

## SUDAN SITUATION

9 – 22 February 2025



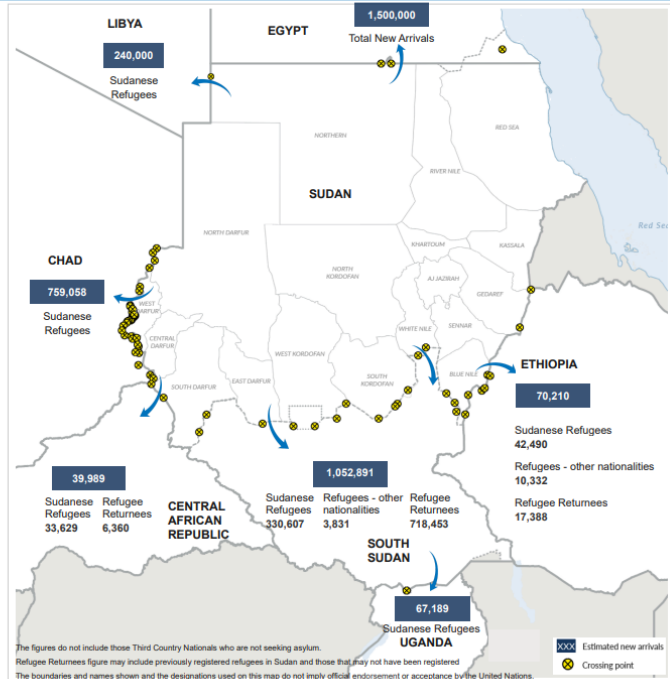
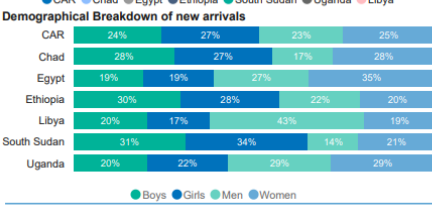
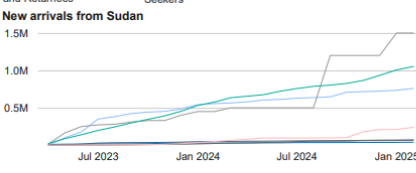
A Sudanese family fleeing El Geneina, Darfur, arrived at Adre, Chad, where most Sudanese refugees cross. UNHCR and its partners provide emergency aid, but more resources are needed to relocate refugees from makeshift shelters to proper settlements with water, healthcare, and schools. © UNHCR/Andrew McConnell

### Highlights

- On 17 February, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, jointly launched the 2025 [Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan](#) (HNRP) and the [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) (RRP). As outlined in the Sudan situation [joint summary document](#) HNRP and RRP 2025, the appeals seek a total of USD 6 billion to assist nearly 26 million people inside the country and in the region, including USD 4.2 billion for the UN-coordinated plan inside Sudan and USD 1.8 billion for the Regional Refugee Response Plan in the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan, and Uganda.
- The Sudan Regional RRP 2024 End-of-Year Report (covering January–December 2024) for the Sudan situation response can be accessed [here](#).
- As the conflict in Sudan persists, humanitarian operations remain severely constrained by access restrictions, security risks, and funding shortages. The ongoing military offensives in Khartoum, North Kordofan, and Darfur continue to drive mass displacement, straining already overwhelmed humanitarian response efforts. A [cholera outbreak](#) in White Nile, along with growing malnutrition rates, highlights the urgent need for sustained health, WASH, and food assistance.
- The Sudan emergency continues to drive large-scale displacement, with Egypt having received over 1.5 million Sudanese refugees since the start of the conflict, according to recently updated figures shared by the government of Egypt.
- Efforts to promote refugee self-sufficiency and economic integration continue to expand. Chadian authorities have authenticated over 200 Sudanese refugee diplomas and certificates, particularly for qualified health workers, enabling them to seek employment in local health facilities. Additionally, the National Office of Higher Education Examinations and Competitions facilitated the authentication and equivalence of refugee diplomas in Adré, improving access to the job market and fostering socio-economic inclusion. These initiatives reflect a commitment to

empowering refugees by creating opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and reducing dependency on humanitarian aid.

There are now 12.9 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 8.9 million internally and 3.7 million in neighbouring countries. Sudan and neighbouring countries were already hosting large refugee populations before this new emergency and require additional support to provide protection and critical life-saving assistance, including for those who have been secondarily displaced within Sudan. Urgent needs include water, food, shelter, health, and core relief items. The current priority activities are the registration of new arrivals, relocation away from border areas, identification of especially vulnerable families and persons with specific needs, and putting mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and ensure alternative care services for unaccompanied refugee children.



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## Situation and Operational Response

### SUDAN

#### Highlights

- The situation remains fluid, with ongoing military offensives in Khartoum, North Kordofan, and North Darfur, escalating security concerns, and continued displacement impacting humanitarian operations. Movement and access restrictions have hindered humanitarian agencies' ability to transport and distribute aid. In North Darfur, community-based protection networks (CBPN) report increasing difficulties in moving in and out of Zamzam IDP camp, with rising protection risks, including killings, abductions, looting, harassment, and sexual and gender-based violence. In East and South Darfur, humanitarian activities—except for life-saving health and water services—remain suspended by state authorities.
- UNHCR and its partners have resumed operations in three refugee camps—Dabat Bosin, Alagaya, and Alganna—in White Nile State, following the suspension of activities due to the incursion of armed actors in December 2024. Authorities have reinstated security in the camps.
- During the reporting period, UNHCR joined an inter-agency cross-border mission accompanying three trucks carrying 1,000 non-food items (NFI) kits to Kass, South Darfur, and Ed Daein, East Darfur.

#### Population Movements and Registration

##### New arrivals, registration, and verification

During the reporting period, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) registered 3,425 refugees and asylum seekers across Kassala, Khartoum, Red Sea, Blue Nile, Gedaref, and White Nile States. This includes 196 new arrivals from Ethiopia and Eritrea recorded in Kassala and Blue Nile States.

Additionally, more than 1,800 refugees in Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, and Red Sea States received identity documents, including photo slips and ID cards to facilitate access to services and protection.

### Displacement Trends

In North Darfur State, over 50,000 households have been displaced to Abu Shouk IDP camp from El Fasher, significantly increasing population density. More than 8,000 households have left Zamzam IDP camp, relocating to safer areas in Dar Al Salam, Tawila, Shangil Tobaya, and Abu Zeriga localities. Additionally, 350 families have reportedly crossed into Chad, while 150 families have moved to Libya via the Tina crossing point.

In South Darfur State, over 100 households arrive daily from North Darfur, while West Darfur State continues to receive several new households daily from South and North Darfur States, with some crossing into Chad.

In Central Darfur State, UNHCR partners reported new arrivals from Khartoum and Al Jazirah States, mainly women and children, exceeding 1,000 individuals. Armed clashes in North Kordofan State have displaced 355 households from Umrawaba.

### Resettlement

14 Eritrean refugees departed for Canada through the resettlement programme during the reporting period.

### IDP Returnees

The spontaneous return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their places of origin in Khartoum, Al Jazirah, and Sennar States has gained momentum, supported by local authorities and private businesses. In White Nile State, nearly 1,000 families returned to Khartoum (including Omdurman), River Nile, and Al Jazirah States from gathering sites in Rabak, Kost, Guli, and Ad Daeim localities. UNHCR and partners coordinated with local authorities to facilitate safe and voluntary returns, providing transportation, dry rations, and emergency healthcare through the Zakat Chamber and Revenue Authority.

In Blue Nile State, the Commission of Voluntary Return and Displaced Persons facilitated the transport of 1,200 IDPs back to their areas of origin in Al Jazirah State. Similarly, the River Nile State Returnees Support Committee reported the spontaneous return of over 2,320 IDP families (11,615 individuals) to Bahri North locality in Khartoum and Wad Madani in Al Jazirah State, with support from local government resources and private contributions.

