	21.4	9

* The refugee figure includes 800,000 Sudanese refugees hosted in neighbouring countries prior to April 2023.

** The returnee figure includes refugees and migrants who were hosted in Sudan and are now returning to their countries of origin.

*** UN agencies and some international NGOs are operational in more than one country but are counted only once as a partner in the RRP although their interventions may vary by country.

**** Data retrieved from [Refugee Funding Tracker](#).



4,123,500

Total figures



3,412,200

Total Refugees
(Sudanese and other nationalities)



137,300

Total Returnees
(refugees and migrant returnees)



7,700

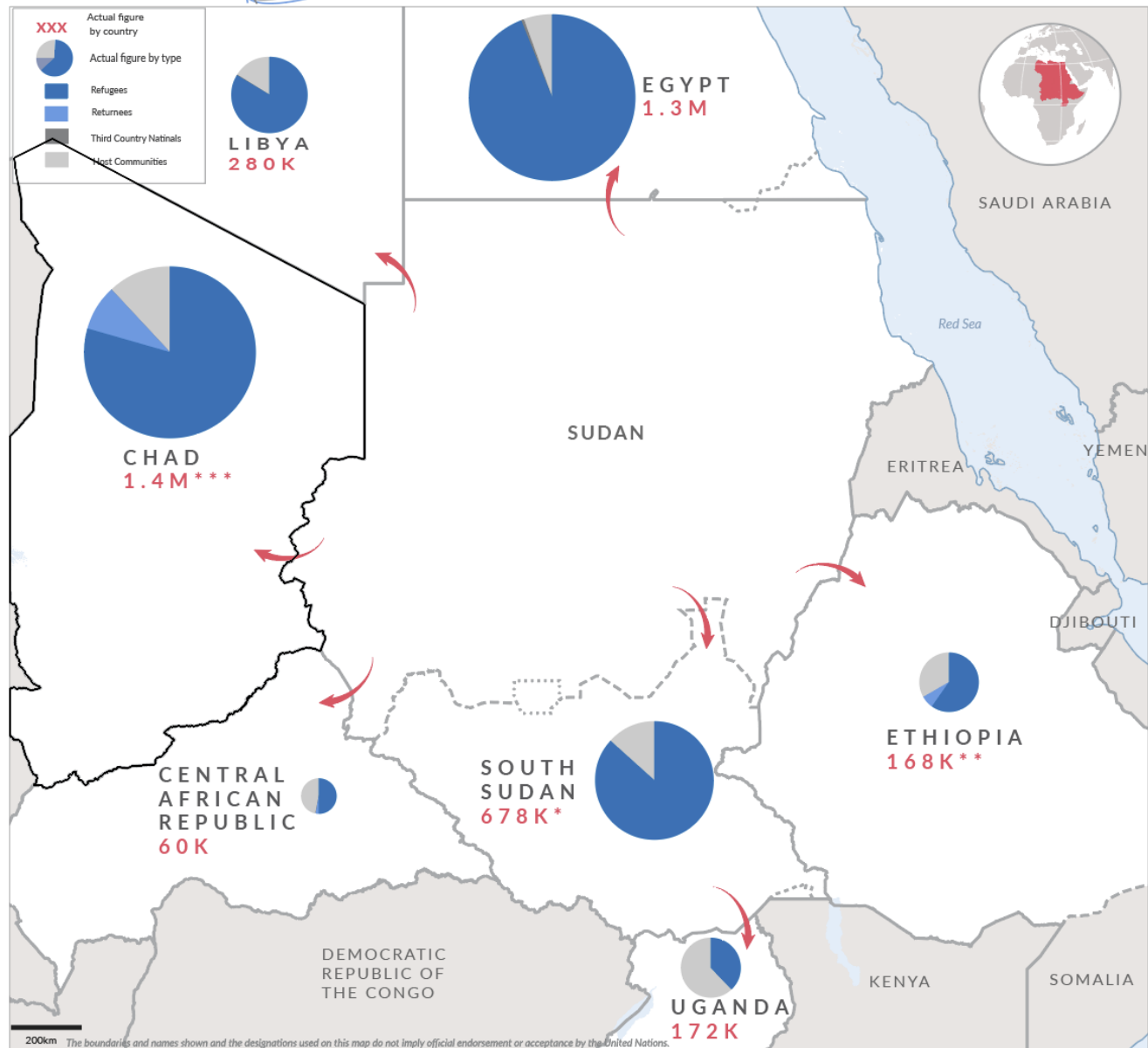
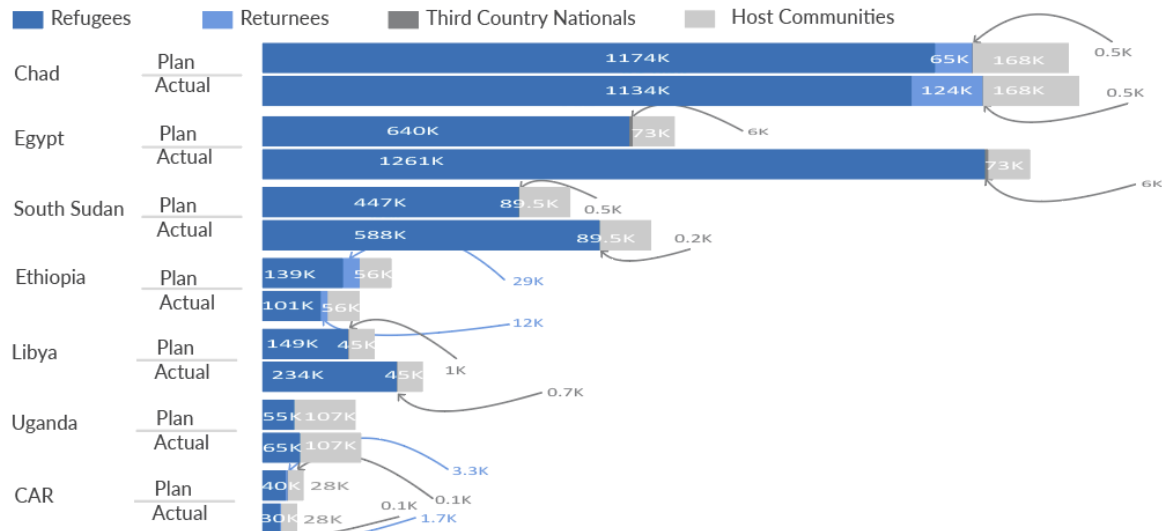
Total Third Country
Nationals



566,300

Total Host
Communities

Total figures as of 31 December 2024 | in thousands



* There are an additional 820,000 returnees (refugees and migrants) who are included in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for South Sudan that are not included in the Sudan Regional RRP.

** There are 18,000 Ethiopian migrant returnees and 5,000 third country nationals 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.

*** In addition to the 70,000 migrant returnees to date in 2024 in the Sudan RRP, there are 110,000 from 2023 included in the HRP for Chad.

Population Figures

Region	Planned population as at end 2024	Actual Population figures as at end 2024
Refugee Population	2,644,300	3,412,200
Returnee Population	97,300	137,300
Third Country Nationals	8,100	7,700
Host Community		566,300
Total		4,123,500

*The figure for third country nationals for 2024 is provided by IOM.

Regional Overview

Situation Overview

The Sudan conflict that started in April 2023 deepened throughout 2024 without abating. Millions continued to flee their homes inside and across Sudan's borders in search of safety from extreme levels of violence and deprivation leading to a total of 12 million people forcibly displaced by the conflict. By the beginning of 2025, over 3 million refugees and returnees had crossed into the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan, and Uganda, while another 8.8 million people had been newly displaced inside Sudan. The conflict has resulted in extreme human rights violations against civilians including sexual violence and arbitrary killings. Unrestricted and uninterrupted access to deliver humanitarian assistance, especially in areas facing acute hunger remains a significant challenge due to ongoing insecurity and inaccessibility.

The grave famine situation in parts of Sudan became a primary displacement trigger on top of the violence. 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, created increased hardship for vulnerable host communities, aggravating existing economic and food insecurity challenges.

The region continued to experience high levels of food insecurity, with food ration cuts ranging from 30 per cent to 70 per cent of the standard recommended daily intake. High levels of acute malnutrition persisted in Sudan, Ethiopia, and South Sudan; a situation that has further deteriorated with the ongoing conflict in Sudan.

In 2024, El Niño-triggered heavy rains that affected over 2.8 million people across the region including Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda and impacting refugees and IDPs, displacing thousands of people within their countries. RRP partners provided life-saving assistance and protection to people displaced by flooding, addressing significant extreme weather-related challenges compounded by Sudan's ongoing conflict.

The influx into countries of asylum has put pressure on national systems, in particular health. Major health risks were reported in 2024 – with outbreaks of cholera, measles, malaria, rubella, dengue and conjunctivitis in Sudan spreading to neighbouring countries. South Sudan and Uganda both reported cholera outbreaks in 2024 among new arrivals. South Sudan also reported outbreaks of measles and hepatitis.

Humanitarian programmes in these countries remained chronically underfunded in 2024 and required international support to sustain their generosity as host countries. The delivery of life-saving assistance and protection as more people continued to be displaced was prioritized, while more engagement of development actors was also encouraged to complement 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.

Funding reported towards the 2024 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) reached 31 per cent by the end of 2024.

Highlights and Achievements



individuals received protection services¹

841.2 K



individuals provided with food assistance

1.48 M



individuals supported with shelter/ non-food items

359.9 K



individuals relocated or supported with transportation cash allowance

224 K



individuals provided with livelihood support

68.6 K



individuals provided with primary healthcare consultations

540.6 K

Central African Republic: The ongoing conflict in Sudan had led to the arrival of 36,242 forcibly displaced people in the Central African Republic (CAR), including 29,882 refugees and 6,360 returnees by the end of 2024. There are 16,857 refugees in the Vakaga prefecture, and 13,025 in five other prefectures that are difficult to access. These refugees live in remote and hard-to-reach areas where insecurity is rising due to non-state armed groups. Despite an open-door policy in CAR, the humanitarian situation is worsening, exacerbated by pressure on vulnerable host communities. The Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés - CNR (the National Refugee Commission) and RRP partners coordinate assistance, including food aid. However, inflation and unmet basic needs remained significant challenges. Access to public services is limited, and food insecurity continues to be a concern.

Chad: The ongoing conflict in Sudan has led to a continuous influx of Sudanese refugees into Chad, exacerbating an already critical humanitarian situation. Over 723,539 new arrivals were documented by 31 December 2024, in addition to the existing 407,000 Sudanese refugee caseload from previous conflicts. The influx has strained Chad's resources, causing shortages in food, water, medicine, and fuel, disrupting supply chains, and affecting refugees and vulnerable Chadian communities. The Government of Chad continued to implement the principle of

non-refoulement by welcoming the new Sudanese refugees into its territory.

In 2024, two new refugee sites (Dougui and Koursigué) were opened to accommodate additional new arrivals. However, capacity issues persist, prompting advocacy for additional land and support for livelihood activities. Efforts to provide protection, shelter, water, sanitation, and relief items have been ongoing, though low funding and the ongoing influx have created gaps in the health, WASH, education, food security and protection sectors.

Challenges such as food insecurity, insufficient shelters, inadequate medical supplies and lack of affordable energy remain. Additionally, logistical issues, including fuel shortages and difficulty accessing remote sites during the rainy season, have hindered the operation. The extreme poverty of host communities and the risk of inter-community conflict further complicate the response.

¹ includes Child Protection and Gender-based Violence responses

Egypt: In 2024, RRP partners provided legal counselling and assistance on matters such as early birth registration, and documentation to 12,937 Sudanese. They also provided Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) to 42,371 and case management services to 13,455 Sudanese refugee children across Egypt. Moreover, they provided education cash grants to 58,079 children aged 3-17, facilitating their enrolment in formal and non-formal education. Amid harsh economic challenges and the onset of winter, UNHCR is delivering critical support to over 228,000 vulnerable refugees through one-time winter cash assistance to meet essential needs such as electricity, clothing, blankets, and heaters. This initiative prioritizes families classified as extremely poor or poor, including 43 per cent Sudanese new arrivals and 63% female headed households.

Ethiopia: A total of 2,714 children and their caregivers received community-based mental health and psychosocial support and over 35,385 refugees and host community members participated in GBV prevention awareness sessions. Additionally, 4,215 children (refugees and asylum seekers) enrolled in primary schools. An estimated total of 70,555 Sudanese received food assistance monthly and meanwhile, a total of 138,005 outpatient consultations were offered to refugees and nationals. Moreover, a total of 2,019 individuals received livelihood support.

The security situation in the Amhara region remained volatile, though humanitarian operations are ongoing. While the Gondar-Metema highway remains open, risks of extortion, robberies, and harassment targeting UN convoys and public transport continue to pose significant concerns.

Libya: In 2024, RRP partners supported nearly 120,000 Sudanese refugees in Libya with protection services, MHPSS services were provided for more than 10,000 children, and GBV support for 8,500 women. WFP addressed food insecurity reaching more than 81,000 individuals, while UNHCR, IOM, and NRC provided essential relief items to Sudanese.

The needs in eastern Libya continued to grow with the continuous arrival of Sudanese refugees. Critical gaps persisted in health, WASH, cash, food, and shelter services. Many refugees arrived in poor health conditions, requiring urgent medical and nutritional support. Overstretched WASH infrastructure increased the risks of disease outbreaks, thus an urgent need for expanded access to clean water and sanitation services.

South Sudan: In 2024, a total of 508,648 refugees and returnees arrived in South Sudan, primarily through Renk in Upper Nile State, a 25 per cent decrease compared to 2023. In late November, escalating conflict in Sudan led to an influx of over 120,000 additional refugees into Renk and the eastern corridor by the start of 2025, overwhelming services in Renk and the eastern corridor, where water, nutrition, and health services remained severely limited.

RRP partners sustained operations in Renk, Malakal, Abyei, Wedweil, Gorom, Jamjang, and Maban, providing protection, shelter, NFIs, and food assistance. Increased numbers of refugees settled in out-of-camp locations and urban areas require a shift in the approach to long-term stabilisation and inclusion by strengthening infrastructure, basic services, and social cohesion between host communities and displaced populations. However, these efforts are constrained by the economic crisis, worsened by oil disruptions and inflation and a sharp rise in the cost of living.

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

The Cash Working Group (CWG) in Uganda supported actors in designing programs for Sudanese refugees, ensuring minimal duplication. Starting in May 2024, RRP partners introduced cash-based interventions (CBI) for new arrivals in Kiryandongo, providing one-time unconditional cash grants (USD 76) to about 14,400 Sudanese families. In addition, RRP partners provided cash (USD 15) to 1,444 socio-economically vulnerable families for six months and enrolled 1,920 individuals in six months of multi-purpose cash assistance.

Sectoral Responses



Protection



323.5 K people received protection services



844 K people registered on an individual basis

Central African Republic: By 31 December, 33,575 refugees and host community members had accessed protection services, including individual registration. Following registration, family composition tickets, refugee cards, and World Food Program (WFP) scope ration cards were issued. Scope cards are WFP magnetic cards that give access to food assistance and are generated based on data provided by UNHCR. Sudanese refugees are living within the following prefectures: Vakaga (Birao): 16,857; Bamingui-Bangoran: 2,091; Haute-Kotto: 2,675; Haut-Mbomou: 596; Mbomou: 5,096; and Ouaka: 1,003.

Due to security and logistical constraints, most of the Sudanese have arrived via Am Dafock, approximately 65 km from Birao, and some settle directly in neighbouring prefectures. Sudanese refugees in CAR benefit from protection services, depending on the accessibility of the areas where they are living. The population of refugees who are settled in Korsi has reached 16,857 (7,175 households) by 31 December, among which 55 per cent are women and girls, and 60 per cent are children. Upon arrival, they benefit from individual registration, identification of special needs, and management of protection cases requiring targeted assistance.

Protection activities also include facilitating access to the Central African territory through border monitoring, training and advocacy with the authorities, ongoing registration and issuance of civil documentation to Sudanese refugees. Protection monitoring, which documents protection incidents affecting Sudanese refugees, was conducted in localities receiving Sudanese refugees through community relays and community structures. Community relays are members of the host or refugee community who are identified and trained to support humanitarian actors in matters related to community-based protection. Peaceful coexistence activities involving the local authorities, the host community, and Sudanese refugees were organised, along with awareness-raising sessions on maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum.

Chad: Chad received 238,589 new arrivals in 2024, bringing the total number of new arrivals to 734,413 (204,141 households) since the start of the conflict. RRP partners provided protection services to a total of 238,589 new Sudanese refugees in 2024. Of this, 1,151 refugees received legal assistance across all consolidated and spontaneous refugee sites in the Wadi-Fira, Ennedi-East, Ouaddaï, and Sila provinces, of whom 80 per cent were women. A total of 127 refugee cases involving criminal, civil, and social matters were followed up in the courts and appellate courts, including 40 cases followed by a law firm established in the East. In total, 7 cases were resolved favourably with the assistance of the firm. The remaining 37 cases are still under review.

218 refugees in conflict with the law received regular follow-up in the detention facilities of Abéché, Iriba, Guéréda, Amdjarass, Goz-Beida, and Adré. The law firm assisted 18 refugees (7 minors) in irregular detention situations, resulting in 10 regularizations.

Fifteen capacity-building sessions were organized for refugee leaders, humanitarian actors, and state authorities on access to justice, national laws (including the Asylum Law), international laws, judicial procedures, etc. In total, 518 people were trained on these topics.

Awareness sessions (89) on the rights and responsibilities of refugees were conducted in the sites, reaching 46,040 people, including 75 per cent women.

Twenty-one support actions for organizing peace and peaceful coexistence caravans were provided to mixed protection committees across all sites and host villages. Various awareness campaigns, including on the rights and responsibilities of refugees, reached 6,720 people (60 per cent women).

Five workshops on international protection and promoting the Asylum Law were held for administrative, military, traditional authorities, and protection monitors in Ouaddaï, Sila, Wadi-Fira, and Ennedi-West (Fada) provinces. A total of 180 participants benefited from this training.

To protect the new arrivals, RRP partners relocated 75,798 individuals from the border areas to consolidated refugee sites in the Ouaddaï, Wadi-Fira, and Sila provinces during the reporting period. IOM registered 148,469 returnees, of whom 54 per cent are women.

Egypt: As of 31 December 2024, Egypt hosted 877,012 refugees and asylum-seekers from 59 nationalities, of which 69 per cent were Sudanese (602,702). Throughout 2024, 406,096 Sudanese were registered, with backlogs and waiting times for registration appointments of six to nine months. Priority processing was available for vulnerable individuals. The Protection Working Group (PWG) "Access for All" taskforce improved communication, identified vulnerable cases, and enhanced access to registration. The implementation of the UNHCR Registration Appointment Tool further enabled 35,641 individuals to be scheduled for registration appointments in 2024.

Zahra, a 61-year-old Sudanese refugee who fled to Egypt in 2002, attends a legal awareness session. During these sessions, lawyers educate refugees about their legal rights. UNHCR/Pedro Costa



The waiting time to obtain a residence permit from the government reached nearly two and a half years, which exposes asylum-seekers to multiple protection risks. Considering that access to public services requires foreigners to have a valid residency permit, since 30 June, the PWG has documented cases and referred them to legal aid partners.

On 16 December 2024, the first ever national Asylum Law was enacted, establishing a Permanent Committee for Refugee Affairs (PCRA) to manage all refugee matters. Asylum-seekers must submit applications to the Committee, which will decide on cases within six months for regular entrants and within one year for irregular entrants. Priority will be given to vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, older people, pregnant women, unaccompanied children, and survivors of human trafficking, torture, or sexual violence. In addition, the new law foresees the inclusion of the right to work, right to healthcare and the right to education, as well as the provision of GoE Convention Travel

Documents. The Cabinet is expected to finalize executive regulations detailing the law's implementation within the upcoming six months as stated in the law. In the meantime, the PWG has worked on comments and recommendations for a national consultative process.

From September to December 2024, partners provided legal counselling and assistance on matters such as early birth registration, filing police reports, divorce, and custody to 5,978 Sudanese, bringing the total number of assisted Sudanese throughout 2024 to 12,937.

The Community Based Protection CBP Sub-Sector Working Group partners provided structured information sessions to 2,577 Sudanese new arrivals, asylum seekers and refugees about life in Egypt and available services (10,617 in 2024). These information sessions aim to enhance the awareness of the Sudanese new arrivals about safety considerations, life in Egypt, and how to access different services in Egypt. Topics included how to register with UNHCR and obtain the residence permit, how to live safely in Egypt, how to take care of your mental health, and how to access services. These sessions have supported the Sudanese new arrivals to settle in Egypt, understand the context and current refugee situation, and most importantly, understand how to get reliable information on services.

Efforts for enhanced communication has been evident through the number of calls handled by the UNHCR Infoline. It responded to a total of 185,846 calls with registration and documentation coming as the highest concern and inquiry from callers, followed by humanitarian assistance.

CBP Partners also provided psychosocial support to 3,418 Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers, which includes direct support, counselling, and group support.

Ethiopia: More than 68,785 individuals have fled from Sudan into Ethiopia since April 2023 – the majority were Sudanese refugees. Others included Ethiopian refugee returnees (approximately 16,449 persons), Eritreans (8,284), and persons of other nationalities. Protection risks faced by Sudanese continue. There is a heightened need for mental health and psychosocial support, with trauma experienced both during the journey to Ethiopia and after arrival. Services to prevent and respond to Gender-Based Violence need to be scaled up². Child protection risks continue, often following family separation. Many Sudanese entered Ethiopia with a visa, and did not immediately seek asylum on arrival. With their visas now expiring, there is the need for a comprehensive approach to extensions.

Libya: In 2024, the Protection Task Force partners provided critical protection services to nearly 120,000 Sudanese refugees across Libya. UNHCR increased registration processing in Tripoli. Advocacy focused on access to Alkufra and preventing deportations due to infectious disease diagnoses. Efforts also strengthened national registration and documentation systems. Regular visits to detention centers in Alkufra and Benghazi assessed conditions, while missions to eastern Libya highlighted urgent needs for food, health, and services. A rapid protection assessment was conducted, identifying several challenges; women face significant protection risks, including a lack of job opportunities, leading to financial dependence and poor living conditions.

South Sudan: In 2024, a total of 508,648 refugees and returnees arrived in South Sudan, primarily through Renk in Upper Nile State, marking a 25 per cent decrease in daily arrivals compared to 2023. This included 206,174 Sudanese refugees and 301,660 South Sudanese returnees, significantly straining border reception and protection services.

To strengthen protection access, 133,379 refugees and asylum seekers were registered, with mobile registration expanding to remote areas, benefiting 7,667 individuals. 283,000 refugees received legal, psychosocial, and documentation support, alongside increased community engagement.

However, gaps persist, particularly in legal aid, border monitoring, and asylum procedures. The civilian character of asylum remained at risk due to security threats and armed group activity, requiring enhanced protection measures and close collaboration with the Government.

Uganda: By the end of 2024, Uganda had registered 61,665 Sudanese refugees who arrived since the conflict started in mid-April 2023, of whom 50,248 arrived in 2024. The country also received 10,924 South Sudanese and 8,598 Eritreans in 2024 who fled Sudan after April 2023.

² <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/111527>

Prima facie recognition for Sudanese asylum seekers remains in effect. The influx of refugees from Sudan has increased service needs in Kiryandongo settlement and protection needs in urban areas. Partners worked to strengthen social cohesion and peaceful coexistence among Sudanese refugees and between Sudanese and the existing caseload of South Sudanese refugees in Kiryandongo. This included a conference with 45 leaders (11M, 34F) to address escalating violence, crime, land disputes, and theft, as well as a roundtable discussion on safety and peaceful coexistence. The dialogue revealed key issues such as misinformation causing panic, land disputes, high youth unemployment linked to gang activity, and violence against women in poorly lit areas.



Sub-Sector: Child Protection



155.1 K children provided with child protection services



13.9 K unaccompanied and separated children identified

Central African Republic: As of 31 December, 232 children received child protection services, including 203 refugees. A total of 171 unaccompanied and separated children were identified and supported. To prevent statelessness, 32 birth certificates were issued for children whose birth was registered beyond the legal deadline, thanks to a supplemental court judgment in Ouandja-Kotto, in the Haute-Kotto prefecture. Violations of children's rights such as gender-based violence were documented, particularly in Birao, Am-Dafock, and Ouanda-Djallé.

Chad: RRP partners provided comprehensive child protection services, including psychosocial support, best interest procedures, and risk prevention campaigns. A total of 46,254 children received child protection services, with 7,580 identified at risk, including 2,357 unaccompanied or separated children, who received specialized care. Additionally, 312 host families were trained to care for unaccompanied children in key regions.

198,183 children, including 99,483 girls and 1,042 children with disabilities, received psychosocial support, mainly through child-friendly spaces. Service mapping and child protection referral pathways were developed, enhancing collaboration with ICRC for family tracing and reunification.

To support at-risk adolescents, 8,050 received life skills training, including vocational activities like sewing, bakery, and art. Partners also provided recreational equipment to youth centers. A joint action plan was developed with WFP and UNICEF to mitigate child protection risks at food distribution points.

RRP partners strengthened community-based child protection structures, involving 964 community volunteers and social workers in activities like awareness-raising and supporting children at risk. Over 5,573 workers were trained on child protection topics, including the best interest procedure.

However, challenges remain, including unsafe infrastructure, limited child protection services, and insufficient funding (17 per cent of the required budget). The protection environment is also challenging, compounded by climate hazards and inadequate support for children with disabilities or those recruited by armed groups.

Egypt: As of the end of December 2024, there were 242,957 Sudanese refugee children registered with UNHCR, including 3,826 unaccompanied and separated children. Child Protection (CP) Sub Sector Working Group partners provided Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) to 21,300 (42,371 in 2024) and case management services to 2,788 (13,455 in 2024) Sudanese refugee children across Egypt.

To strengthen the national system, partners collaborated with the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIMTIP) to provide comprehensive training on refugee protection to national hotline operators, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, and the National Council of Women. Moreover, sector partners updated the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Child Protection Case Management for Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Children to harmonize the approach of child protection actors, strengthen coordination, and ensure that protection outcomes are maximized for refugee children.

Ethiopia: 2,379 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were identified, registered, and benefited from case management support. Furthermore, Best Interest Assessments were completed for 945 children and 959 alternative and foster care arrangements were made available for UASC. Multipurpose cash assistance and in-kind assistance

were provided for 175 children. Over 11,000 refugees were engaged in awareness-raising activities aimed at safeguarding children's rights. A total of 2,714 children and their caregivers received community-based mental health and psychosocial support, enhancing their resilience in challenging circumstances. Approximately 1,781 community-based child protection committees, social workers, and incentive caseworkers were actively engaged in comprehensive child protection training to strengthen local capacity. More than 300 Sudanese refugees were directly involved in the child protection prevention and response mechanisms. Despite the above efforts the needs were high, and funding shortfalls significantly impacted the partners' ability to respond adequately.

Libya: In 2024, the Child Protection Task Force partners provided critical support to Sudanese refugees in Libya. National and international NGOs operated in Ajdabiya, Benghazi, Ghat, Kufra, Misrata, Sabha, Tajoura, Tripoli, and Ubari, reaching over 10,230 children (5,406 girls, 4,824 boys) with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Children are exposed to child labor, psychological distress, violence, and family separation. The CP response was through specialized case management services that supported 3,162 individuals (614 women, 178 men, 1,198 girls, 1,172 boys). Community awareness campaigns engaged 15,951 individuals (10,955 women, 2,683 men, 1,299 girls, 1,014 boys), focusing on positive parenting, anti-violence messaging, and social cohesion. Additionally, over 2,500 clothing kits and 2,000 recreational kits were distributed.