Spontaneous returns have also been observed in Gedaref State, with IDPs returning to their residences in Al Jazirah State. Community leaders indicate that local authorities and private companies are supporting these returns, while some communities have pooled their resources to fund their return.

### Sudanese Returnees from Egypt

Nearly 13,000 Sudanese returnees, including 198 deportees, arrived from Egypt in Northern State during the reporting period. Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 36,630 returnees have arrived from Egypt. Authorities have accommodated returnees in mosques, clubs, private buildings, gathering sites, and host communities. Local authorities are facilitating transport for returnees to reach their areas of origin in Sennar, Khartoum, and Al Jazirah States. Economic challenges, the high cost of living in Egypt, and evolving conditions in Sudan are the primary reasons for their return.

### Ethiopian Refugees Seeking Return

In Gedaref State, Ethiopian refugees have approached COR to request travel permits for voluntary return to Ethiopia. Many cite concerns over Ethiopia's pension system, which requires contributions every five years to maintain active accounts. If inactive, accounts are closed, and pension entitlements are lost. As refugees near the five-year mark since their displacement, voluntary returns have increased. Since November 2024, COR has received 238 requests for return. UNHCR and COR have agreed to keep return cases active for three months before deactivation to prevent refugees from having to undergo the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process again should they return. UNHCR and COR are providing protection counseling to those considering voluntary return.

### Protection

In West Darfur State, UNHCR's partner conducted ten protection monitoring activities in El Geneina, identifying 23 individuals with specific needs. These cases were referred to appropriate service providers

for further assistance. In El Geneina, the suspension of a bread subsidy programme by a humanitarian partner led to the dropout of approximately 1,000 pupils from the school.

In East Darfur State, inter-communal tensions between the Birgit and Misiria tribes resulted in the displacement of several farmers and the burning of eight villages by the Misiria tribe. UNHCR's partner conducted protection monitoring in the Sabrine gathering site, El Neem IDP camp, Kario, Al Firdous, and El Nimir refugee camps, reaching 83 individuals who reported significant protection risks and inadequate humanitarian services. Additionally, UNHCR's partner facilitated three psychosocial support sessions for 159 children at El Nimir Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC) and Kario South Sudanese refugee camp.

In South Darfur State, a local NGO reported two incidents involving unexploded ordnance (UXO), affecting two children in Um Sayala village. The children were referred to the Abrar Specialist Clinic for medical treatment.

Protection partners held awareness-raising sessions on gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection, reaching nearly 1,150 individuals across the West, North, South, and East Darfur States. In Um Dowein MPCC, West Darfur State, UNHCR's partner organized a football game for 16 children. In Zalingei MPCC, Central Darfur State, 120 individuals participated in psychosocial support activities, including volleyball, football, handball, Zumba, and traditional dance.

UNHCR's partner also provided capacity-building training for 90 Community-Based Protection Network (CBPN) members in El Geneina, Kreneik, and Seleia localities, focusing on protection principles and GBV risk mitigation.

In White Nile State, a UNHCR partner held a session in the Al Jabalain locality for 30 participants on community engagement principles and feedback mechanisms.

In Kassala State, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) facilitated elections for elders' committees in three Shagarab refugee camps. Each committee consists of ten members with equal gender representation. Additionally, UNHCR provided protection counseling to 24 refugees through protection desks and hotlines in Shagarab camps, offering referrals to specialized units and service providers for support with documentation, resettlement, food, medical care, shelter, and relocation within the camps.

#### Legal Protection

During the reporting period, UNHCR's partner provided court representation and legal counselling to over 220 refugees and IDPs in Kassala, White Nile, East Darfur, North Darfur, and the Northern States. The sessions covered laws and regulations applicable to displaced people, ensuring access to justice and legal support.

#### Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In Kassala State, GBV survivors in Wad Sharifey and Shagarab Camps received psychosocial, medical, and legal services.

In East Darfur State, UNHCR's partner held a community awareness session in El Neem IDP camp, engaging women on early marriage and GBV, including domestic violence, and early and forced marriage. Survivors of GBV were referred to appropriate services. Additionally, in El Nimir refugee camp, two awareness sessions on violence against women were conducted to strengthen community understanding and prevention efforts.

In South Darfur State, the Community-Based Protection Network (CBPN) in Kalma IDP camp provided psychosocial support and facilitated the referral of GBV survivors to relevant service providers.

In White Nile State, UNHCR's partner conducted GBV awareness sessions in Tendelti and Kosti gathering sites, reaching over 250 IDPs. The sessions covered GBV risks, reporting mechanisms, and referral pathways for survivors.

In Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner organized multiple GBV awareness sessions in refugee camps, focusing on early pregnancy, early marriage, and safety concerns. More than 130 participants took part in these sessions.

#### Child Protection

In Kassala State, UNHCR's partner facilitated group sessions for unaccompanied children in Shagarab and Shagarab 1 refugee camps, where 55 refugee children discussed child protection risks, including drug and substance abuse.

In Blue Nile and White Nile States, UNHCR's partner identified 15 at-risk refugee children, providing psychosocial support, nutrition, food, and shelter assistance, based on Best Interest Assessments (BIA). Over 400 children accessed five child-friendly spaces inside refugee camps during the reporting period, participating in psychosocial support activities such as sports and handicraft training. The increase in attendance was due to families returning from farms after the harvest season and the mid-term school vacation.

#### **Health and Nutrition**

According to health authorities, over 1,300 cholera cases, including 70 deaths, have been recorded in White Nile State since 20 February.

The Ministry of Health, in coordination with health partners, is providing preventive and curative responses, but efforts are hampered by shortages of essential medicines, medical supplies, beds, WASH facilities, tents, and logistical support. To support response efforts, UNHCR has provided 20 tents, soap, handwashing facilities, and fuel to the Kosti Cholera Treatment Centre. Meanwhile, Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) campaigns are ongoing, and partners are scaling up treatment centres using pre-positioned supplies.

#### **Education**

The final intermediate education exams were completed in Gedaref State, with 22,680 students participating, including 107 refugee students (83 girls and 24 boys) from Um Gargour camp. UNHCR supported the Ministry of Education by printing exam materials.

Additionally, UNHCR provided a briefing to 220 refugees and IDPs selected for tertiary education scholarships in 2025. The awardees were chosen following the January 2025 call for applications.

#### **Health and Nutrition**

During the reporting period, over 18,000 outpatient consultations were conducted in primary healthcare facilities in refugee camps across Gedaref, White Nile, and Kassala States. In Gedaref State, 204 mothers attended antenatal care services, and 23 mothers received postnatal care. Additionally, 30 refugees accessed family planning services.

In Kassala State, nine suspected measles cases were reported among South Sudanese refugees in Shagarab camp. UNHCR and its partners, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, are providing case management, active case finding, community awareness, and selective vaccination to contain the outbreak.

In Gedaref State, 128 new cholera cases were reported among IDPs and host communities, though no cases were recorded among refugees. The outbreak remains unpredictable due to gaps in preventive healthcare coverage. In response, the State Ministry of Health, WHO, and other agencies are conducting cleaning campaigns, active case finding, water chlorination, and health promotion across affected areas.

#### **Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)**

In Gedaref State, 149 refugee households received core relief items (plastic sheets, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, solar lamps, jerrycans, and mosquito nets), while 109 refugee households were provided with emergency shelter kits.

In Central Darfur State, over 2,200 conflict-affected households received CRI kits. In White Nile State, 800 refugee families displaced from conflict hotspots received CRIs.

In Northern State, UNHCR distributed kitchen sets and plastic sheets to 82 vulnerable IDPs in two gathering sites.

In River Nile State, UNHCR partners distributed solar lamps to 1,000 IDP households in Shendi Al Damar and Abu Hamad gathering sites.

#### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

In Gedaref State, UNHCR's partners conducted hygiene promotion activities, including awareness campaigns on personal hygiene, latrine cleaning, cholera prevention, and general sanitation in refugee camps. Additionally, 350 home visits and four focus group discussions were conducted, reaching 1,100 individuals.

#### **Energy and Livelihoods**

In Um Rakuba camp, UNHCR's partner distributed cooking stoves to 56 refugees with specific needs to enhance their access to sustainable cooking solutions.

#### **Site Management**

During the reporting week, UNHCR trained 24 IDP leaders in college and hostel gathering sites in Northern State on-site management. Additionally, three fire prevention awareness sessions were held in gathering sites, reaching over 8,000 individuals. Information, education, and communication materials were also distributed to community leaders for further dissemination.

## **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)**

### **Highlights**

- The security situation in Bamingui-Bangoran has worsened in recent weeks, marked by the killing of a UN peacekeeper near Zobassinda on 11 February. Due to ongoing insecurity, including robberies and kidnappings by armed groups, humanitarian actors have suspended their movements along main roads. This suspension is further restricting humanitarian access to Sudanese refugees in Zobassinda, Koundi, and Akoursoulback.
- In Vakaga, near the Sudanese border, security has deteriorated. On 13 February, three armed men attempted to rob a UNHCR vehicle loaned to an NGO partner near the Korsi refugee neighborhood in Birao. Another NGO mission in Birao was intercepted and robbed by unidentified armed bandits, highlighting the growing risks for civilians and humanitarian workers.
- Insecurity in Vakaga has reduced movement along key routes, leading to rising market prices as traders avoid travel, affecting both refugees and host communities. Despite improved road conditions in the dry season, instability continues to limit humanitarian access. In response, military patrols have resumed, and protection actors have intensified monitoring, with community-based protection mechanisms playing a key role.

### **Population Movement and Registration**

The conflict in Sudan continues to drive refugee arrivals into CAR, with 3,506 new Sudanese refugees (1,279 households) arriving in Birao over the past two weeks. The average weekly arrival rate in February has risen to 872, a three-fold increase compared to January. The population in Korsi, Birao, has now reached 21,076 people (8,681 households), with women and girls making up 54 per cent of the population (11,558 individuals).

The sharp increase in arrivals is primarily driven by intensified airstrikes in Nyala, Darfur, where most refugees originate. Additionally, improved road conditions during the dry season have facilitated transportation along the border. However, refugees continue to face significant challenges in their journey to CAR, as non-state armed groups are blocking key routes, forcing them to take longer and more dangerous paths to safety.

In Akroussoulbak and Koundi, Bamingui-Bangoran region, 117 new refugees (45 households)—mostly women and children—have arrived following clashes between Sudanese armed forces and non-state armed groups. These newly arrived refugees are in urgent need of shelter, food, and other essential services.

Over the past two weeks, UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) have conducted biometric registration for 1,330 individuals (502 households) in Korsi. Among those registered, 116 individuals with specific needs were identified, including unaccompanied and separated children, women at risk, older persons, people with disabilities, individuals with serious medical conditions, and single parents.

On 13 February, CNR, in coordination with UNHCR and its partner Comité International pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD), relocated 61 Sudanese asylum seekers from Bossangoa in the Ouham Prefecture to Korsi, Birao in the Vakaga region, where they can access basic services. This relocation was made possible with logistical support from MINUSCA, which provided the aircraft for transportation.

### **Protection**

Between 17 and 22 February, UNHCR's partner CIAUD recorded multiple protection incidents in the Vakaga region, including robbery, violations of property rights, extortion, theft, and the imposition of illegal taxes, primarily attributed to non-state armed groups. Additionally, individual protection interviews were conducted with more than 20 individuals in Korsi, focusing on concerns related to documentation, food, and non-food items.

In the Bamingui-Bangoran region, WFP, in partnership with Plan International, trained eight refugees from both Sudanese and Chadian communities on child protection and complaints management in Ndélé, Akoursoulbak, Zobossinda, and Koundi.

### **Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)**

Over the past two weeks, 44 emergency shelters were constructed in Korsi, Birao, while semi-durable shelter construction progressed, with 121 fully completed, 44 awaiting final plastering and the installation of doors and windows, and 55 still under construction.

Despite these efforts, shelter shortages persist among newly arrived refugees in Birao, due to extremely limited funding. Many are temporarily staying in the Korsi safe space and the information center while awaiting solutions. In response, CNR, UNHCR, NOURRIR, and local authorities held an emergency meeting to explore temporary shelter solutions.

In the past two weeks, 599 refugee families (1,713 individuals) received core relief items from UNHCR in Korsi, Birao, including mattresses, blankets, jerrycans, buckets, cooking utensils, and mosquito nets.

### **Food security**

In the past two weeks, WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR and CNAR, distributed dry food rations to 532 refugee families (1,614 individuals) in Korsi, Birao.

### **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**

The water supply in Korsi has slightly improved following the repair of a borehole, the upgrade of a water pump, and water trucking, increasing the daily supply to 12.8 liters per person (up from 7.4 liters the previous week). However, this remains below the Sphere standard of 15 liters per person per day, and the halt in water facility construction due to funding freezes affecting UNICEF and UN Women's partners continues to exacerbate the situation.

The construction of boreholes in Ndélé, Akroussoulbak, Koundi, and Zobossinda in the Bamingui-Bangoran region was suspended following the attack on peacekeepers two weeks ago.

On sanitation, the number of latrines in Korsi remains at 393 (261 emergency and 132 semi-durable), unchanged since early February, due to a funding freeze that halted new latrine construction by UNICEF's partner, Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH). With the growing refugee population in Korsi and no additional latrines, the latrine-to-person ratio has increased from 45 to 53, exceeding the Sphere emergency standard of 50 people per latrine.

To mitigate health risks, hygiene and sanitation teams from UNHCR's partner, NOURRIR, continue conducting awareness campaigns within the refugee community. Over the past two weeks, they engaged

7,402 households through focus groups, block-by-block activities, and door-to-door outreach, covering topics such as water point management, sanitary facility maintenance, and hygiene practices.

### Health and Nutrition

From 8 to 14 February, medical teams from the Centre de Sport en Santé Internationale (CSSI) and the International Medical Corps (IMC), under the coordination of the Vakaga Health District, conducted 998 medical consultations in Korsi. Of these, 107 consultations (11 per cent) were for the host population, while 891 (89 per cent) were for refugees, including 402 new arrivals (40 per cent). Among the patients, 274 children aged 0 to 59 months (27 per cent) received treatment. Since the beginning of 2025, 6,603 consultations have been conducted, with 10 per cent provided to host communities.

The most diagnosed illnesses were acute respiratory infections (485 cases; 49 per cent), malaria (243 cases; 24 per cent), and intestinal parasitic diseases (122 cases; 12 per cent). All patients received outpatient treatment.

Between 8 and 14 February, 56 forcibly displaced women received prenatal consultations, bringing the total to 354 in 2025. Additionally, two postnatal consultations were conducted, raising the annual total to 15. A total of 62 women received gynecological consultations, bringing the cumulative total to 410 for 2025. Fourteen women accessed family planning services, increasing the total to 79 for the year. Three babies were delivered during this period, bringing the total number of deliveries to 25 and newborns to 22 in 2025.

During medical consultations in Korsi, 274 children aged 6 to 59 months were screened for malnutrition. Thirteen cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and three cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified and treated. So far in 2025, 77 MAM cases and 19 SAM cases have been recorded and treated out of 1,974 children screened.

Additionally, 24 patients were referred from Korsi to the Birao District Hospital, increasing the annual total to 136 referrals. Ten pregnant women received tetanus vaccines, and 13 children were vaccinated with multi-antigen vaccines, bringing the 2025 total to 68 children vaccinated.

Mental health services also remain critical. Nine new mental health cases were recorded and treated, including five refugees and four host community members. The total number of mental health cases treated in 2025 stands at 55 cases, including 37 refugees and 18 from the host population.