South Sudan: In 2024, RRP partners provided child protection services to 42,751 children, with 3,756 children benefiting from case management to enhance safeguarding efforts. The registration database improved coordination and efficiency, ensuring better tracking and response to child protection concerns. To address psychosocial distress caused by displacement, 26,971 children and caregivers received mental health and psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces, while 12,480 individuals participated in mobile skills-building activities, fostering resilience and self-reliance. Additionally, 451 unaccompanied and separated children received targeted support.

However, economic instability, food insecurity, and conflict intensified vulnerabilities, exposing children to negative coping mechanisms such as child labor, school dropouts, and early marriage. Urban refugee children faced difficulties accessing national protection systems, education, and health care. While progress was made, gaps in specialised care, mental health services, and child protection mechanisms remain, requiring sustained focus and expanded resources to safeguard refugee children across the country.

Uganda: A total of 4,270 Sudanese children received various child protection services, including case management, mental health and psychosocial support, and access to information about available services. Of these, 1,380 children (651F,729M) participated in community-based support activities, including child-friendly spaces run by community members. Key interventions included training 30 community members on child protection and referral mechanisms. Case management support was provided to 89 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), with six in foster care and the rest in kinship care. Additionally, 50 UASC and children at risk were referred for education, medical care, and food. 1,046 children were engaged in distress management sessions, while 417 community members attended awareness-raising sessions, including 151 parents in parenting sessions and 240 in "BE THERE" sessions. A total of 2,236 children participated in activities organized through mobile child-friendly spaces.



Sub-sector: Gender-based Violence (GBV)



67 K identified GBV survivors and persons at risk assisted with appropriate support

Central African Republic: In 2024, a total of 5,036 people, including 3,745 refugees, received prevention and response services for gender-based violence (GBV). Among them, 670 survivors and people at risk of GBV received assistance, either psychosocial or medical. Gender-based violence cases are documented, including physical assaults, sexual abuse, forced marriages, psychological violence and denial of access to resources. Well-established societal norms and practices, the State's limited capacity and impunity remains a significant challenge due to the lack of judicial response in the host areas. RRP partners have provided psychosocial support to enhance the well-being of all survivors of GBV. Documented cases of rape, sexual assault, and physical assault were referred to medical services, including cases of rape occurring within the previous 72 hours. Financial assistance was offered for transportation, medical, and food support. Additionally, non-food items (NFI) and dignity kits were distributed to vulnerable women and girls.

Chad: In response to gender-based violence (GBV), 18,981 individuals at risk, including GBV survivors, received psychosocial, medical, legal, and physical security assistance, dignity kits, and cash for protection and empowerment support.

As part of GBV risk mitigation activities, 22,326 women and girls at risk, including survivors, were trained by partners in small commerce, agriculture, livestock, gardening, bread-making, basket weaving, knitting, and tailoring. Additionally, 5,605 households received improved ecological stoves and two sacks of ecological charcoal to prevent and reduce assaults on women and girls while collecting firewood. Furthermore, 6,400 solar lamps were provided to households, enabling women and girls to move safely at night and carry out household activities. In total, 551 solar streetlights were installed in Gaga, Zabout, and Farchana refugee sites.

Regarding GBV prevention, RRP partners in eastern Chad raised awareness among 181,160 refugees and host community members on topics related to GBV, psychological first aid, and Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). All sectors were fully engaged in collaboration with the GBV sectoral group and the Sudanese Refugee Organization (SVO), which received funding from UNHCR.

In total, 1,011 frontline staff, security forces, and local authorities were provided with capacity-building on GBV. Additionally, 6,575 refugees, including 3,898 women and girls, from protection committees, community relays, and adolescent groups were trained on GBV, psychological first aid, referrals, and PSEA. Ten security audits were conducted in all refugee sites in the Ouaddaï Province, two in Sila, and three in Wadi Fira Province, with recommendations made to improve conditions for women and girls.

Discussion groups reinforced men's and boys' involvement in the fight against GBV, transforming them into agents of change within their communities. RRP partners implemented the Engaging Men in Accountable Practice program (EMAP) in Ouaddaï, as well as the Girl Shine program, aimed at engaging adolescent girls in GBV prevention.

Egypt: The GBV Sub-Sector Working Group (GBV SWG) partners conducted the 16 Days of Activism awareness-raising campaign against Gender-Based Violence from 25 November to 10 December under this year's theme "UNiTE to End Violence against Women". The campaign's activities encompassed awareness-raising sessions promoting engagement, psychosocial support, and social cohesion among refugees and host communities at Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS), as well as celebratory art, sport and culture events took place across the country as well as group therapy sessions. Activities have been implemented through sector partners across the country and in different locations.

Partners also provided Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits to a clinic in Aswan, which included essential medications to mitigate exposure to HIV infection and presumptive treatment of other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) sexually transmitted, and prevent unwanted pregnancy, ; medical staff was also trained on how to administer the kits.

In December 2024, the GBV SWG organized a workshop for GBV Risk Mitigation Focal Points from various Sectors and Sub-Sectors Working Groups to enhance their capacity to identify and address GBV risks within their respective areas. As a result, the Focal Points nominated at sectorial level, developed actionable risk mitigation measures to be integrated into their 2025 work annual plans.

Ethiopia: RRP partners provided comprehensive GBV support for survivors. During 2024, 100 per cent of survivors who reported incidents received psychosocial support (PSS) and material assistance. Approximately 85 per cent and 30 per cent of beneficiaries received medical and legal support respectively. Furthermore, 3,100 women and girls at risk received dignity kits. The construction of women and girls' safe space was initiated in Aftit, the newest refugee site in the Amhara region. As ongoing efforts to provide holistic support continue, approximately 300 frontline workers, government staff, and community volunteers were engaged in GBV prevention and response training. Over 57,917 refugees and host community members participated in GBV prevention awareness sessions.

Libya: RRP partners provided GBV-related services to Sudanese refugees, including psychosocial support, case management, medical referrals, awareness sessions, and cash assistance for protection. RRP partner worked with local groups to offer life skills training and PSEA awareness for Sudanese women and families. Over 8,500 women received integrated GBV services. Public health assessments in Alkufra underscored the urgent need for expanded GBV support for women and girls.

South Sudan: RRP partners assisted survivors of sexual violence with specialised support, including dignity kits, psychosocial services, case management, and referrals. In total, 21,926 survivors and at-risk individuals received protection services, while 164,787 individuals participated in community-based awareness activities and 66,855 people engaged in specialised prevention programs.

To enhance survivor-centred care, 1,229 frontline workers received prevention and response training. Women-led organisations played a key role, notably through the Girl Shine project, which trained 154 women and girls and established a safe space in Juba. The SASA! program, aimed at behaviour change and violence prevention, reached 8,727 individuals across Maban, Juba, and Jamjang.

Partners improved data coordination by integrating GBVIMS, while finalising Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for refugee protection. Safety audits in six locations helped identify main GBV risks as well as barriers to access services, ensuring a more coordinated survivor-centred approach across refugee-hosting areas in South Sudan.

Uganda: In 2024, 88 per cent of GBV survivors were provided with psychosocial support, 23 per cent received medical care, and 21 per cent were referred to the legal system.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) has been noted as both prevalent and underreported among Sudanese refugees. In response, partners have strengthened FGM prevention efforts within the broader GBV programming. Sensitization activities aim to raise awareness of FGM and Uganda's legal framework, encouraging community support and reducing the stigma around reporting such cases. These efforts also align with national initiatives in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development to address FGM, particularly in eastern Uganda.

In Kiryandongo settlement, 821 parents participated in dialogue meetings on sexual violence against children, discussing GBV drivers and potential solutions. Additionally, GBV prevention trainings were conducted through the Girl Shine program, targeting Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs) and providing dignity kits to women and girls.





Education



34.5 % children and youth engaged in formal and non-formal education activities

Central African Republic: In Korsi, 2,552 children have been enrolled in primary and secondary education. 808 other children and youth were engaged in formal and informal educational activities in Korsi. However, access to education remains limited due to the cost of schooling, child labour and the language barrier between the Central African and Sudanese education systems. RRP partners plan to increase the number of teachers by 2025. At the same time, 30 scholarship holders have been selected for training in French at the University of Bangui, and school equipment has been provided to strengthen administrative capacity. These efforts testify to a strong commitment to improving access to education and supporting the integration of refugees in CAR.

Chad: As of December 2024, a total of 138,166 children, or 35 per cent of the 393,737 refugee children of school age registered with biometric data, were enrolled in various primary and secondary schools in refugee sites. This represents an increase of 18,658 children compared to December 2023. Among the 2,265 teachers, 807 new teachers were trained in the Chadian curriculum, child protection, and psychosocial support. School kits and teaching kits were distributed to all students and teachers. Books were produced for the preparatory level of primary school, and refugees were included in the distribution, although there is still a shortage of textbooks. Nearly 1,400 students, over 700 of whom are among the refugees who arrived in April 2023 (20 per cent) for the host community, received scholarships, compared to 443 scholarships in 2023.

To accommodate the many students affected by the influx, 250 improved learning spaces were built in 26 new schools in 2024 by RRP partners. Additionally, 18 administrative blocks and about 100 latrines were constructed.

Despite progress, urgent and critical needs in the education sector include the construction of classrooms, administrative offices, additional latrines, and water points, recruiting and training teachers, providing school kits, and providing recreational and psychosocial support.

Egypt: Education partners provided education cash grants to 38,308 children aged 3-17, facilitating their enrolment in formal and non-formal education, totalling 58,079 students in 2024. Moreover, 33 university-age students were accepted in DAFI scholarship and were provided with monthly allowances and case management meetings to support their enrolment in Egyptian universities. Education partners gave special attention to children with disabilities through the provision of cash grants to 499 children with disabilities, and through the provision of mentorship sessions to their parents to support them to deal with their children's educational needs. Partners provided remedial, language classes, accelerated learning programs, and MHPSS services to 10,887 children during 2024, and distributed female dignity kits to 500 female students. Educational facilities continued to be improved through construction, refurbishment, maintenance, and supplies, enabling them to serve 14,077 refugee children in the entire year. Training sessions were also provided for teachers and for parents of children enrolled in schools to promote positive parenting techniques, and to raise parents' and teachers' awareness on safeguarding, GBV-mitigation measures, and identification of children with MHPSS needs in order to provide support.

The Education Sector Working Group partners developed and started implementing four pathways aimed at supporting approximately 300 Community Learning Centres (CLCs) across the country facing the risk of closure following the Government of Egypt's directives issued in June 2024, which required the centres to comply with operational requirements and obtain appropriate approvals. The pathways involve supporting the CLCs in regularization and quality improvement, expanding learning spaces in centres operated by partners, expanding remote learning options, including digital learning, and homeschooling, and promoting public-school inclusion through government advocacy, capacity building, support for refugee families, and social cohesion activities.

Ethiopia: Education services to refugees in Benishangul-Gumuz and Amhara regional states for both recently arrived and pre-existing Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers were provided during the reporting year. In partnership with the government and NGO partners, for both regions, inclusion from the onset was followed to integrate education services for refugees and asylum seekers into existing host community schools. Efforts were made to expand host community schools in Ura, Benishangul-Gumuz and Aftit, Amhara regions to accommodate the newly arrived refugees.

A total of 4,215 refugees and asylum seekers were enrolled in both Aftit and Ura settlements. For the pre-existing population hosted in Tsore, Bamabasi and Sherkole refugee camps, a total of 22,319 refugee children and youth were enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools. Challenges encountered include continued security situations impacting access to the refugee locations and implementation of the project activities. Inadequate funding impacted the level of support to the regional education bureaus to ensure inclusion, to expand host community schools and to run the schools for the pre-existing population.

South Sudan: The Sudan crisis increased the school-age refugee population by 42 per cent, straining South Sudan's fragile education system. Overcrowded classrooms, teacher shortages, and insufficient learning materials caused primary enrolment to drop from 68 per cent to 47 per cent and secondary enrolment from 20 per cent to 12 per cent.

Despite these challenges, RRP partners expanded education access, enrolling 59,474 refugee children in primary school and 6,565 in secondary school across refugee camps and settlements. Education facilities in Maban, Jamjang, Wedweil, and Gorom were expanded, and teacher training and attendance programs—particularly for girls—were strengthened. Intensive English training, psychosocial support, and cash-based assistance helped children transition into the national curriculum.

In higher education, 84 new DAFI scholars and 82 Mastercard Foundation scholars were enrolled, while 62 DAFI students graduated, up from 36 in 2023. However, tertiary enrolment dropped to 0.56 per cent due to the 66 per cent increase in tertiary-age refugees.

With 54 per cent of refugee children out of school and only 31.6 per cent of teachers qualified, urgent investment in infrastructure, teacher training, and financial support remains critical.

Uganda: 37 per cent of the Sudanese population in Uganda is children and youth aged 3-18, highlighting the need for pre-primary, primary, and secondary education opportunities.

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

Key barriers include the difference between Sudanese (Arabic) and Ugandan (English) curricula, lack of documentation of prior learning, and the cost of post-primary education. Overcrowded classrooms, long travel distances, and cultural/religious influences further hinder access.

To address these barriers, language classes were introduced, and seven assistant teachers were hired for translation. The National Council for Higher Education facilitated academic document equivalency, and 191 vulnerable refugees received support for secondary education enrolment.



Food Security



1.48 M individuals provided with food assistance (in-kind/ CBI/Hybrid)

Central African Republic: By 31 December, 17,325 Sudanese had received food assistance, either in kind or in cash. In Korsi, food assistance for refugee households has been adjusted to fit needs, demographic trends, and food availability. However, food insecurity needs remain high, particularly with the continuing influx of refugees and security and logistical challenges that limit access to refugee hosting areas and markets. Although the size of refugee household has fluctuated over the months, food distribution has been gradually adjusted to meet urgent food needs. This dynamic highlights the need for flexible, responsive resource management to adapt to different situations. Partners seek to prioritize cash assistance in the areas where this is possible. Cash assistance is a practical solution to the needs of Sudanese refugees in CAR. It avoids the security and logistical challenges associated with in-kind aid, while also empowering communities and promoting the development of local markets. Additionally, this approach is generally more cost-effective and ensures a response that respects the dignity of the refugees.

Chad: As of 31 December, WFP provided food assistance for 804,304 refugees, 62,705 returnees, and 26,000 host community members, totalling 893,009 individuals supported. WFP provided cash assistance to some refugees instead of food. Funding shortfalls for continued food/cash assistance remain a major gap for WFP and partners leading to a reduction of the food basket and irregular assistance in the old refugee settlements.

Egypt: Food Security Sector Working Group partners provided around 80,000 Sudanese and affected populations in urban areas with cash-based assistance and support to meet their essential food needs in 2024. Through the Nutrition support for Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women (PBW) programme, an overall improvement in acceptable diet and dietary diversity among women and their infants was reported. The assessment also revealed that 75 per cent of that cash assistance was used for food. Similarly, 77 per cent of the cash assistance under the General Food Assistance (GFA) programme was used for food requirements.

Food partners also implemented self-reliance capacity-strengthening activities involving 2,270 Sudanese. While immediate needs were addressed through food and cash assistance, the number of those seeking long-term food security for self-reliance have grown, considering the constant arrival of Sudanese individuals in search of international protection in the country.

Ethiopia: WFP led food assistance for Sudanese refugees at Metema, Kumer Axis for newly arriving refugees and for old caseloads in Assosa camps, in collaboration with Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) of the Government of Ethiopia and UNHCR. Hot meals were provided by RRP partners at the entry point. Food assistance was provided, meeting 60 per cent of the recommended dietary allowance. WFP introduced digital cash modalities in Assosa camps to contribute to the dietary diversity and food consumption scores of the refugees. An estimated total of 67,555 Sudanese received food assistance monthly (56,664 in Benishangul Gumuz and 10,891 in Amhara). The food security situation remains unstable for this population. According to the findings of the standardized expanded nutrition survey, the average food consumption scores were 35 per cent in Amhara and 26.4 per cent in Benishangul Gumuz, with 91.4 per cent and 85.1 per cent of households reported using one or more harmful coping strategies.

Libya: In 2024, the Food Security Task Force addressed food insecurity among Sudanese refugees in Libya by providing essential food items to Sudanese refugees in East and West Libya. WFP provided in-kind food contribution to 81,095 individuals and supported malnutrition prevention for 3,180 children under five and 1,396 pregnant/breastfeeding women. RRP partners assisted 6,914 refugees in West Libya via Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), with 86 per cent prioritizing food needs. Outcome surveys showed 58 per cent improved food acquisition and 58.3 per cent reduced negative coping mechanisms. Food baskets were distributed to 110-120 individuals in Tajoura, aligned with WFP guidelines.

South Sudan: RRP partners provided food assistance to 310,400 refugees, returnees, and host community members, ensuring continued access to life-saving food and nutrition support. A mixed food basket of in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBT) was distributed to new arrivals in transit centers in Renk, Abyei, and Malakal, as well as refugees in Maban, Jamjang, Wedweil, and Gorom. To combat rising malnutrition risks, a protective ration program targeted households with children under two years in Renk transit centers. High-energy biscuits and emergency food distributions provided crucial support to vulnerable groups.

Refugees in camps received 50 per cent food rations from January to August, followed by a shift to targeted assistance for the final four months, affecting 344,802 refugees. RRP partners engaged communities to ensure transparency and preparedness.

Assessments revealed high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, especially in border areas, highlighting the urgent need for sustained food assistance to protect displaced populations, particularly children and mothers.

Uganda: General food assistance was provided to 36,907 Sudanese refugees in Kiryandongo refugee settlement. This included 35,062 refugees who received in-kind food assistance with essential food items (rice, beans, vegetable oil, and salt) and 1,845 who received cash assistance. New arrivals receive 100 per cent food rations for the first three months. After that, the ration is reduced to 30 per cent, 60 per cent, or none, depending on their prioritization category, similar to other refugee caseloads in Uganda, due to underfunding.



Public Health & Nutrition



540.6 K individuals received primary healthcare consultations



362.3 K children below 5 years of age screened for malnutrition

Central African Republic: Under the coordination of the Vakaga health district, health partners provided medical care to refugees and host communities in primary, maternal, sexual and reproductive health, as well as psychosocial and mental care and nutrition. In 2024, a total of 33,409 medical consultations, including 3,722 for the host community members were conducted in Korsi and Birao. Outside Korsi, medical assistance is not provided for refugees, mainly because of the very low or non-existent presence of partners, but also because refugees cannot afford to seek treatment, as services are not free of charge.

Chad: RRP partners supported the Ministry of Health in providing primary healthcare to refugees and host populations through a network of 20 health centres and 11 health posts. Moreover, 847 health workers were recruited to strengthen the health system, and medicines and medical supplies, including sexual and reproductive health kits, were procured.

In 2024, a total of 1,117,719 medical consultations were conducted, including 232,469 (20 per cent) from host communities. The three most frequent pathologies are acute respiratory infections, watery diarrhoea, and malaria. 6,468 new mental health cases were registered, bringing the total number of mental health clients under follow-up to 21,680.

A total of 16,505 new births were registered, and 94.7 per cent were assisted by skilled health workers. Community management of acute malnutrition programs is implemented in all the refugee sites; 260,080 children have been screened for malnutrition at the point of entry and in the refugee sites; 59,856 moderate acute malnutrition and 22,874 severe acute malnutrition cases were found and enrolled in nutrition programs.

The challenges included temporary health facilities in the new settlements need to be upgraded, and the district hospitals need to be functionalized to bring services closer to refugees and host populations. There is a high risk of outbreak with an ongoing hepatitis E outbreak in the refugee sites; 3511 cases were recorded with 16 deaths. The implementation of the response plan is ongoing.

For nutrition, 101,720 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition, and 6,861 were treated for acute malnutrition. All children 6 to 23 months old and pregnant and lactation women were enrolled in the blanket feeding programme, and 145,036 children and 93,656 pregnant and lactation women were reached.

UNHCR and the Ministry of Health signed an MoU to integrate the refugee health programme into the national health system. 720 qualified health workers were identified among the refugees, and the process is ongoing for their registration in the National Professional Council of Physicians and Paramedics.

The main challenges encountered were the stockout of PlumpyNut countrywide from September, the irregular supply in CSB++ for the blanket feeding programme in some refugee sites, and the inaccessibility of some refugee sites during the rainy season, making the evacuation of patients difficult.

Egypt: The Health Sector Working Group partners immunized 28,353 Sudanese children against polio and measles, reaching 40,000 children in 2024. Primary health care consultations were provided to a total of 14,155 Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers in 2024. Health partners supported the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) with in-kind donations for primary and secondary health facilities, including medicines, gloves, and testing kits. They also helped expand the national Emergency Call Center, to include refugee specific health information. Moreover, partners trained health workers on infection prevention, psychological first aid, refugee needs, and gender-based violence management. Increasing costs for medical care due to the weak currency and the need to import medical materiel, shortages of certain essential medicines and the expansion of the Universal Health Insurance reform – currently rolled out in six governorates (notably Aswan), without a mechanism for inclusion of refugees, remain the main health care challenges faced by the Sudanese refugees in Egypt.

The Nutrition Sub-Sector Working Group partners screened 7,945 Sudanese children under the age of five for malnutrition, bringing the total number of screened children in 2024 to 10,422. The sub-sector also provided counselling to 3,175 primary caregivers on infant and young child feeding in 2024. Additionally, Nutrition partners supported 200

primary healthcare units and 16 hospitals in urban areas with high concentrations of refugee populations by providing specialized equipment and training staff on the early detection and management of malnutrition. Furthermore, partners implemented community-based initiatives to enhance families' knowledge on maternal and infant and young child feeding, empowering them to make sustainable dietary choices. Through group sessions and partnerships with local organizations, the sub-sector partners ensured that refugees received immediate nutritional assistance, and the knowledge needed to improve their food security needs in the long-term.

Ethiopia: In Metema, 21,285 outpatient consultations were provided (23 per cent nationals), of which 1,702 were reproductive health services including 128 live births (70 refugees) that were attended by skilled healthcare workers and 14,869 outpatient consultations were undertaken at the transit center. A total of 843 refugees were referred for further medical care at government hospitals while 817 refugees received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services. Capacity-building training sessions on cholera and malaria case management and basic emergency neonatal and obstetric care were conducted for healthcare workers. Community-based disease surveillance and health awareness sessions were conducted by outreach workers, reaching 42,625 persons (22,191M, 20,634F). In Benishangul Gumuz within the camps, 82,791 outpatient consultations (19 per cent nationals) were provided, including 2,466 reproductive health services. A total of 2,007 (100 per cent) live births were attended by skilled birth attendants while 1,057 refugees received MHPSS. At the Kurmuk transit center and Ura refugee site, 33,929 outpatient consultations including 903 reproductive health services were provided (20 per cent to nationals). There were 62 live births attended by skilled birth attendants while 498 refugees received MHPSS services. Challenges encountered include unpredictable security challenges leading to fuel supply interruption, limited capacity of the referral hospital in Metema, limited referral services to tertiary care in Benishangul Gumuz, and limitations on ambulance movements due to insecurity in Metema, affecting quality health service delivery to refugees.

Libya: In 2024, the Health and Nutrition Taskforce provided critical services to vulnerable populations in Al-Kufra and surrounding areas. A total of 115,847 consultations were conducted in hospitals, primary healthcare centres (PHCs), gathering sites, and mobile clinics, supported by 49 teams of general practitioners, paediatricians, gynaecologists, nurses, and mental health professionals. Nutritional screenings reached 11,099 children, identifying 958 cases (8.6 per cent) of moderate wasting and 528 cases (4.8 per cent) of severe wasting, with therapeutic feeding provided. Over 300 healthcare workers received training on surveillance, emergency preparedness, mental health, and nutrition, while 96 community awareness sessions promoted hygiene, infant and young child feeding (IYCF), and basic health practices, benefiting 5,531 individuals. Vaccination campaigns immunized 2,334 children against polio and measles. Essential medical supplies, including 82 diagnostic tools, RH kits, and RUTF, were distributed, and facilities were rehabilitated to improve healthcare access and resilience for refugees, migrants, and host communities.



Doctors providing health services in Libya across 3 informal settlements in Ajdabiya inhabited by Sudanese Refugees. © INTERSOS

South Sudan: RRP partners provided critical health and nutrition services across transit centers, refugee camps, and settlements, delivering 312,123 primary healthcare consultations. Malaria, acute respiratory infections, and diarrheal diseases remained the leading causes of illness. Safe motherhood programs facilitated 6,540 skilled deliveries, achieving a 93 per cent skilled birth attendance rate, though antenatal care coverage remained low at 72 per cent.

Nutrition teams screened 50,894 children under five and pregnant and lactating women, reaching 14,823 individuals with malnutrition prevention interventions. Vaccination campaigns targeted 1,341 children for polio, measles, and other diseases. However, malnutrition rates exceeded emergency thresholds, with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) surpassing 15 per cent in transit areas. 2,162 children recovered through community-based treatment programs.

A cholera outbreak affected 32 counties, with 16,230 cases and 325 deaths recorded. Despite high health facility utilisation (2.01 visits per refugee per year), malaria and diarrheal diseases remained key concerns, requiring urgent interventions to prevent further deterioration in health conditions.

Uganda: Uganda has been experiencing an Mpox outbreak since July 2024, with 1,353 reported cases and six fatalities by the end of the year. Nine refugees in the operation tested positive, all of whom have recovered. None were from the Sudanese caseload. Measles cases were also reported in Kiryandongo. Partners, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, are responding to these cases and taking measures to prevent further transmission.

A total of 38,404 medical consultations were recorded, with each clinician seeing an average of 50 patients per day. The leading causes of morbidity were malaria (31 per cent), upper respiratory tract infections (18 per cent), lower respiratory tract infections (5 per cent), gastric and duodenal ulcers (8 per cent), and urinary tract infections (3 per cent). Partners enhanced Integrated Community Case Management through Village Health Teams (VHTs) to address common childhood conditions such as malaria (5,015 cases), diarrhoea (206), and pneumonia (288). VHTs reached 7,603 children, treating 5,510 at the community level and referring others to nearby health facilities. Additionally, 389 births were attended by skilled health workers, and 11,118 children were screened for malnutrition.



Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion (LEI)



68.6 K people received livelihood support
(productive assets, training and/or business
support in cash or in kind)

Central African Republic: In the Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture, during group discussions, almost all refugees expressed a desire to stay permanently in CAR, believing that the ongoing conflict in Sudan is not about to end. They would like to be supported in their empowerment, particularly in small trade and agriculture, enabling them to provide for their families. In a positive development, authorities have expressed their willingness to grant plots of land to refugees to facilitate farming activities.

As part of a joint project with the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) civil affairs section, vulnerable refugee women and women from the host community were supported to achieve food self-sufficiency. Eighty women, including 56 refugees living in Zobossinda, Koundi and Akroussoulbak, received agricultural inputs and tools.

Chad: In eastern Chad, a resilience model based on developing agropastoral value chains around spreading thresholds has been developed and is currently being implemented with the support of technical partners. To this end, three spreading thresholds have been built in the Ouaddaï province to provide a base for diversified agricultural production and economic opportunities for both refugees and local community members.

In this context, 6,071 households, including 4,188 refugee households, have been supported to develop economic activities in all refugee-hosting areas.

4,071 households have been supported by rain-fed crops, and subsidies for vegetable farming activities have benefited 1,640 households.

However, some challenges and gaps, such as peaceful coexistence, sharing of available resources, and efficient management of natural resources, increased pressure on natural resources in host areas due to the ongoing influx, leading to tensions, access to productive resources and sustainable resource management, climate change (environmental issues) and limited economic opportunities in host areas with very few development actors present and lack of funding.



Refugee entrepreneur Gambra prepares bread at her bakery in Farchana, Chad. She also gives back by training other women in bread-making. © UNHCR/Andrew McConnell

Egypt: The Livelihood and Economic Inclusion Sector Working Group partners have continued to provide diverse and targeted interventions aimed at enhancing the economic self-reliance of refugees. These initiatives encompass vocational training programs that equip individuals with technical skills tailored to market demands, soft skills training to improve communication, teamwork, and adaptability, and support for self-employment through access to cash grants, entrepreneurship training, and mentorship. By addressing various aspects of economic empowerment, sector members have created opportunities for refugees to integrate into local economies, build sustainable livelihoods, and contribute meaningfully to their host communities.