## CHAD

### Highlights

- UNHCR organized a strategic workshop on the response to the Sudan situation in Eastern Chad from 12 to 13 February. Discussions focused on the operational context, including resource scarcity, and explored recommendations for maximizing available resources to sustain assistance and protection for displaced populations. The workshop brought together partners, heads of decentralized government services, and local authorities working in refugee-hosting communities in Abéché. On the second day, internal discussions reviewed and adjusted the refugee coordination model and response priorities considering the current context.
- In response to the growing influx of Sudanese refugees, UNHCR's government partner, the Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR), allocated an additional 23 hectares for shelter construction in the Koursigué refugee site extension. In Tiné, local and traditional authorities also provided 39.67 hectares to expand the refugee site.
- On 21 February, UNHCR inaugurated a digital learning center at the one-stop shop in Abéché, funded by Italy. This facility will allow young refugees and host community members to take online courses to enhance their educational skills. The pilot project will be expanded to several UNHCR operational areas in Eastern Chad.
- On 20 February, the Chadian Red Cross and the Italian Red Cross met with UNHCR's office in Iriba to discuss protection challenges, particularly the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) and the situation of people forced to flee. The meeting aimed to provide the Italian Red Cross with insights into the humanitarian and protection context in Wadi-Fira Province to support the



development of a funding proposal. The French Red Cross will implement the project over three years if approved.

- Between 19 and 20 February, UNHCR facilitated meetings at Adam Barka University and the National Institute of Science and Technology in Abéché to connect Sudanese refugee teachers with Chadian educators. The initiative aims to leverage refugees' skills to strengthen local human resources. Both institutions welcomed the collaboration, identifying gaps where refugee teachers, particularly Arabic-speaking instructors, could be recruited. This partnership is expected to help reopen closed departments and address staffing shortages, offering refugee teachers an opportunity to contribute to the academic sector.
- Chad's coordination tool can be accessed [here](#).

### Population Movements and Registration

Between 11 and 23 February, 9,182 individuals (2,715 households) crossed into Chad, the majority being women and children. Since the start of 2025, a total of 35,519 Sudanese have sought refuge in Chad. Since the outbreak of the conflict on 15 April 2023, Chad has provided asylum to 759,058 Sudanese refugees.

The new arrivals primarily come from Kebkabiya, Melit, El Fasher, Nyala, Saraf Oumra, Birmassa, and Siref. They reported generalized insecurity due to ongoing fighting, human rights violations, separation from family members, and a lack of essential services in their places of origin.

During the reporting period, 2,210 individuals (576 households) relocated to the Kourigué refugee site underwent biometric registration, while 112 individuals (36 households) were registered in Tiné. Additionally, 3,565 individuals were pre-registered at border entry points in Adré and Tiné.

### Relocation

During the period under review, 974 individuals (273 households) were relocated from Adré to Dougui and Abougoudam refugee sites to ensure better access to assistance and protection.

### Protection

#### Legal protection

During the reporting period, 51 new protection cases were recorded across refugee sites in Eastern Chad. These cases included death threats, theft, assault and battery, home invasion, infanticide, and divorce. UNHCR, along with protection partners and state law enforcement authorities, is managing these cases.

UNHCR and its partners conducted visits to detention centers in various operational areas to verify the presence of refugees in police custody. 16 refugees were found in detention for various crimes, and 11 were released following interventions by UNHCR, CNARR, and other partners.

On 19 February, an awareness session was organized on the rights and duties of refugees, human rights, legal violations, and legal procedures. Participants were informed about the definition of a refugee, their rights, and responsibilities under asylum law in Chad, and the procedures for legal action.

#### Child protection

In the past two weeks, 57 new cases of children at risk—including orphans, children with severe medical conditions, and separated or unaccompanied children—were identified across various refugee sites. They were referred to medical, family reunification, and foster care support services provided by multiple partners.

Additionally, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) and Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS) provided material assistance to 100 at-risk children, while 1,500 adolescent girls received hygiene kits.

#### Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In the past two weeks, 58 new protection cases were recorded, including theft, physical assault and battery, arbitrary detention, and GBV-related incidents. UNHCR and its protection partners, including law enforcement authorities, are addressing these cases.

During this period, 77 survivors of GBV received psychosocial support. The socioeconomic instability in refugee sites continues to heighten the vulnerability of refugees, particularly women and girls, to GBV risks.

As part of GBV prevention efforts, awareness-raising sessions on domestic violence and physical aggression were conducted in refugee sites, reaching 189 individuals.

### **Education**

A JIGSAW Research Mission met with refugee teachers at the Iridimi and Touloum refugee sites to explore their experiences and perspectives on integrating refugee teachers into the Chadian education system. As part of this initiative, refugee teachers will soon be recruited for online and face-to-face participatory research training. Upon completion, they will gain practical skills in conducting individual interviews, focus groups, and other research methodologies.

The National Office of Higher Education Examinations and Competitions arrived in Adré to facilitate the authentication and equivalence process for qualified refugee diplomas. This initiative will enhance refugees' access to the job market and socio-economic integration.

At Amnabak College, dignity kits were distributed to female students and teachers, benefiting 77 individuals. Additionally, 2,884 students, including 1,692 girls, received school materials to support their education.

### **Health and Nutrition**

Chadian authorities authenticated over 200 diploma and certificate files for Sudanese refugees in the health sector. This initiative, set up by UNHCR Chad, aims to facilitate the integration of qualified refugee health workers into existing health facilities, promoting both employment and access to healthcare.

In Adré, the ophthalmological caravan team performed cataract surgeries on 38 individuals, improving access to specialized eye care.

Since the beginning of the year, 48,202 medical consultations have been conducted, including 7,309 new cases during the reporting week. The most diagnosed illnesses remain acute respiratory infections, malaria, watery diarrhea, and malnutrition.

A total of 2,512 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 1,109 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been treated among children aged 6 to 59 months. During the reporting week, 18,130 children were screened, identifying 564 cases of MAM and 146 cases of SAM.

A total of 6,353 pregnant and lactating mothers have been screened in 2025, with 73 cases of moderate malnutrition treated. During the reporting week, 1,837 women were screened, identifying 17 cases of moderate malnutrition.

WFP distributed food to 264,773 refugees in Adré, Dougui, and Aboutengue throughout January and February. Additionally, 9,797 children and 8,257 pregnant and lactating women received nutritional supplements to prevent and address malnutrition.

A total of 1,026 deliveries have been attended by qualified health personnel this year, including 144 during the reporting week. Since January, 254 patients have been referred to secondary and tertiary health institutions, with 55 new referrals during the reporting week. Mental health support remains a priority, with 112 cases treated this year, including 10 new cases during the reporting week.

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) referred seven cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis—six refugees and one host community member—from the Koulbous and Birak spontaneous sites to the Guéréda District Hospital. These new cases bring the total number identified and referred since January to 13, with six cases treated. Preventive measures, including mosquito net distribution, are being planned for affected sites. Currently, MSF provides mosquito nets only for identified patients.

To strengthen emergency surgical capacity, a general surgeon was deployed to the Guéréda District Hospital on 15 January through WHO. Since deployment, the surgeon has conducted 335 consultations and performed 55 surgical interventions, reducing referrals from Guéréda to Abéché and improving local healthcare services.

### Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

OXFAM provided cash assistance to 162 people with specific needs, including women and girls at risk and individuals with mental and visual disabilities, at the Farchana refugee site. Each beneficiary received XAF 65,000 (approximately 104 USD).

WFP distributed cash assistance to 23,520 individuals in the Farchana, Gaga, and Ouré Cassoni refugee sites, with each beneficiary receiving XAF 16,000 (approximately 26 USD) for January and February.

### Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

At the Koursigué extension site, 170 shelters have been completed out of the planned 1,573, while 969 remain under construction. A coordination meeting was held to plan the relocation of 277 households (837 individuals) from the Mile II transit site to Koursigué.

During the reporting week, 467 households (1,631 individuals) received non-food items (NFIs), with further distributions planned throughout February. However, WASH activities remain suspended at Koursigué due to a lack of funding for emergency shower latrines and water tanks.

In Dougui, 1,000 emergency shelters were completed, bringing the total to 1,243. In Arkoum, six temporary learning center blocks have been finalized.

Additionally, 25 dignity kits were distributed to fire victims in the Aboutengué refugee site, and another 25 were provided to newly relocated refugees in the Abougoudam refugee site.

## EGYPT

### Highlights

- 1.5 million Sudanese have fled to Egypt since the outbreak of conflict in April 2023, according to the latest figures provided by the Government of Egypt (GoE) to UNHCR on 23 February.
- During the launch of the 2025 Sudan Refugee Response Plan in Geneva on 17 February, Egypt's Permanent Mission highlighted Egypt as the largest host country, sheltering 1.5 million Sudanese nationals. The mission urged the international community to increase engagement and support for the refugee response while reaffirming Egypt's commitment to Sudan's sovereignty and territorial integrity. A Sudanese refugee woman living in Egypt shared her experience of gaining practical skills through training programs led by the refugee-led organization Future Hopes. Her testimony, widely appreciated by the audience, underscored Egypt's role in integrating displaced people.
- On 18 February, the UNHCR Representative to Egypt met with France's Director for the United Nations and International Organizations and the French Ambassador in Cairo. Discussions covered the refugee situation in Egypt, with particular interest from the French officials in the new asylum law and the transition to a state-led asylum system. That same day, the UNHCR Representative [met](#) with the Ambassador of Kuwait to the League of Arab States, acknowledging Kuwait's longstanding support for refugee responses and its active role in addressing crises across the MENA region.
- On 13 February, the UNHCR Representative [participated](#) in a seminar in Cairo marking the 80th anniversary of the United Nations. During the event, the Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister emphasized the strong partnership between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNHCR and elaborated on the new asylum law. He reiterated the government's commitment to closely collaborating with UNHCR throughout the transition phase and noted that UNHCR had presented a preliminary plan for the shift from UNHCR-led asylum processing to government oversight.

## Population Movements and Registration

As of 23 February, UNHCR Egypt has provided registration appointments to 890,000 people who fled Sudan since the conflict began in April 2023. Of these, 591,000 individuals (66 per cent) have been registered for assistance and protection. The vast majority of newly registered refugees are Sudanese nationals (96 per cent), followed by Eritreans (1.7 per cent) and South Sudanese (1.6 per cent). More than half (55 per cent) of the registered population are female, and 42 per cent are children.

## Protection

### Community-based protection

Over the past two weeks, 10,700 refugees and asylum-seekers, including new arrivals from Sudan, received information on services, assistance, and procedures for reporting fraud and complaints from outreach community workers at UNHCR's Reception Centre in 6th of October City, Greater Cairo. During the same period, UNHCR's partner, Terre des Hommes (TdH), provided basic psychosocial support to 3,520 individuals, referring 72 cases for in-depth psycho-social assessments and fast-tracking another 200 for urgent assistance. Additionally, UNHCR provided case management support to 265 refugees, including 120 who received in-person counseling, while the rest were assisted remotely.

### Legal and physical protection

During the reporting period, 1,070 individuals received legal assistance and counselling from UNHCR and its partners on matters including birth registration, filing legal reports, divorce, custody, and legal representation. UNHCR also provided case management support to 104 refugees, including 68 Sudanese nationals.

### Capacity-building

From 11 to 13 February, UNHCR conducted a workshop at a naval base in Alexandria for 23 Egyptian Navy officers. The training covered UNHCR's mandate, refugee protection, registration, refugee status determination procedures, identifying individuals with specific needs, emergency coordination, and child protection.

### Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

On 18 February, UNHCR hosted a live-streamed session on Facebook to inform the refugee community about its efforts to prevent and respond to GBV. The video attracted over 60,000 views and 2,000 comments, demonstrating strong community engagement. The event also helped raise awareness about the availability of safe spaces for GBV survivors in Greater Cairo.

### Infoline

Over the past two weeks, UNHCR Egypt's Infoline handled 23,600 inquiries. Additionally, an average of 409 individuals per day fleeing the conflict in Sudan secured registration appointments through the system. Since the start of the Sudan crisis, a total of 600,600 people have scheduled appointments via the Infoline.

## Health and Nutrition

In 2024, UNHCR Egypt provided approximately 48,000 primary healthcare consultations to Sudanese refugees and facilitated specialized medical care, including hospital treatment, for more than 3,350 individuals. UNHCR continues to support national efforts to enhance the quality of healthcare services available to refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities in areas with high refugee populations. This includes strengthening national health systems through capacity-building initiatives and the provision of medical equipment. Through its partners, UNHCR also delivers healthcare for patients with chronic illnesses, offers psychosocial and mental health support, and facilitates access to secondary and tertiary healthcare services in hospitals.

## Cash Assistance

Between 9 and 20 February, UNHCR's partner Mindset conducted vulnerability assessments for 2,200 Sudanese individuals in Cairo. Since the onset of the Sudan crisis in April 2023, UNHCR has assessed the vulnerability of 178,800 Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers, including both new arrivals and those already in Egypt before the crisis.

In January and February 2025, approximately 47,300 Sudanese individuals received Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA). However, due to funding shortages, more than 112,000 Sudanese refugees—despite

meeting the eligibility criteria—remain on the MPCA waiting list. These individuals are struggling to survive and require urgent financial support but remain unassisted due to limited resources.

## ETHIOPIA

### Highlights

- UNHCR continues to have unrestricted access to refugee sites in both the Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz regions, despite ongoing security concerns, particularly in Amhara. In Benishangul Gumuz, the security situation remains stable in Kurmuk transit centre, as well as in the Ura and Sherkole refugee sites.
- From 20–21 February, UNHCR, in coordination with the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), International Rescue Committee (IRC), and Action Against Hunger (AAH), hosted the Ambassador of Ireland’s mission to the Benishangul Gumuz Region. The visit focused on Irish Aid-funded projects for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), including WASH and Women’s Protection and Empowerment (WPE) activities run by IRC in the Ura refugee site and AAH’s WPE project at the Bildigilu Woreda IDP site. The delegation also observed ongoing RRS and UNHCR registration activities, visited the Akuda-Tumet Health Center, a primary school, and other essential services benefiting both refugees and host communities. During the mission, the Ambassador and delegates engaged with RRS authorities, as well as refugee and host community representatives.

### Population Movement and Registration

In Benishangul Gumuz, 112 individuals (49 households) were registered at the household level at the Kurmuk transit centre. Since 15 April 2023, a total of 30,108 individuals have been registered. As of 21 February, 1,768 individuals (632 households) underwent biometric registration and verification at Ura refugee site, with 1,332 of them now enrolled in the National ID Programme (NIDP).

In the Amhara region, registration at Aftit refugee settlement began on 14 January, with 20 individuals (10 households) registered before technical issues with the server led to a suspension of the process. The exercise will resume once the internet connection is restored.

### Relocation

In Benishangul Gumuz, UNHCR, in coordination with RRS and IOM, relocated 44 individuals (17 households) from Kurmuk transit centre to Ura refugee site. Additionally, 21 individuals (8 households) self-relocated. This brings the total number of refugees relocated to Ura to 11,063 individuals (4,055 households).

### Protection

In the Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz regions, UNHCR and its partners continued providing protection services, including counseling, feedback and response mechanisms, and referrals. In Amhara, UNHCR and the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) facilitated a community engagement meeting with partners and refugee representatives to discuss service provision challenges and identify solutions to address existing gaps.

Additionally, a dedicated meeting with female-headed households and gender and peace ambassadors was held to address protection concerns specific to female-headed households and explore community-led support mechanisms, particularly at night. Through its partner, the Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC), UNHCR conducted a verification of people with special needs through home visits and assessments at the protection desk, verifying a total of 127 elderly people and individuals with disabilities.

### Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In the Amhara region, DICAC provided GBV services at Aftit, ensuring close monitoring and ongoing support for survivors. Survivors and women at risk were referred to appropriate services, including Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) for psychological care and Medical Teams International (MTI) for medical assistance and essential services. Women and girls received private counseling sessions to

address emotional and psychological distress, while women at risk were provided with dignity kits containing hygiene and safety items to support their well-being.