Partners provided livelihood support to 2,657 Sudanese individuals, including productive assets, job placement facilitation, and cash grants to start or expand businesses. Additionally, they provided capacity development and training for livelihood purposes to 2,366 Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers. Furthermore, partners supported Sudanese through business development services, including grants, in-kind support, and access to finance. The refugee projects vary from bakery, sewing, digital livelihoods, sales, middle trade in addition to the engagement in vocational jobs such as car mechanic, mobile maintenance and accounting services.

A Food for Training (FFT) program had positive impacts and enhanced knowledge. 81 per cent of participants reported that the training would support them in finding job opportunities, and most stated they could implement the skills and knowledge gained in their jobs. Qualitative findings from Aswan revealed that the program fostered social integration.

Ethiopia: Livelihood interventions were limited, given the priority for lifesaving activities and a lack of resources. During the reporting year, livelihood interventions reached 2,339 individuals, comprising 2,144 refugees and 195 members of the host community. A total of 2,019 individuals benefited from livelihood support through RRP partners, receiving goats,

agricultural tools, training, access to finance and business coaching. Additionally, agricultural tools and inputs were provided to 200 refugees from the Ura site and 85 host community members in Akuda Kebele, Ura. The tools (sickle, flat hoe, shovel, water cane) were provided in groups (1 to 5 individuals) while the other inputs were provided individually. In addition, partners facilitated a two-day training/workshop on a customized business entrepreneurship and financial management training for 35 targeted refugees and 35 host community entrepreneurs from Ura settlement at Assosa Town.

Libya: Nine Sudanese men were trained on how to provide barber services, equipping them with skills and toolkits. In Kufra, medical equipment and a generator were provided to Attia Al-Kaseh Hospital, improving services for migrants. Rehabilitation of the Sudanese community center in Tripoli for vocational training was also started. Collaborating with CSOs, events like Migrants Culture Day engaged 190 participants, while science competitions were hosted for Sudanese migrants, enhancing skills in programming and robotics. Overall, more than 9,000 Sudanese refugees benefited from livelihood support through RRP partners, strengthening their economic opportunities and self-reliance.

South Sudan: In 2024, RRP partners strengthened the area-based approach, ensuring equal livelihood opportunities for refugees, returnees, IDPs, and host communities in the refugee hosting areas. This strategy fosters economic resilience and social cohesion, integrating new arrivals into livelihood and self-reliance programs beyond transit assistance.

During the reporting period, 27,691 individuals received livelihood support, including productive assets, training, and business assistance across Maban, Jamjang, Yambio, Aweil, and Juba. 7,848 individuals (62 per cent women) benefited from agriculture support, including seeds, tools, and farming infrastructure. With enhanced digital learning facilities, 943 youth (60 per cent women) were trained in ICT, trades, and vocational skills.

To boost financial inclusion, 3,267 individuals (73 per cent women) participated in entrepreneurship programs, while 415 refugees opened bank accounts and accessed credit schemes. Environmental sustainability was integrated through briquette-based cooking solutions. These efforts align with South Sudan's progressive policies, promoting self-reliance and economic inclusion for displaced populations in line with the Global Refugee Forum pledges of the Government of South Sudan.

Uganda: Many Sudanese refugees have an urban background, with many holding university degrees. As such, they have capacity and require support to access financial services and secure start-up capital to integrate into the local economy.

Under the Uganda National Financial Inclusion Strategy, two workshops were held in Kiryandongo settlement and Kampala to promote financial access, self-reliance, and resilience among Sudanese refugees. The Kiryandongo workshop attracted 157 participants, including 60 women, from diverse professional backgrounds such as engineering, teaching, agriculture, law, and medicine.

The workshops featured presentations from government officials and bank representatives on topics like business registration, product certification, access to finance, and fostering peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities.

Participants received information on business registration, tax requirements, and available financial services. Partners are following up with officials and banks to ensure refugees can start or grow their businesses. A database will also be created of Sudanese professionals to facilitate their registration and professional practice in Uganda.



Logistics, Supply & Telecommunications

Central African Republic: RRP partners opened a new warehouse in Birao to store non-food items (NFIs) for distribution, due to the increased number of new arrivals of refugees from Sudan and logistics challenges. The delivery of goods is delayed due to the inaccessibility of Birao during the raining season, which lasts from May to December, and the two-to-three-week duration to transport goods by road from Bangui to Birao during the dry season. RRP partners distributed 13,990 NFIs in 2024.

Considering the growing number of population and the new refugee arrivals, logistics is being strengthened by increasing fuel storage capacity ahead of the rainy season. There is no commercial fuel station in Birao, and the fuel

must be procured from Bangui and transported by road. The road transportation to Birao, organised by United Nations organisations, requires escort from MINUSCA.

In terms of information and communications technology, the Birao and Obo offices were supported with internet connectivity through non-dedicated hotspots to enable a better response to the Sudan situation. Although insufficient, this connectivity helped improve working conditions in these very remote and isolated areas.

Chad: In 2024, RRP partners continued to relocate refugees from border areas to consolidated sites using both hired commercial trucks and light vehicles for the extremely vulnerable refugees. A total of 70,461 refugees were relocated.

To ensure in-kind assistance to displaced persons, NFIs worth approximately USD 6,000,000 were imported. At least 10,000 tons of goods were transported from Abéché to the refugee sites.

To support the mobility of people and goods and ensure a continuous supply of electricity to offices and water distribution points, 2,140,000 liters of diesel fuel were purchased in 2024.

Several construction projects were undertaken to improve refugees' living conditions, including the delivery of generators to power water points, the installation of solar streetlights at refugee sites, and the provision of 30 motorcycles and other security equipment to strengthen site security services.

The challenges in executing logistical activities include the precarious state of road infrastructure, seasonal flooding, and the fuel market's instability, which sometimes causes fuel shortages and inflation.

Ethiopia: RRP partners deployed an IT emergency coordinator in Ethiopia and established three connectivity hubs in Tsore (Benishangul Gumuz region), as well as Gondar and Gende Wuha (Amhara region) to enhance communication and coordination. The Connectivity Expansion Project entails extending reliable internet services to critical sites in response to the Sudan emergency including Ura Settlement, Tsore refugee camp, Bambasi refugee camp in Benishangul Gumuz region, and Aftit refugee settlement in Amhara region. RRP partners provided technical IT support to local governments for developing their own connectivity solutions and installed two VSATs in Gondar and Gende Wuha to ensure reliable and independent communication channels.

Libya: Ground movement coordination in the East remains affected by delays and limited feedback from local authorities. Air movement coordination for UN agencies has improved, with nearly 100 per cent approval rates, but INGOs still face delays in obtaining security clearances for Benghazi. The Commission for Civil Society has initiated the 2025 INGOs registration renewal process, aiming to streamline procedures. INGOs with registrations expiring in mid-December experienced frozen bank accounts in late December. However, most had contingency plans, and all have since received renewed registrations in January 2025. Efforts continue to minimize operational disruptions and improve coordination across sectors.

South Sudan: In 2024, RRP partners relocated 13,132 refugees from transit centres to refugee-hosting areas across South Sudan. Additionally, 134,111 refugees and asylum seekers were transported from border areas to transit sites, significantly scaling up relocation efforts. The relocation program expanded beyond Maban—previously the sole destination—to Jamjang, Wedweil, and Yambio. However, poor road infrastructure and flooding hampered operations, particularly along the Renk-Maban route, where road blockages and vehicle breakdowns caused delays. River transport was used from Renk to Malakal before airlifting refugees to Jamjang and other locations.

Heavy rains and flooding in Unity and Upper Nile States disrupted logistics, making river transport the primary mode for moving non-food items (NFIs). Pre-positioning emergency supplies ahead of the rainy season helped mitigate delays.

Critical internet access and security communications were maintained and expanded in Renk, Wedweil, and Gorom to support humanitarian operations, benefiting over 500 humanitarian workers. Private sector engagement continued, advocating for expanded mobile networks in refugee-hosting areas.

Uganda: In May 2024, the Government in Uganda announced a partial closure of Karuma bridge, which connects the West Nile and northern regions to the central region, allowing only light vehicles to operate along the route. This was followed up by a total closure in September 2024. This bridge is essential for the relocation of newly arrived Sudanese refugees from Adjumani to the Kiryandongo refugee settlement. The closure resulted into unforeseen delays and

increased costs especially of relocation of newly arrived Sudanese refugees. The Government reopened the bridge for both light vehicles and buses on 17 December 2024.



New arrivals in Renk, South Sudan. Relocation efforts continue despite the logistical challenges.
©UNHCR/Reason Moses Runyanga



Settlement & Shelter/Housing



64.7 K emergency shelter
provided/ maintained



287.5 K people who received
non-food items

Central African Republic: In Korsi, particular attention was paid to improving the living conditions of refugees, notably through the construction of shelters. The housing situation remains a significant challenge for these vulnerable populations, and providing appropriate shelters is a key element in ensuring their safety and well-being.

To meet immediate housing needs of newly arrived refugees, 3,856 emergency shelters have been built in the area. In addition, 220 semi-durable shelters have been constructed for refugees with longer-term housing needs, offering better protection from the elements.

In the Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou prefectures, 50 refugees with special needs received plastic sheeting to cover the roofs of their makeshift homes. In addition, shelter and hygiene kits were distributed to Sudanese refugees in all host areas. NFI, shelter, and hygiene kits were distributed to Sudanese refugees in all refugee reception areas. The NFI kits consisted mainly of tarpaulins, blankets, kitchen sets, solar lamps, mats, mosquito nets, buckets, jerry cans and second-hand goods.

In 2024, a total of 13,990 NFI kits were distributed to 11,912 Sudanese refugees, 1,959 Central African returnees and 119 host community members. These kits were distributed according to the needs of the refugees, including essential

items such as blankets, mats, buckets, kitchen utensils, hygiene products, and tarpaulins to provide temporary shelter. This distribution has played a crucial role in improving the refugees' living conditions, offering them immediate assistance to meet their basic needs in a context marked by precarious living conditions and insecurity.

The distribution of these kits was part of ongoing efforts to support Sudanese refugees in Korsi, considering the diverse needs of different families, particularly those with children, women and older persons.

Chad: In the four provinces (Sila, Ouaddaï, Wadi-Fira, and Ennedi East), RRP partners constructed 27,925 emergency family shelters. Since the beginning of the emergency, 86,321 emergency family shelters have been built, providing refugees with a secure and dignified space to dwell in.

In 2024, a total of 29 community shelters, including 14 made from semi-durable materials, were constructed to facilitate the reception and relocation of refugees from the border to the refugee sites, bringing the total number of community shelters built to 197. These infrastructures have strengthened relocation management and improved reception conditions at entry points and refugee sites while preserving the dignity of displaced populations.

Two new refugee sites were opened in 2024, bringing the total number of new refugee sites in eastern Chad to seven. Designed in accordance with humanitarian standards and respecting local development plans and environmental sustainability principles, these sites help reduce pressure on host communities and improve living conditions for refugees.

As part of sustainable programming, 728 emergency shelters were converted into durable shelters, and 500 new durable shelters were built in the Ouaddaï and Wadi-Fira regions. The shift towards sustainable solutions aims to enhance beneficiaries' resilience while facilitating their long-term integration.

To address infrastructure needs at settled sites and entry points, 27 new infrastructures were constructed, and 19 were rehabilitated. These efforts, carried out by RRP partners have improved access to essential services, particularly in health, hygiene, and community support.

Challenges related to land availability and the lack of financial resources have slowed the pace of relocation. This situation has forced refugees to develop resilience in spontaneous sites established near the border, which has significantly impacted their willingness to relocate to settled sites.

Ethiopia: A new settlement, Aftit, was established in Amhara region, where all the refugees from Kumer and Awlala were safely relocated. At Aftit settlement, layout was done in accordance with the settlement approach. Achievements include construction of upgradable emergency shelters for 490 households and completion of 169 sustainable and dignified houses, which host over 920 refugee households, and construction of 14 communal partitioned shelters, which act as transit zones for the newly relocated households, who transition to their household plots or shelters. Other key achievements include improvement of the main access road of 8.1km from the main tarmac road to the internal roads, improvement of settlement conditions, and installation of 3 rub halls. Other structures in progress include schools, health facilities, police structures, registration centre and over 865 shelters which are planned to be completed by end of February 2025. In Benishangul Gumuz, Ura settlement hosts over 9,000 refugees and 1,901 upgradable emergency shelters were constructed, and families will be supported to more sustainable solutions, with over 598 upgraded shelters underway. Other facilities constructed include partners' working space, mini-meeting hall, 6 temporary hangars, 1.4 km of access road, and 9.2 km of internal roads have been completed. As a response within the region at Gizen Entry Point, 26 family tents were installed and in Kumruk Transit Center, maintenance of 10 hangars and facilities were completed.

Libya: In 2024, RRP partners assisted 44,681 Sudanese refugees with 49,206 hygiene kits and 177,101 NFIs across Libya, including Tripoli, Kufra, Benghazi, and Sabha. Additionally, 1,305 host community families received 18,850 NFIs, and 5,475 plastic sheets were distributed to address shelter needs for 5,280 families. Across multiple locations, partners supported 18,355 individuals with non-food items like clothing, blankets, and solar lamps. During a three-day distribution in December, 1,000 NFI kits were distributed to Sudanese families in the Al Kufra Detention Center, including sleeping materials, pillows, and lamps.

South Sudan: In 2024, RRP partners constructed 6,264 emergency household shelters, 120 communal shelters, and distributed 3,479 key shelter items and 767 family tents, providing life-saving housing assistance to 140,379 individuals across Renk, Jamjang, Maban, Yambio, and Wedweil. These interventions were crucial in ensuring safe and dignified living conditions amid ongoing displacement challenges.