Additionally, in Aftit, a GBV awareness campaign was conducted, covering available support services, the importance of reporting incidents within 72 hours, and access to MHPSS support. The campaign also highlighted the rights of people with disabilities and elderly people, and addressed sanitation concerns in the settlement, such as non-functional latrines and the heightened safety risks for women at night.

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) provided GBV services at the Ura refugee site. Awareness-raising activities engaged 1,000 refugee women and girls using different approaches to create safer environments. Key topics included the basic concepts of GBV, its different forms, and its consequences.

### **Child Protection**

In Aftit, Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) and Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) provided child protection services. A Best Interest Assessment (BIA) was completed for seven unaccompanied and separated children and other vulnerable children to ensure their needs and well-being were prioritized. The child-friendly spaces engaged an average of 423 children throughout the reporting week in indoor activities aimed at fostering social interaction, creativity, and physical well-being. Additionally, community social workers and child protection officers conducted home visits for 71 unaccompanied and separated children to assess their well-being, living conditions, and safety, while also gathering information for family reunification and providing psychosocial support.

In Ura refugee site, PIE continued identifying, verifying, and registering unaccompanied, separated, and other vulnerable children. A BIA was conducted for 50 separated children, who were also registered in the Ura refugee settlement. A total of 816 children accessed the child friendly spaces during the reporting week.

### **Health and Nutrition**

In Aftit settlement, Medical Teams International (MTI) provided outpatient consultations for 1,083 refugees and host community members. The most prevalent diseases included upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, acute watery diarrhea, urinary tract infections, malaria, acute febrile illness, and intestinal parasitic infections.

Nutrition screening was conducted for 449 children and 148 pregnant and lactating women (PLW), identifying 12 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and one case of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) among children, as well as 33 MAM cases among PLW. All identified cases were enrolled in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP).

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, MTI provided outpatient consultations for 1,330 refugees and host community members at the Akuda health post in Ura. The most common diseases were malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, acute watery diarrhea, and lower respiratory tract infections.

Additionally, UNHCR's partner GOAL conducted nutrition screening for 510 children under five and 153 PLW, identifying 21 MAM cases and three SAM cases. All were admitted to the TSFP for nutritional support.

### **Education**

In Aftit, classes resumed for the second semester, with 811 primary school refugee students and 535 host community children returning to school. Additionally, 263 refugee students resumed secondary education at Gende Wuha/Metema host community secondary school.

In Ura, PIE facilitated the reopening of the Akuda-Tumet primary school for the second semester, with 2,327 refugee and host community students attending. Among them, 1,352 (734 boys and 618 girls) are refugees. Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) services continue at child friendly spaces for children aged 4-6 years.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

In the Amhara region, PIE provided 82,857 liters of chlorinated water per day to refugees in Aftit settlement, and an additional 30,000 liters throughout the week to the Aftit primary school and health post for both refugees and the host community. The average water supply per person in Aftit is currently 11.68 liters per day, which remains below the UNHCR emergency standard of 15 liters per person per day.

### **Shelter**

In Aftit settlement, 350 emergency shelters and 29 sustainable shelters were completed over the past two weeks. This brings the total number of completed emergency shelters to 1,300 and sustainable shelters to 254.

In Ura settlement, 103 additional shelters were completed and handed over to refugees, increasing the total number of completed and occupied shelters in Ura to 2,224.

## **LIBYA**

### **Highlights**

- On 17 February, UNHCR and its partners launched the 2025 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), with the Libya chapter seeking USD 106.6 million to support Sudanese refugees and host communities. An estimated 240,000 Sudanese refugees have arrived in Libya since the conflict began, further straining limited resources. The plan, involving 20 UN agencies and INGOs, aims to assist 375,000 refugees, 1,000 third-country nationals, and 70,000 host community members with essential aid.
- A fire caused by an electrical short circuit broke out on 10 February at Al-Abaaj farm in Alkufra, home to Sudanese refugees. The fire destroyed eight shelters and personal belongings, affecting 28 refugees. Overcrowding remains a persistent issue across these farms. In addition to replacing lost items, including core relief items and tarpaulins, UNHCR will conduct fire awareness sessions.
- As of 1 February, 61,243 Sudanese refugees are registered with UNHCR in Tripoli, accounting for 74 per cent of all registered refugees in Libya.

### **Population Movement and Registration**

On 24 February, UNHCR provided equipment, including printers and consumables, to authorities in eastern Libya to support their capacity to register newly arrived refugees in Alkufra. However, the registration process remains halted, with no clear timeline for resumption. A temporary registration modality is in place, but it imposes a financial burden on refugees, costing 160 LYD (approximately 32 USD), whereas the suspended process was free of charge.

Authorities continued deporting some Sudanese refugees from Libya to Sudan. On 11 February, 216 Sudanese were deported from Alkufra detention center after testing positive for infectious diseases.

### **Protection**

Two protection monitoring visits were conducted at the Alkufra detention centre to assess conditions and identify protection needs. Access was granted to detained persons, including a newly released group of Eritrean, Ethiopian, and Somali nationals previously held at a human trafficking site near Alkufra. Among the 395 detainees, 247 were Sudanese, most detained due to testing positive for transmittable diseases.

To enhance medical assistance, UNHCR has partnered with IOM in Alkufra to ensure that Sudanese refugees identified during outreach visits receive necessary healthcare. Under this collaboration, IOM, in coordination with existing health facilities, provides primary healthcare, medical assistance, and psychological support. Refugees unable to reach hospitals but requiring urgent care are assisted by IOM's mobile medical team, while UNHCR provides core relief items.

UNHCR's protection team in Alkufra has identified 10 collective shelters (farms) on the outskirts of the city. These will be assessed to identify unassisted groups and understand the challenges faced by those living far from public and humanitarian services, which are concentrated in the city centre. The assessment will enable targeted assistance and appropriate follow-up.

### Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

UNHCR continues to assist Sudanese refugees across Libya. On 12 and 15 February, 387 Sudanese refugee families (1,760 individuals) in Al-Qubba and Derna received blankets, mattresses, solar lamps, plastic sheeting, water containers, and personal care items. On 24 February, 129 Sudanese refugee families (512 individuals) received core relief items in the Brak-Shati area in south-west Libya.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

With continuous Sudanese arrivals, needs in the east of the country are increasing, particularly in health, WASH, cash, food, and shelter. Refugees are arriving in poor health, requiring urgent medical and nutritional support. Overstretched WASH infrastructure heightens the risk of disease outbreaks, making immediate improvements in water and sanitation access essential. While local authorities provide significant support, including public health services and education, additional resources are needed to assist host communities. Sudanese refugees are increasingly moving toward coastal cities, necessitating tailored protection support for female-headed households to ensure inclusive assistance.

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Highlights

- The continued influx of refugees and returnees is straining existing services, particularly shelter, health, and WASH infrastructure. Efforts to expand reception and relocation capacity are underway, but significant funding gaps persist, leaving thousands in makeshift shelters without adequate protection in Renk.

### Population Movement and Registration

In Renk, a total of 1,437 households, including South Sudanese and Sudanese nationals, entered through the official Wunthou/Joda border crossing, while 943 households (5,550 individuals) arrived through unofficial entry points in Omdulis, Gong Bar, Atam, and Bobnis. Most are moving towards Dukduk, Jerbena, Gosfami, and Chemmedi in Upper Nile State.

In Maban, as of 13 February, the total refugee population across the four camps reached 212,284 individuals (43,351 households), reflecting a 0.17 per cent increase from the previous week's population of 211,624.

In Jamjang, 215 individuals (70 households) arrived in the Ruweng Administrative Area during the reporting period.

In Wau, Western Bahr-El Ghazal State, 128 Sudanese refugees (34 households) arrived in Boro-Medina between 1 and 15 February 2025. They entered South Sudan through Kafia Genji and joined the self-settled refugee community in Boro-Medina, using tricycles, motorcycles, and traders' lorries for transportation.

Wau Municipality, Boro-Medina, and Raja town continue to host 11,138 undocumented refugees awaiting registration and documentation.

In Abyei, 72 households (227 individuals)—including refugees, asylum seekers, and returnees—were recorded crossing through the Amiet market entry point.

During the reporting period, 126 households (259 individuals) were registered as refugees and asylum seekers at the Abyei Transit Center. They received cash assistance from WFP, core relief items, and information on available services. A mobile clinic operated by Save the Children provided healthcare services to address health concerns among the newly registered population.

### Relocation

Between January and 13 February, two relocation exercises from Renk to Maban successfully transferred 142 individuals (50 households). Additionally, 178 refugees received onward transportation assistance from Malakal to the Wedweil refugee camp in Aweil and the Ajong Thok refugee camp in Jamjang.



In Jamjang, 118 individuals (49 households) were relocated from Yida to Jamjang camps, with 90 individuals (36 households) moving to Pamir and 28 individuals (13 households) to Ajuong Thok.

### **Protection**

In Renk County, the mobile court processed 53 criminal cases during the reporting week, including 14 cases related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). By 16 February, 30 judgments had been issued, resulting in the conviction of 24 individuals and the release of 13 inmates.

### **Health and Nutrition**

In Renk, 3,713 children under five were screened for malnutrition, with 4 per cent identified as moderately malnourished and 1 per cent as severely malnourished. A total of 912 pregnant and breastfeeding women were also screened, with 1 per cent found to be moderately malnourished. During the reporting period, 4,974 medical consultations were conducted, with returnees accounting for 65.5 per cent, refugees for 27.7 per cent, and host community members for 6.8 per cent. The most common illnesses recorded were acute respiratory infections, malaria, and acute watery diarrhea. In the same period, 776 vaccinations were administered under the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), with 52.1 per cent of recipients completing the measles vaccine.

In Maban, UNHCR partner Relief International conducted 8,299 outpatient consultations, including 3,317 for male and 4,695 for female refugees, while 287 consultations were provided for nationals, comprising 137 males and 150 females. The most diagnosed conditions included upper respiratory tract infections, malaria, lower respiratory tract infections, and acute watery diarrhea.

In Aweil, 1,802 medical consultations were carried out in the Wedweil settlement by the health partner International Rescue Committee (IRC). This included 731 consultations for children under five, with 306 males and 425 females, and 1,071 consultations for individuals over five years old, with 344 males and 727 females.

### **Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)**

In Renk, only 43 per cent of refugees and returnees in Transit Centres 1 and 2 have access to habitable shelters that provide adequate protection, space, dignity, and comfort. More than 6,400 individuals remain in makeshift shelters constructed from clothing and plastic sheets, occupying open spaces that were originally designated as access roads but are no longer in use for traffic.

In Malakal, the construction of 12 semi-permanent shelters in Bulukat by UNHCR partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is nearing completion, with 99 per cent of the foundation and substructure work finished and the remaining construction underway.

In Aweil, the construction of 125 transitional shelters has been fully completed, with a final inspection planned by the Multi-Functional Team (MFT). Additionally, 165 households, comprising 210 refugees who recently arrived from Malakal, received core relief items, including blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, buckets, jerrycans, mosquito nets, soap, women's underwear, and sanitary items.

In Jamjang, 256 newly arrived individuals from Yida Transit Centre, Pamir Reception, and Malakal received support in the form of 69 newly constructed emergency shelters in both camps, while two transitional shelters in Ajuong Thok camp were refilled for use. Additionally, six people with specific needs (PSN) households were provided with UNHCR family tents.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

In Gorom, the construction of 13 latrine stalls and 10 bathing shelters at the registration and reception centers has been completed, significantly improving hygiene and sanitation conditions. Furthermore, eight latrine stances and 13 bathing shelters have been built at the rub halls in the playground area. However, WASH indicators in Gorom remain below established standards, with the current water supply standing at 15 liters per person per day, below the recommended 20 liters per person per day.

## UGANDA

### Highlights

- Kiryandongo settlement, the only settlement receiving Sudanese refugees, is currently facing three simultaneous disease outbreaks: cholera (22 cumulative cases, including 3 deaths and 3 active cases in isolation), measles (1 confirmed case), and Mpox (2 confirmed cases). In response, the District Health Task Force has implemented urgent preventive measures, including intensified risk communication, distribution of Aqua tabs for water treatment, and advocacy with partners and the Ministry of Health for additional supplies. A joint risk assessment is planned to guide further prevention efforts.
- Since the Ebola virus outbreak was declared on 30 January, the Government of Uganda, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and partners, launched a comprehensive response focusing on early detection, clinical care, infection prevention and control, and community engagement to contain the virus. A total of nine cases were confirmed, with no refugees affected.

### Population Movements and Registration

Since the onset of the conflict in April 2023, Uganda has registered a total of 67,504 Sudanese refugees. Since January 2025, 6,864 Sudanese new arrivals have been received, of whom 5,533 have been registered. During the reporting period, 2,190 Sudanese refugees were registered, while 1,853 new arrivals were received in the settlements.

Out of the 67,504 Sudanese refugees registered in Uganda, 9,505 (14 per cent) are urban refugees located in Kampala, with no new urban registrations during the reporting period.

### Relocation

A total of 1,344 Sudanese individuals (490 households) were relocated from Nyumanzi to Kiryandongo reception centres and Ocea and Imvepi reception centres in Arua.

### Protection

#### Access to Territory and Reception Centres

Prima facie recognition for Sudanese asylum seekers remains in force. General violence and insecurity resulted in 2,188 new Sudanese arrivals in Uganda during the reporting period, mainly from Rabak, Sennar, Darfur, and Khartoum. Sudanese refugees constitute 38 per cent (1,603 out of 4,207 individuals) of the total population hosted in Adjumani, Arua, and Kiryandongo reception centers.

#### Legal and physical protection

In Kiryandongo, 10 legal cases, including assault, domestic violence, theft, threatening violence, criminal trespass, and a suspected baby kidnapping, were registered. All cases were reported to the police, with legal advice provided to survivors. Three cases were mediated, while one remains under police investigation. Legal awareness sessions reached 595 pupils at Bidong Primary School, covering topics such as human and children's rights, juvenile offenses, mental health, and remand home procedures.

#### Community-based protection

In Kiryandongo, 646 cases were registered at protection desks, mainly related to health, education, shelter, latrine, and bedding needs. Health and education-related cases were referred to relevant partners, while general protection cases were documented for further assessment, advocacy, and support. Additionally, 60 community leaders discussed strategies to enhance refugee and host community participation in 2025 plans, with a focus on accountability.

#### Support to people with specific needs (PSN)

PSN verification is ongoing in Kiryandongo and Lamwo, led by UNHCR and its partners, to update and clean PSN data.

#### Peaceful coexistence and peacebuilding

A group of 12 youth in Kiryandongo specializing in motorcycle repair received start-up kits to enhance their self-reliance. The group has established a workshop along the road leading to the reception center.

### Child protection

In Kiryandongo, 26 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and Children at Risk (CR) among Sudanese new arrivals at the reception center. These assessments aimed to facilitate temporary care arrangements, family tracing, and reunification. Follow-ups were conducted for 20 UASC/CR cases. Additionally, 31 parasocial workers attended a quarterly feedback meeting to strengthen coordination, improve case management, and encourage timely reporting of child protection cases.

### Psychosocial support (PSS)

At the Kiryandongo reception center, 45 children participated in psycho-education sessions on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), focusing on stress, anxiety, and their symptoms, to enhance their psychosocial support-seeking behavior. Additionally, 25 women and girls at the female-friendly space were sensitized on suicide prevention, warning signs, and response measures.

### Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In Kiryandongo, GBV cases, including sexual assault, forced marriage, rape, emotional violence, and physical violence, were reported, with survivors receiving support through established referral pathways. Survivors under active case management were also followed up. Awareness sessions were conducted on GBV, MHPSS, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), gender equality, and referral mechanisms.