To support long-term stability, 1,084 transitional shelters were constructed or upgraded in Wedweil settlement, benefitting 6,500 individuals from the most vulnerable groups. These durable shelters offered greater protection and resilience, improving safety and security. In Renk, 25 communal shelters were newly constructed, and 59 were upgraded and solarized, supporting temporary stay to those transiting. These interventions were critical in reducing overcrowding and improving temporary housing conditions.

49,319 individuals received essential NFIs, including kitchen sets, dignity kits, clothing, jerry cans, plastic sheets, and solar lamps, improving basic hygiene, safety, and living standards.

Uganda: Partners supported new arrivals in Kiryandongo settlement by providing emergency shelter kits (plastic sheeting, wooden poles, and nails) to 19,756 households. In line with the shelter strategy, each household settled in the gazetted refugee settlements was allocated land for shelter and basic livelihood support. However, due to underfunding, limited supplementary assistance was provided to persons with specific needs in shelter construction (only 24 single-room shelters were constructed for extremely vulnerable individuals).



Sudanese refugee with his children in the new Ura settlement in Benishangul Gumuz, Ethiopia.
©UNHCR/Sona Dadi



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)



49 average number of people per communal latrines



13 average # of litres of potable water available per person per day

Central African Republic: Access to drinking water remains a challenge for refugees, although some water points are available in Bria and Korsi. In Korsi, only three water points are operational, and water trucking is insufficient to cover all needs. The quantity of water remains below emergency SPHERE standards, and there is an urgent need to remedy this situation to avoid the outbreak of a water-borne disease epidemic. Outside Korsi, the lack of water supply also increases the risk of water-borne diseases. As of 31 December, 12 average of liters of potable water were available per person per day in Korsi.

Chad: Safe drinking water was provided in all twenty-one (21) refugee sites, including the spontaneous sites at the border areas through emergency and sustainable water systems, water trucking, and borehole construction, with efforts underway to consolidate water systems in the old refugee sites. Around 13 liters/person/day on average was distributed to refugees. Water supply ranges from 8.27 to 20.07 liters per person per day (SPHERE standards is 15l/p/d) and is delivered by both water trucking and direct supply. Low per capita water consumption is in Amnaback, Allacha, Akrum, Touloum, and Iridimi, and high per capita water consumption exists in Kerfi Camp. According to the result of the 2024 KAP survey, 83.7 per cent of households have access to treated water sources

During the reporting period, 31 boreholes were constructed in the refugee sites to reduce water trucking costs, and 51 other boreholes were constructed by partners in the different villages in the host community. In addition, 65,693 linear meters, nine storage tanks, and 113 water distribution points were installed to reinforce the various water distribution networks. RRP partners continue to advocate for additional boreholes to support the growing refugee population in the refugee-hosting area.

Emergency sanitation facilities were installed, and 3,166 emergency latrines and showers were built to expand latrine coverage. A total of 5,943 families were supported to build their own latrines, and 252 garbage bins were installed. However, there are still challenges in meeting minimum standards, with gaps in funding for construction, operations, maintenance, and desludging. Resources were insufficient for WASH, NFIs, and menstrual hygiene management kits.

Egypt: The WASH sector has been instrumental in enhancing access to safe water and sanitation services in Aswan and along the Sudan-Egypt border. Sector partners have continued to support the Aswan Water Company, ensuring that 200,000 Sudanese and affected local populations have access to sufficient quantities and quality of water. Additionally, WASH partners have upgraded sanitation facilities at two border ports by maintaining WASH infrastructure, thereby improving conditions for cross-border populations.

Moreover, sector partners in collaboration with Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) volunteers, Sudanese health workers, and religious leaders, continued to implement hygiene promotion awareness initiatives and handwashing behaviour-change programs, reaching 2,000 Sudanese refugees in Aswan and Greater Cairo during the reporting period.

Furthermore, WASH sector partners conducted a joint assessment of WASH facilities, including healthcare waste management, in ten primary healthcare centers in Aswan, a critical entry point For Sudanese. Based on the findings, they provided the MoHP and health authorities with essential supplies for infection prevention and control (IPC), medical waste management, and water testing to improve water quality and IPC measures.

Ethiopia: Despite the challenges, including water resource shortage, power outages, fuel shortage, security issues, and logistical barriers, efforts are ongoing to provide essential resources such as water and sanitation facilities. The current provision of water stands at 10 liters per person per day, which is below the emergency standard of 15 liters. This decrease in water supply is concerning and highlights the need for improved infrastructure and resource management to meet the emergency thresholds. Additionally, the latrine ratio reported in December is 1:67, significantly higher than the SPHERE minimum standard of 1:20 for shared emergency latrines. This discrepancy indicates a critical need for the construction of additional sanitation facilities to prevent the spread of diseases and ensure the dignity and safety of the refugee population. Efforts must be intensified to address these shortfalls and ensure that the basic needs of refugees are met. The primary reasons for the water shortage are financial shortfall and water source limitation. There are insufficient funds to increase water sources and to operate generators and other electromechanical equipment as

required for the necessary pumping hours, while there is also limited availability of permanent water sources required to phase out water trucking.

Libya: From July to December 2024, the WASH Task Force made significant progress in addressing the needs of Sudanese refugees in Libya. 24 submersible pumps and a solar-powered water pump were installed in the Tullab area, ensuring clean water access during power outages. RRP partners provided hygiene kits to 10,000 refugees. Water trucking services delivered clean water to approximately 3,000 refugees at three gathering sites in Kufra. To ensure safe drinking water, two water disinfection units were installed. These coordinated efforts greatly improved WASH services and living conditions for Sudanese refugees in Libya.

South Sudan: RRP partners provided safe drinking water at all transit and reception sites through water treatment, trucking, and borehole rehabilitation. The average per capita water supply stands at 18 litres per person per day, though Maban faces shortages at 16 litres due to continued relocations from Renk. Expanding water supply systems remains essential to ensuring consistent access to clean water.

With cholera outbreaks in Sudan and South Sudan, partners scaled up WASH measures in transit locations and refugee-hosting areas, focusing on water treatment, hygiene promotion, and latrine construction to mitigate disease risks. However, latrine coverage remains critically low at 35 per cent, with 29 people per latrine, highlighting urgent funding gaps.

RRP partners advocated for borehole drilling and solarisation, reducing water trucking costs, but more investment is needed. In transit centres, insufficient WASH resources and menstrual hygiene kits increase disease risks, making urgent infrastructure improvements critical.

Uganda: In Kiryandongo settlement, the supply of clean water remains critically low, with water availability dropping from 14 liters per person per day (lpd) in January 2024 to 10 lpd in December 2024. Despite investments in water infrastructure, resources are insufficient to meet the demands of new arrivals, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. To address this, WASH partners drafted a comprehensive response plan that is now being implemented. The plan included an upgrade of existing six water systems, drilling and motorization of four water systems, pipeline extension, and installation of emergency surface water treatment kit. By the end of December 2024, 11.84km of water pipeline was extended. Most of the activities were still in the inception phase.

The influx of new arrivals has also strained the sanitation system. Household latrine coverage dropped from 60 per cent in January 2024 to 54 per cent in December. To address this, a budget for support of the construction of 4,147 household latrines was allocated. Of these, 1,070 dome-shaped latrine slabs were distributed and under construction. Once completed, the latrine access level is expected to improve. In addition, 375 emergency latrines were constructed, and five hygiene sessions were held for 860 new arrivals covering key sanitation topics. At the reception center, all sanitary facilities (latrines and bath shelters) were rehabilitated to improve usability.

Regional Cross-Cutting Response



Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

Central African Republic: Accountability to refugees has been integrated into all activities, notably through refugee committees. An operational information and feedback centre in Korsi collected 3,392 complaints, mainly about GBV, inadequate shelter and food distribution. RRP partners have addressed individual complaints through a protection response and advocacy with partners, government, and UN agencies involved in the areas of concern. Subsequently, the responses, feedback, and actions taken regarding these complaints were shared with the refugees.

Chad: Accountability became a strategic activity for RRP partners, aimed at ensuring that people affected by forced displacement in eastern Chad had access to information about humanitarian assistance, the principle of free aid, and the zero-tolerance policy for sexual abuse and exploitation. Indeed, 21 information and feedback centres were operational across the 21 refugee sites in eastern Chad. These centres, managed by community relays and partner staff, collected 8,514 complaints, of which 1,362 were filed by men, 6,812 by women, and 340 by children. At least 7,658 complaints were addressed, benefiting 1,018 men, 6,385 women, and 255 children. Feedback provided in response to the complaints involved 6,385 individuals, including 752 men, 5,378 women, and 255 children. The complaints related to requests for information and assistance, major and minor dissatisfaction, code of conduct issues, and complaints concerning sexual abuse and exploitation.

A total of 312 RRP partner staff and along with 1,050 community relays, were trained on accountability. These results helped improve the humanitarian response for individuals affected by forced displacement by facilitating meaningful access to humanitarian services with dignity and safety. As part of the coordination of accountability activities, eight AAP (Accountability to Affected Populations) working group meetings were held in the east. Additionally, an inter-agency session was conducted in eastern Chad to harmonize complaint management tools and coordinate with 45 humanitarian actors.

Egypt: A systematization form was utilized by the protection working group and used to collect feedback from the refugee community following participatory dialogues aimed at systematically measuring social tensions at the community level and enhance social cohesion activities at the CBP Sub-working group level.

To ensure accountability to affected people, the CBP Sub sector has worked to enhance transparent communication and participation and inclusion. During the reporting period, the partners conducted community dialogues with approximately 800 participant refugees, asylum seekers, and new arrivals, out of which 74 per cent are Sudanese. These structured dialogues are two-way to ensure the refugees voices are constantly heard and to understand the evolving needs. The main findings revealed legal and physical protection, including registration and documentation, residence permit, and detention, to be the highest priority for participant refugees, followed by access to basic services. Community capacities were collected and documented to understand the community needs. The CBP Sub-working group has also organized training sessions on disability inclusion in coordination with Humanity and Inclusion and communication and transparency. The sessions have been attended by the partner members, aimed at mainstreaming disability inclusion and enhancing transparent communication with communities.

Ethiopia: Participatory Assessments were conducted with refugee and host communities in Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions. The AAP step-up initiative included AAP mappings in both regions. A helpline and email were set up in Afrit to handle feedback and complaints. In both locations, Refugee Central Committees (RCC) meetings and protection desks were set up during the general food distributions. Protection risks were also assessed by RRP partners. Key challenges during the reporting year were the need to strengthen feedback mechanisms, dissemination of IEC materials, and addressing the representation of women in leadership structures.

Libya: The AAP framework is established, featuring multi-channelled Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM). CFM allows refugees to communicate their needs and serves as a pathway for onward referral. The UNHCR HelpPage provides information on the procedures, available assistance and services as well as individual agencies' hotlines and communication channels. Close cooperation and feedback are undertaken through Focal Group Discussions with the Sudanese community and newly arriving refugees to ensure targeted assistance is needs-based and timely amendments to activities are made. Community-based care arrangements are operational, providing support to individuals with heightened protection needs including unaccompanied and separated children and women at risk.

South Sudan: RRP partners strengthened Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) by engaging 4,008 refugees in participatory assessments and 1,831 in Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), ensuring refugee voices shaped decision-making. The Complaints, Feedback, and Referral Tracking Mechanism (CFRTM) recorded 2,597 submissions, with Maban (1,122) and Juba (291) reporting the highest engagement. Legal concerns accounted for 335 submissions, leading to timely interventions.

Uganda: In 2024, partners conducted a participatory assessment using the Kobo tool across 13 settlements and urban areas in Uganda. A total of 24 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with 261 participants (144M, 147F), including Sudanese refugees. Of these, five FGDs involved children, reaching 62 individuals (37M, 25F). Additionally, one key informant interview was conducted with a Sudanese male, and 20 persons with disabilities (15M, 11F) participated in the FGDs during the exercise.

The Refugee Engagement Forum (REF) in Uganda continues to be a refugee-participation mechanism designed to ensure refugee voices are considered in national decision-making, empowering refugees across Uganda. This forum also facilitates the engagement of Sudanese refugees at various levels. In 2024, two REF sessions were held, along with two sessions of the District Engagement Forum, which engages the host community.



Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Central African Republic: A coordinated approach was implemented to raise awareness among refugees about GBV and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), particularly in Birao. Humanitarian networks and refugees were mobilised to strengthen protection and improve response mechanisms. The translation of awareness materials into Arabic helped reach more refugees. The 16 Days of Activism campaign in 2024 raised awareness among over 7,000 people, particularly in Korsi and Bria, through discussions, posters, and a multilingual awareness caravan.

Chad: In 2024, significant efforts were made to address Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in Chad, involving training, awareness campaigns, and resource distribution. A total of 1,481 community members, including teachers, women's groups, and youth, participated in PSEA training, while 255,891 people, 75 per cent of them women, took part in awareness-raising activities. The distribution of 3,000 informational flyers in French and Arabic further highlighted the initiative's inclusivity. Additionally, 23 partner organizations and 47 focal points, with balanced gender representation, worked collaboratively to spread PSEA knowledge across different sectors.

A rapid response plan was implemented in eastern Chad, aiming to raise awareness of PSEA, build the capacity of authorities and civil society, and improve the care for victims of SEA. A key achievement was the organization of a workshop to adopt standard operating procedures for PSEA, with 72 participants from various sectors. The Resident Coordinator led the workshop to unite 72 participants from various ministries, UN agencies, and NGOs. The recommendations included the establishment of a referral procedure and enhanced feedback mechanisms.

Despite these efforts, challenges persist, particularly due to staff mobility and the continuous influx of refugees, which hinder the consistency and sustainability of PSEA education. Nevertheless, the integration of PSEA into the broader humanitarian response through an inter-agency approach offers a promising path for ensuring PSEA is embedded in all humanitarian efforts in Chad, requiring ongoing collaboration and adaptation to evolving needs.

Egypt: The Network members jointly finalized the SEA risk register for Egypt, a tool used to document and manage risks related to sexual exploitation and abuse within programs by identifying potential risks, their impact, and mitigation strategies. This informed the prioritization of mitigation measures, which were then presented to the Resident Coordinator. In December 2024, the Network began preparing the 2025 workplan, taking the identified risks into consideration.