### **Education**

In Kiryandongo, UNHCR's partner Windle International Uganda (WIU) transported 24 students with specific needs to Masindi Centre for the Handicapped and 12 students (11 female, 1 male) to Gulu High School for inclusive education. Essential cleaning materials, including liquid soap, brushes, squeezers, and bars of soap, were distributed to six primary schools to improve hygiene. Additionally, WIU, with funding from Convoy of Hope, piloted a school feeding programme at Victoria and Ematong Primary Schools, which has contributed to better health and nutrition for learners, improved concentration in class, and reduced afternoon absenteeism.

### **Nutrition and Health**

As of 24 February, Uganda has recorded 3,391 confirmed Mpox cases, with 23 fatalities since the outbreak began in July 2024. Among refugees, 13 cases have been reported with no fatalities, including three additional cases in the last two weeks. UNHCR and its partners continue coordinating with the Ministry of Health to enhance Mpox surveillance.

Kiryandongo settlement continues to battle a cholera outbreak, with 22 cumulative cases, three deaths, and three active cases in isolation. The District Health Task Force has implemented urgent prevention measures, including intensified risk communication, distribution of aqua-safe water treatment tablets, and increased advocacy with partners and the Ministry of Health for additional supplies. A joint risk assessment is planned to guide further prevention efforts.

During the reporting period, Kiryandongo recorded 4,741 outpatient consultations, with respiratory tract infections (21 per cent), malaria (17 per cent), and diarrheal diseases (4 per cent) as the most common conditions. The high rate of respiratory infections is linked to dry, windy, and dusty weather conditions. Four deaths were recorded, including two neonatal deaths, highlighting ongoing concerns over neonatal mortality.

A total of 19 individuals were diagnosed with Severe Acute Malnutrition, while 33 had Moderate Acute Malnutrition, raising concerns, particularly as Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes face potential closure.

Among 1,085 newly arrived refugees screened, 12 were identified as malnourished and enrolled in nutrition care. Additionally, 241 children were vaccinated against polio and measles to mitigate the risk of outbreaks.

## **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

### Water Infrastructure Repairs

UNHCR and partners replaced a damaged hand pump cylinder at Panyadoli Hills Health Center III, ensuring continued water access for patients and staff. Additionally, three hand pumps in different locations were repaired, restoring water supply to affected communities. Chlorine cartridges were also replaced in two water treatment systems to ensure safe, chlorinated drinking water for refugees.

### Sanitation and Drainage Improvements

In response to poor drainage conditions at the reception center, two soak pits and manholes were constructed near washing shelters to prevent waterlogging and improve overall sanitation. A total of 107 concrete latrine slabs were distributed to households that had already prepared latrine pits, helping to accelerate the construction of household latrines and improve access to sanitation.

Additionally, a damaged section of the main water distribution pipeline was repaired to prevent leakage and water wastage. A new 80-meter pipeline extension was also installed, improving water access for the Siriba community.

### Latrine Maintenance and Hygiene Promotion

In Kiryandongo, six latrine blocks at the reception center were emptied using manual desludging equipment, preventing overflow and reducing the risk of open defecation and related public health concerns.

Hygiene promotion efforts continued, with targeted awareness sessions for 799 new arrivals at the reception center. These sessions focused on key hygiene practices, including handwashing, menstrual health management, proper solid waste disposal, food safety, and personal hygiene. By strengthening hygiene awareness, partners aim to prevent disease outbreaks and promote healthier living conditions among refugees and host communities.

## **Access to Energy and Natural Resources**

In Kiryandongo, 35 individuals were trained by Lutheran World Federation (LWF) artisans in constructing Rocket Lorena Stoves, promoting sustainable and fuel-efficient cooking practices. Households gathered local materials such as dry grass, water, anthill soil, spades, hoes, and pangas to facilitate stove construction, reducing reliance on firewood and enhancing environmental conservation.

## **Non-food items (NFI), Shelter, and Infrastructure**

In Kiryandongo, WFP and Andre Foods International have started the quarterly verification of Mobile Money Cash beneficiaries. So far, 3,754 out of the targeted 11,918 households have been verified, while for the remaining 8,164 households it is still ongoing.

## **Critical Gaps**

### Overcrowding at Kiryandongo reception centre

The continuous influx of new arrivals has led to severe overcrowding at the Kiryandongo reception center, which is now operating at 184 per cent capacity (799 individuals against a maximum capacity of 375). The situation is worsened by relocated individuals returning to stay overnight despite ongoing efforts to settle them in designated plots. This overcrowding has significantly strained resources and deteriorated reception conditions, particularly affecting WASH, health, and protection services, ultimately compromising the well-being of newly arrived refugees.

### WASH Gaps

Access to clean water in Kiryandongo remains critically low, with the per capita water supply dropping to just 10 liters per person per day, well below the emergency standard. Despite investments in water infrastructure, resources remain insufficient to meet the growing needs of new arrivals. The increasing population at Elegu, Nyumanzi, and Kiryandongo reception centers has also resulted in overwhelming latrine emptying demands, raising the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks.

### Overcrowding in classrooms

The rising number of new arrivals has put immense pressure on Kiryandongo's schools, significantly impacting the quality of education. Limited classroom space and seating, along with long travel distances,

discourage attendance. Before the Sudanese refugee influx, the pupil-to-teacher ratio in Kiryandongo settlement stood at 60:1—already exceeding the recommended 40:1 standard. This ratio has now worsened to 85:1, creating an urgent need for additional classrooms, learning materials, and teaching staff.

#### Overstretched Health Services

Healthcare services in Kiryandongo are under severe strain, with significant gaps in maternal and child healthcare contributing to high neonatal mortality rates. The absence of a standardized isolation unit for cholera cases, a critical shortage of cholera-specific beds, mattresses, IV fluids, and antibiotics, and dwindling stocks of personal protective equipment (PPE) are hampering effective response efforts. Limited community awareness on cholera symptoms and prevention is further delaying detection and containment.

Additionally, 39 health staff face imminent layoffs due to frozen US funding, threatening workforce stability. The highly mobile refugee population complicates outbreak tracking and control, though organizations such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC) have begun procuring emergency supplies. The suspension of the hub system has halted the transportation of medical samples to the Central Laboratory in Kampala. Partners now rely on overstretched ambulance and coordination vehicle fleets, with potential fuel shortages if suspected cases continue to rise. Furthermore, a shortage of community health assistants and health screeners is hindering disease surveillance, consistent screening at health facilities, contact tracing, and timely reporting.

## Response Plans and Funding Situation

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

The [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan 2025](#), launched on 17 February 2025, is an appeal for **USD 1.8 billion** for **111 partners** to provide essential aid and protection to a total of **5 million people** in seven countries by the end of 2025. This includes 4 million refugees, returnees, and others who have fled the ongoing conflict in Sudan and over 800,000 host community members. Access UNHCR's Refugee Funding Tracker [here](#).

### Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) – January - December 2025

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

### UNHCR Supplementary Appeal – January - December 2025

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

## Resources

- NEW! [Sudan Situation Joint Summary Document – HRP and RRP 2025](#)
- NEW! [Press release: UN urges global action to protect and support civilians devastated by Sudan's war](#)
- NEW! [Video: Sudan's displaced face extreme suffering amid escalating violence](#)
- [2025 Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan](#)
- [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan - At a Glance](#)
- [UNHCR Sudan Situation Appeal 2025](#)
- [Sudan-Emergency-Critical-Life-Saving-Needs](#)
- [UNHCR Mpox Appeal 2024](#)
- [Refugee Coordination Model](#)
- UNHCR's [Operational Data Portal \(ODP\) for the Sudan Situation](#) provides weekly updates on the refugee and returnee arrivals in Sudan's neighboring countries.
- [UNHCR and IOM Joint Dashboard](#) of arrivals to South Sudan, including data on returnee intentions, onward movements, and numbers and locations of returnees in and around Renk.
- [UNHCR Global Focus Sudan Operation page](#)
- [UNHCR Sudan Emergency website](#)
- UNHCR's HELP site for Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Sudan provides information to individuals seeking information and support inside Sudan (in [English](#) and [Arabic](#)).

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