Ethiopia: In Metema and Ura, over 25,125 refugees were engaged in awareness sessions, enhancing their understanding of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. Over 3,456 partners' staff, frontliner workers, social workers, and community & women group leaders received specialized training, further empowering them as advocates within their communities. To disseminate crucial messages, 5,500 posters were utilized, effectively reaching a broader audience. PSEA principles were prominently mainstreamed during international celebrations such as International Women's Day, Refugee Day, and 16 Days of Activism, reinforcing the commitment to safeguarding vulnerable populations and fostering a culture of respect and accountability. These efforts have significantly contributed to raising awareness and promoting protective measures within the refugee community.

Libya: All RRP partners in Libya have identified PSEA focal points and different agencies organized PSEA training for their staff during the reporting period. Further, Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) risk mitigation measures were mainstreamed in all Taskforces' activities, and complaint mechanisms were set up.

South Sudan: RRP partners intensified community engagement initiatives to strengthen the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), reaching 42,042 individuals (20,443M, 21,599F) through awareness-raising campaigns. 4,312 informational materials—including posters, flyers, T-shirts, and banners in English and Arabic—were distributed across field locations to reinforce key GBV/PSEA prevention and response messages.

Capacity-building remained a priority, with 618 staff members and community leaders (289M, 330F) trained on recognizing and reporting SEA, power dynamics, and survivor-centred approaches. These training sessions strengthened response mechanisms, equipping UNHCR and RRP partner staff with the skills to enhance community awareness and support survivors.

To strengthen coordination and accountability further, monthly PSEA task force meetings were held in Maban, Jamjang, Renk, Yei, Bentiu, and Torit. However, under-resourcing remains a significant challenge, limiting victim assistance

capacity and contributing to underreporting, which erodes trust and discourages survivors from seeking help. Increased funding and dedicated support mechanisms are essential to ensuring a robust, survivor-centred PSEA response.

Uganda: During the reporting period, the partners strengthened PSEA efforts in Kampala and Kiryandongo settlement, which host Sudanese refugees. In Kampala, PSEA awareness activities included distributing Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials such as stickers and brochures to schools, covering key PSEA definitions, referral pathways, and available services for survivors. Community discussions and awareness meetings were also held, targeting community-based structures, GBV task forces, and leaders to enhance their understanding of SEA concepts and reporting mechanisms.

In Kiryandongo, PSEA activities included sessions at the reception center for new arrivals, where 422 individuals (197F and 225M) were educated on child rights, types of violence, and reporting mechanisms. Monthly mentorship sessions and reviews of GBV activities integrated PSEA discussions, reaching 599 community members and students from six primary schools. Awareness sessions at the Kiryandongo reception center focused on child rights, types of violence, and how children can be victims of SEA.



Cash-based interventions (CBI)



133.8 K people benefiting from multi-purpose cash assistance (CBI)

Central African Republic: Multi-purpose cash assistance has been distributed to 8,772 individuals in and out Korsi among which 6,232 Sudanese refugees, 2,540 returnees and 137 host community members. This assistance enabled them to meet their various needs. In addition, 17,325 refugees benefited from food assistance, either in kind or in cash, in the localities hosting refugees.

Chad: Cash assistance was provided to about 43,600 individuals, including 29,188 individuals for livelihood and economic inclusion, 9,423 urban refugees with one-off multipurpose cash, 2,500 refugees in settling sites for shelter, 1,314 women for hygiene kits, and 1,172 students with scholarships.

Egypt: The CBIs sector partners provided one-time Emergency Cash Assistance (ECA) to 726 unregistered newly arrived Sudanese individuals at the border in Aswan and 33,967 newly arrived Sudanese individuals registered with UNHCR. Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) was provided to 60,052 Sudanese arrivals in 2024. Cash for winterization was also provided by partners to 100,129 Sudanese individuals. Additionally, sector partners provided one-time emergency cash to 107 Sudanese families upon assessment of case management either to cover their basic needs or to mitigate/respond to protection risks mainly homelessness and GBV. Two months' worth of emergency cash assistance was also distributed to UACs waiting for their BIA interviews. A total of 690 children were assisted. Partners collaborated closely through the de-duplication task force under the CBI Working Group to avoid duplication of assistance based on data sharing.

Ethiopia: In 2024, multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) played a critical role in supporting vulnerable populations across Ethiopia, particularly in the Kumer settlement, Kurmuk transit center, and the Tigray region. Throughout 2024, cash assistance targeted refugees, returnees, and members of host communities, following comprehensive nutrition and food security assessments. The initiative prioritized vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children, older persons, survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), large families, families with malnourished children, and pregnant women. From September to December, 353 refugee returnee households in the Tigray region received MPCA. Despite operational challenges, these efforts ensured that the most vulnerable populations were reached and supported throughout the year.

Libya: The emergency cash assistance is severely impacted by the Central bank of Libya, the main financial institution in the country facing political challenges, hindering international financial service providers from operating in the country. Further, a longstanding cash liquidity issue continue to persist and exploring alternative means of cash payments is underway. With UNHCR allowed to register refugees only in Tripoli while restrictions remain in Alkufra and the east, where the vast majority of refugees are arriving, it is further hampering the identification of vulnerable families for much-needed emergency cash assistance. During the reporting period, more than 7000 Sudanese refugees benefitted from CBI.

South Sudan: In 2024, RRP partners expanded cash-based interventions (CBI) to improve efficiency, flexibility, and dignity in aid delivery. A total of 276,097 refugees received some form of cash assistance, with 90,853 benefiting from multipurpose cash assistance to meet essential needs such as food, shelter, and household items.

In Renk, all new arrivals received food assistance through cash modalities, reflecting a broader shift towards monetisation of humanitarian support. This approach provided greater autonomy for refugees in managing their basic needs while stimulating local markets.

CBI implementation was enhanced through ProGres and biometric tools, ensuring efficient targeting and transparent distribution. As cash assistance continues to be a key pillar of the refugee response, scaling up financial inclusion efforts and strengthening market linkages will be essential in enhancing self-reliance and economic stability for displaced populations.

Uganda: In 2024, some 14,400 newly arrived Sudanese families were provided with unconditional cash grants to support them to settle in Uganda. The average transfer value was UGX 279,000 (USD 76) per family and was calculated based on family size and prices of basic household items and shelter materials in the local market. The refugees reported spending their money on priority items, including (in order of priority): food, shelter, water, transport and health.



Localization

Central African Republic: As part of localisation efforts, women-led organisations were supported in preventing and responding to GBV. To promote a community-based approach and ensure the sustainability of GBV prevention programs, a localisation initiative was launched in Birao. One refugee women-led organisation from Korsi received funding to implement GBV prevention and response activities. Members of this organisation were trained in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, safe disclosure and referral of GBV survivors, and anti-fraud measures. RRP partners also collaborate with a local Central African organisation engaged in shelter and semi-durable housing construction, food distribution, and WASH activities, contributing to the broader emergency response.

Chad: Local NGOs played an important role in multisectoral legal assistance, protection monitoring responses to mixed movements, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), infrastructure and site management activities in the various camps, assistance to survivors of GBV, children, persons with special needs, and community-based interventions.

Egypt: Refugee-led organizations continue to participate in the Protection working group and its sub-working groups. RRP partners launched in June 2024, the Damietta Capacity Building Program, which aimed to address disparities in NGO support across Egypt by focusing on underserved areas like Damietta. The program sought to empower local NGOs, the Directorate of Social Solidarity, and government entities, particularly in refugee support. The program's objectives included enhancing the technical capacity of these groups, fostering partnerships with UN agencies, and creating a professional network to ensure continuous collaboration and effective community-based work. Training covered key areas such as proposal writing, project management, monitoring and evaluation, risk mitigation, and communication skills. The program ended in December 2024 and a competition was held to select five NGOs to receive further support and funding for small-scale projects in 2025.

Ethiopia: Throughout 2024, RRP partners worked closely with local actors who are normally the first responders, providing basic services at the border areas and transit centres during emergencies and continuing to support the response. In a dynamic and volatile context where we operate, localisation becomes an integral part of the response and there is an increased need to promote meaningful participation of local actors in the coordination structures.

Libya: In Libya, 17 partners, 6 UN and 11 INGOs, are participating in the RRP. While many national organizations are implementing activities funded by UN and INGOs, none of them are directly included in the RRP.

South Sudan: In 2024, a total of 14 of 42 RRP partners were local organizations, reinforcing efforts to localise humanitarian response and enhance community-driven solutions. Additionally, eight refugee-led organisations successfully implemented projects across various sectors, reaching 835 beneficiaries out of a targeted 870, with 561 (67 per cent) being female. These initiatives, conducted in Yei, Juba, Torit, Renk, and Ikotos, promoted self-reliance, gender equality, and meaningful refugee participation in humanitarian service delivery.

A key example is the Girl Shine GBV project, implemented by a women refugee-led organisation in Juba and Jamjang. This initiative builds the capacity of female facilitators and mentors, equipping them with the skills to lead GBV prevention and response efforts within their communities.

Uganda: International NGOs partnered with local NGOs to provide protection and assistance to Sudanese refugees under the STEPS Consortium, which aims to strengthen a locally led multi-sectoral consortium to deliver life-saving protection and assistance.



Climate Action

Chad: A strategy and action plan was adopted to improve access to energy and protect the environment in areas hosting displaced populations, particularly in the eastern part of the country. This plan highlights sustainable energy solutions such as off-grid solar systems and mini-grids and promotes clean cooking solutions. These include the use of improved cookstoves and alternative fuels like eco-charcoal, gas, and solar cookers, with the aim of reducing dependence on fossil fuels and limiting deforestation.

Regarding reforestation, although the massive influx of refugees has increased pressure on natural resources, targeted efforts have initiated ecological restoration actions. To date, several trees have been gradually planted, though achievements remain limited due to insufficient funding.

The expected impact of these initiatives is twofold: on one hand, they aim to mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing carbon emissions through the use of renewable energy, promoting clean cooking solutions, and reforestation; on the other, they seek to improve the living conditions of displaced populations and host communities by enhancing their climate resilience and reducing tensions over natural resources.

However, major challenges persist, including a lack of funding, insufficient awareness among populations of sustainable management practices, and the need to strengthen local capacities. It is essential to intensify efforts to mobilize partners and resources to cover a larger area, expand access to clean energy solutions, and maximize the positive impacts on both the climate and the communities involved.

Ethiopia: The main climate action responses in 2024 include sustainable natural resource management, re-forestation of degraded lands and provision of transitional fuel for Sudanese refugees settled in Benishangul-Gumuz region. In this regard, soil and water conservation activities were done on 6 hectares of degraded land for improved vegetation cover and rehabilitation. In addition, 125,000 multipurpose tree seedlings were raised and planted in and around the refugee camps of Assosa. In order to reduce the pressure on the natural forest, some 3,792 refugee households have benefited from distribution of sustainable fuelwood while 1,600 communities were sensitized on environmental sustainability.

South Sudan: RRP partners supported tree nursery management in Maban, Jamjang, and Makpandu, producing 100,000+ seedlings to promote afforestation and biodiversity conservation. Sustainable forestry approaches, including agroforestry and woodlot plantations, were implemented to enhance environmental restoration.

To strengthen climate resilience, 56,136 refugee households benefited from cash assistance, flood protection, and early warning systems. Severe flooding displaced 6,000 refugees in Maban, damaging roads and disrupting access to services. In Aweil, floods cut road access for two weeks, affecting 13,120 refugees and increasing food insecurity.

In refugee-hosting areas, clean energy solutions were promoted, including 50 ECOCA solar cookers in health facilities and 50 subsidized e-cooking kits. 34 women-led groups produced 700 kg of briquettes, supporting 600 vulnerable households, reducing deforestation and air pollution.




Uganda: Due to heavy rains and limited forest cover, households in Kiryandongo settlement are struggling to access firewood and charcoal, with no alternative fuel sources available. Women are forced to travel long distances to gather firewood, risking violence and harm from animals. To address these challenges, 50 Lorena stoves were constructed with the support of three artisan groups, while one group engaged in a cash-for-work strategy. These groups use stove construction as a livelihood activity and promote fuel efficiency. In 2024, 2,295 people benefited from the installation of energy-efficient cook stoves.






To mitigate environmental impact, 213 hectares of woodlots were established. A survival rate assessment was conducted on 41 woodlots, covering 92.5 hectares planted with woody species and fruit trees, benefiting both the settlement and host community. Among these, 38 woodlots were owned by individuals, and three by institutions. The woodlots provide timber, firewood, shade, and environmental conservation benefits. The findings of the report will be shared upon completion of the report.



Sudanese new arrivals being registered at Kiryadongo reception centre in Uganda
©UNHCR/Mark Kabuve

Monitoring framework (January – December 2024 Response)

	Sector	Indicator	Central African Republic	Chad	Egypt	Ethiopia	Libya	South Sudan	Uganda	Total
	Protection	# of people registered on an individual basis	19,171	205,324	406,096	11,008	18,742	133,379	50,248	843,968
		# of people who received protection services	14,404	23,926	27,328	4,821	7,993	182,646	62,362	323,480
		# of people transported from border crossings to final destinations	N/A	44,378	N/A	1,550	N/A	134,111	6,458	186,497
		Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	100%	98%	68%	55%	100%	97%	75%	85%
	Sub-sector: Child Protection	# of children who received child protection services	232	46,254	49,762	8,835	4,389	42,751	2,890	155,113
		# of unaccompanied and separated children	171	2,357	3,826	2,379	161	4,956	89	13,939
	Sub-sector: Gender-based Violence	# of identified GBV survivors and persons at risk assisted with appropriate support (including dignity kits, life-saving services, psychosocial support, case management, referral)	670	18,981	28,695	1,160	8,500	21,926	78	80,010
# of people reached through GBV prevention activities		5,036	181,160	30,521	57,917	5,987	78,220	3,767	362,608	
	Basic Needs	# of people benefitting from the multipurpose cash assistance (CBI)	3,809	N/A	50,009	3,007	2,552	52,149	22,324	133,850
		# of people supported with emergency transportation cash allowance	N/A	N/A	37,543	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	37,545
	Education	Proportion of children enrolled in primary education	3.5%	77%	60%	97.5%	N/A	47%	20%	51%
		Proportion of children enrolled in secondary education	0.5%	4%	40%	23%	N/A	12.5%	4%	14%

	Proportion of children and youth engaged in formal and informal educational activities		3.5%	36%	57%	62%	11%	66%	6%	35%
	Food Security	# of people receiving food assistance (in-kind/CBI/hybrid)	17,325	893,009	79,485	67,555	81,095	310,400	36,907	1,485,776
	Public Health & Nutrition	# of individuals received primary health care consultations	3,884	117,550	14,155	21,285	33,230	312,123	38,404	540,631
		# of births attended by skilled health workers	133	15,630	8187	2,007	N/A	6,540	2,305	34,802
		# of children below 5 years of age screened for malnutrition	1308	260,080	10,422	21,901	N/A	50,894	17,727	362,332
	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	# of people who received livelihood support (productive assets, training and/or business support in cash or in kind)	1,854	18,514	5,066	2,269	9,366	27,691	3,861	68,648
	Settlement & Shelter/Housing	# of emergency shelter provided/maintained	3,856	27,925	N/A	1,650	5,280	6,264	19,756	64,731
# of people who received non-food items		13,990	139,629	N/A	8617	44,681	49,319	31,222	287,458	
	WASH	# of people per communal toilet/latrine	69	31	N/A	67	N/A	29	50	49
		Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	12	13	15	10	N/A	18	10	14
	Partnership	# of RRP partners able to deliver in the response	10	23	27	25	17	42	9	86*

*UN agencies and some international NGOs are operational in more than one country but are counted only once as a partner in the RRP although their interventions may vary by country.

N/A denoted Not Applicable

Partnership & Coordination

Regional overview

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, RRP partners facilitated support to host governments who led the response to the Sudan crisis, ensuring a multistakeholder approach and laying the groundwork for solutions from the start. The implementation of the Sudan Regional RRP was through the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) in close collaboration with inter-agency partners and other stakeholders. Coordination mechanisms were strengthened with the set-up of specific inter-agency refugee coordination fora that agree on response strategies, steer implementation of the response and ensure vulnerability information sharing with all partners. This enabled 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.

UNHCR was 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 was maintained with IOM who coordinate the response to the needs of migrant returnees and third country nationals.

Effective coordination with development partners facilitated the search for solutions for the refugees and refugee returnees fleeing Sudan and fostered self-reliance and socioeconomic inclusion of refugees by easing the pressure on host communities and supporting host governments in their response.

Central African Republic: UNHCR and CNR have strengthened a joint, integrated, and multisectoral strategy to address immediate and long-term needs within the framework of existing coordination mechanisms. This was achieved in close collaboration with multiple local and international partners. The response focused on providing protection services, supporting livelihoods, facilitating access to healthcare, and improving supply chain management. Given the extreme vulnerability of the refugee population—including Sudanese—it was essential to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive approach. The success of this response was largely due to the strength of partnerships and effective coordination among humanitarian actors. The mobilisation of resources, the harmonisation of interventions, and the joint advocacy efforts played a critical role in ensuring that assistance was timely and adapted to host communities' specific needs. The integration of humanitarian and development efforts has been key in fostering resilience, ensuring that support extends beyond emergency relief to long-term solutions.

Chad: In line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), 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 the Ouaddaï province, sectors are now led or co-led by UN agencies and NGOs to strengthen the RCM coordination. 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.

Ethiopia: RRS and UNHCR co-chair the National Inter-Agency Coordination Forum (IACF) to ensure coherence in the multi-sectoral inter-agency refugee response. At the sub-national level, UNHCR co-leads camp coordination/ inter-sector working groups and sector working groups which feed into the 11 sector and sub-sector working groups and IACF at national level. Alongside, three cross-cutting working groups including PSEA, AAP and cash are in place.

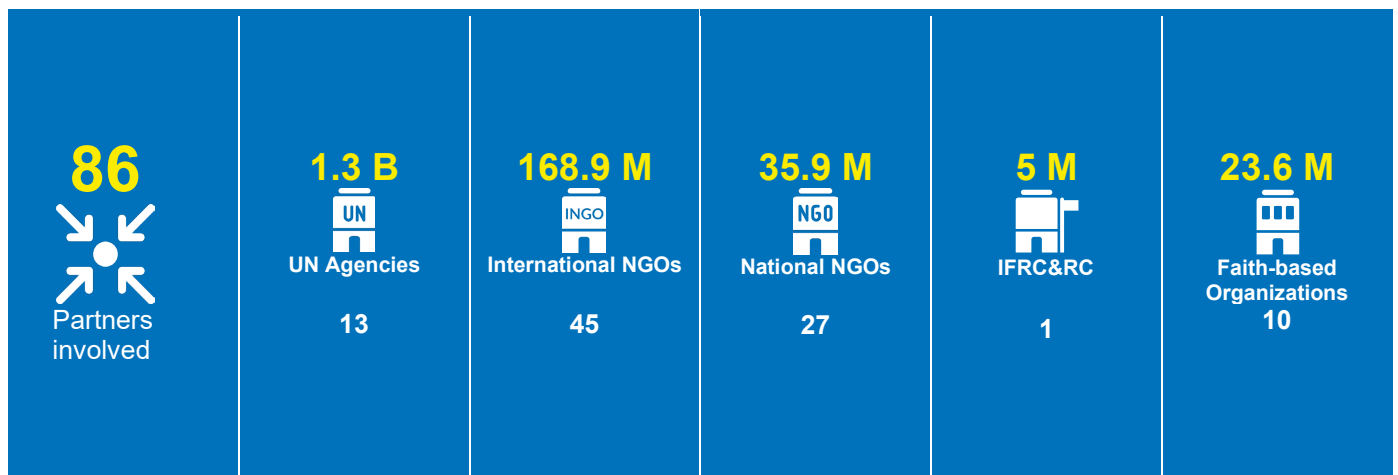
Egypt: In 2024, the Inter Agency Working Group (IAWG), chaired by UNHCR and co-chaired by UNDP, was the strategic coordination body of the RRP in Egypt, where UN and NGO partners, donors, refugees and other affected people discuss policy issues, protection and programme gaps and challenges with regards to refugee response for all nationalities. Reporting to the IAWG, the Inter Sector Working Group (ISWG), was an inter-sectorial operational forum which brings together the eleven sector and subsector working groups in Protection (including CP, CBP, GBV), Health, Education, Food Security, Livelihood and Economic Inclusion, Cash-Based Interventions, Nutrition and WASH.

Libya: In 2024, UNHCR led and coordinated the humanitarian refugee response for Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in Libya, supporting the State of Libya. Eight Task forces chaired by UN agencies and INGOs, including Protection (with CP and GBV within), Shelter & NFI, Food Security, WASH, Health & Nutrition and Education, ensured coherence, avoided duplication, and strengthened monitoring.

South Sudan: The refugee response in South Sudan is guided by the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) and led by the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) and UNHCR. The Refugee Coordination Meeting (RCM) serves as an inclusive platform for partners to engage in strategic discussions, ensuring a coordinated and needs-driven approach. Sectoral coordination mechanisms facilitate technical-level discussions, strengthening multi-sectoral interventions in protection, health, education, livelihoods, and WASH, while maintaining active engagement with government counterparts and humanitarian actors.

The South Sudan refugee response is integrated with the broader humanitarian architecture, maintaining liaison with the cluster system and providing regular updates on refugee-related matters to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). This approach ensures synergies between refugee-specific and national humanitarian responses, fostering efficiency and resource optimisation. UNHCR led the coordination of the humanitarian response in Renk, bringing together returnee and refugee response under the umbrella of operation coordination.

Uganda: The Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan 2022-2025 (UCRRP), which now includes the Sudan response, supports the strategic priorities of the Government of Uganda and partners, aligning interventions with national policies and complementing other frameworks and international assistance. Uganda’s refugee response is co-led by UNHCR and the Department of Refugees within the OPM. Coordination is led by the CRRF Steering Group, the key body for implementing the CRRF. Co-led by the OPM and the Ministry of Local Government, it includes government agencies, local authorities, donors, UN bodies, NGOs, the private sector, and international financial institutions. The group also involves refugees, with five Ugandans and two refugees representing their communities.










Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. Implementing partners can also be highlighted in this section if they are different from operational partners.

Funding

RRP partners reiterate the message on the importance of flexible funding, which allows partners to prioritize the most pressing needs in the humanitarian response for the Sudan Situation across the region.

Funding reported towards the 2024 Sudan RRP reached **31 per cent** of the requirements by the end of the year. Further information on funding levels of the response is available on the [Refugee Funding Tracker](#) which tracks interagency funding levels of the response.

	Country	Requirements	Funding	Gap	Targeted Population	# of partners	Funded	Gap
	Chad	\$630,286,512	\$190,280,901	\$440,005,611	1,407,305	23	<div style="width: 30%;"></div> 30%	70%
	South Sudan	\$372,952,554	\$104,613,857	\$268,338,697	537,000	42	<div style="width: 28%;"></div> 28%	72%
	Egypt	\$183,142,076	\$62,705,293	\$120,436,783	719,456	27	<div style="width: 34%;"></div> 34%	66%
	Ethiopia	\$175,759,980	\$41,957,515	\$133,802,465	224,064	25	<div style="width: 24%;"></div> 24%	76%
	Libya	\$48,610,000	\$25,281,789	\$23,328,211	195,000	17	<div style="width: 52%;"></div> 52%	48%
	Uganda	\$50,865,892	\$21,417,490	\$29,448,402	162,200	9	<div style="width: 42%;"></div> 42%	58%
	Central African Republic	\$46,173,991	\$15,992,200	\$30,181,791	71,176	10	<div style="width: 35%;"></div> 35%	65%

RRP partners gratefully acknowledge government donors, private donors, charities, and other organizations for their valuable contributions to RRP 2024. RRP partners also acknowledge the immense generosity of the host countries to Sudanese refugees.

Sudan Regional RRP Partners³

▪ ACRA Foundation	▪ Doctors Actively Serving in Africa	▪ Innovative Humanitarian Solutions	▪ Save the Children International
▪ ACROSS	▪ Don Bosco	▪ Integrated Humanitarian Aid	▪ Sayria Al Gad
▪ Action for the Needy in Ethiopia	▪ Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights	▪ International Committee for Emergency Aid and Development	▪ Solidarites International
▪ Adventist Development and Relief Agency	▪ Egyptian Red Crescent	▪ International Committee for the Development of People	▪ Survivor Aid
▪ Agence De Developpement Économique Et Social	▪ Episcopal Development Aid	▪ International Labour Organization	▪ Terre Des Hommes International
▪ Association of Ethiopians Educated in Germany	▪ Ethiopian Orthodox Community Organization for Development and Empowerment	▪ International Medical Corps	▪ UN Women
▪ Association pour la Coopération Internationale au Développement	▪ Food & Agriculture Development Agency	▪ International Organization for Migration	▪ United Nations Children's Fund
▪ Africa Development Aid	▪ Food Against Hunger	▪ International Rescue Committee	▪ United Nations Development Programme
▪ African Community Agency for Development and Relief	▪ Food and Agriculture Organization	▪ INTERSOS	▪ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
▪ Agency for Child Relief Aid	▪ For Afrika	▪ Life Makers Foundation (Egypt)	▪ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

³ UN agencies and some international NGOs are operational in more than one country but are counted only once as a partner in the RRP although their interventions may vary by country.

▪ Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	▪ Gezour Foundation	▪ Lutheran World Federation	▪ United Nations Human Settlements Programme
▪ Balqees	▪ GOAL	▪ MAIS	▪ United Nations Population Fund
▪ Care Egypt Foundation	▪ Good Neighbors	▪ Mercy Corps	▪ United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
▪ Catholic Relief Services	▪ Greater Upper Nile Organization	▪ Medair	▪ United Networks for Health
▪ Community Organization for Development and Empowerment	▪ HelpAge International	▪ Medicaire	▪ World Food Programme
▪ Concern Worldwide	▪ HELPCODE/ ODP	▪ Norwegian Church Aid	▪ World Health Organization
▪ Cooperazione Internazionale	▪ Hope Restoration South Sudan	▪ Norwegian Refugee Council	▪ World Relief
▪ Cooperazione e Sviluppo	▪ Humanitarian and Development Consortium	▪ OXFAM International	▪ World Vision International
▪ Danish Refugee Council	▪ Humanity and Inclusion	▪ Peace and Education Development Programme	▪ Youth and Development Consultancy Institute Etijah
▪ Dan Church Aid	▪ I Win SSD	▪ Plan International	▪ ZOA
▪ Dialogue and Research Institute	▪ IMPACT INTIATIVE	▪ Rehabilitation and Development Organization	
▪ Development and Inter Church Aid Commission	▪ INKOMOKO	▪ Relief International	

Regional RRP Donors⁴

Australia	Ireland	Switzerland
African Development Fund	Japan	The Global Fund
CERF	Jersey	United Arab Emirates
Country-based Pooled Funds	Philippines	United Kingdom
Denmark	Private donors	United States of America
European Union	Saudi Arabia	Allocations from flexible funding
France	Spain	
Germany	Sweden	

Allocations from flexible funding*

Algeria	Japan for UNHCR	Peru
Angola	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/ AIDS	Poland
Australia for UNHCR	Luxembourg	Private donors in the Republic of Korea
Belgium	Malta	Republic of Korea
Canada	Mexico	Russian Federation
China	Monaco	Saudi Arabia
Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF	Montenegro	Serbia
Costa Rica	Netherlands	Singapore
España con ACNUR	New Zealand	Switzerland for UNHCR
Estonia	Northern Ireland (Great Britain)	Thailand
Finland	Norway	Türkiye
Italy	Private donors	UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe

⁴ The list of donors is primarily drawn from the Refugee Funding Tracker

**SUDAN
REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN**

2024 End of Year Report

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