EXTERNAL UPDATE

SUDAN SITUATION – Central African Republic (CAR)

November 2025

The National Commission for Refugees organized the election of the Korsi refugee committees, with the support of UNHCR and local authorities. @Photo UNHCR.

Situation and Operational Response

Highlights

Following the signing of the peace agreement between the Sudanese and Central African communities at the Am-Dafock border in Vakaga prefecture, no major armed clashes have occurred in the border area. The security situation in Birao, hosting around 27,000 Sudanese refugees (10,708 households), also remained relatively calm.

Nevertheless, the security elsewhere in Vakaga Prefecture remained unstable, especially along transit routes to Chad and Sudan. Civilians faced threats from armed groups, including violence, extortion, robbery, and restricted movement, which disrupted the local economy and raised the cost of basic goods.

In early November, 42 Sudanese refugees from 14 households, mostly women and children, arrived in Birao from Nyala and Khartoum, some having travelled for five months. While no new arrivals were recorded during the rainy season in the past months, numbers are expected to increase once the rains subside by the end of December.

Despite ongoing inter-agency assistance, significant gaps persist for Sudanese refugees and host communities. In the Korsi refugee neighbourhood in Birao, the water supply remains below emergency standards, at around 10.4 L/person/day. No new latrines were built, and the conditions remain critical with 52 people per latrine. Over 16,440 refugees still lack adequate access to sanitation, with an estimated 822 additional latrines urgently needed.

On 25 November, UNHCR and its partners—Le Comité International pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD), International Medical Corps (IMC), Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), and World Vision—launched the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence campaign in Birao. The ceremony included a peaceful march of over 380 participants from both refugee and host communities, promoting zero tolerance for violence and discrimination against women and girls.

On 20 November, World Children's Day activities reached 2,467 children from both refugee and host communities in Birao. Activities included an awareness-raising session on children's rights, the launch of a children's club for refugee and host children, and community sports and recreational events in Korsi, including a mixed-gender football match and games.

Population Movement and Registration

As of 30 November, 40,211 Sudanese refugees have fled to the Central African Republic since the conflict started in April 2023. 55 per cent are women and girls, and 45 per cent are men and boys. Among these refugees, UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) have registered 26,981 people in Kosi and Birao. In contrast, 13,230 Sudanese refugees remain in other, often hard-to-reach areas across the prefectures of Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Ouaka, Mbomou, and Haut-Mbomou.

Since 5 November, a joint UNHCR-CNR mission to hard-to-reach areas in the localities of Bakouma, Pombolo, Bangassou, and Rafai in the Southeast has registered 1,445 Sudanese refugees, ensuring them access to basic services.

Protection

In November, UNHCR's partner CIAUD recorded 53 protection incidents in Vakaga prefecture. The incidents were primarily attributed to non-state armed groups along transit routes and in nearby localities, such as Am-Dafock, Boromata, Birao, Korsi, Gordil, Ouanda-Djallé, Sekikédé, and Darzaf.
The incidents affected both refugees and host community members, with men constituting most victims due to their mobility while seeking livelihoods. Most of these incidents were violations of property rights (58%), including extortion, illegal taxation, and theft, followed by physical assaults (11%).

To mitigate and respond to protection-related risks and incidents, UNHCR and its partner, CIAUD, continued protection monitoring, case management, and the strengthening of community-based protection and vigilance committees. A capacity-building session was organized for 25 community focal points to train them on identifying protection risks, raising awareness in their communities, and referring vulnerable individuals to appropriate services.

Peaceful coexistence

Throughout November, UNHCR and its partner CIAUD continued to promote peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities in Vakaga prefecture.

Social cohesion workshops engaged 70 young people from both communities in Birao and Am-Dafock, following recommendations from intercommunity mediation facilitated by local leaders and authorities, and fostering trust, dialogue, and shared responsibility for community safety.

In Korsi, community-based awareness-raising sessions also focused on practical measures to strengthen harmony, including fire prevention, household safety, and conflict resolution, reaching 47 households. These activities reinforced mutual respect, collaboration, and social cohesion, helping communities collectively manage risks and build a culture of non-violence despite the volatile security situation in the region.

Accountability to affected populations (AAP)

UNHCR and its partner, CIAUD, continued to strengthen accountability to affected populations in Korsi through regular feedback collection, referrals, and awareness-raising. The requests collected were mainly concerned with security, shelter, education, water,

sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and livelihoods. UNHCR and partners referred cases to relevant actors and followed up to ensure timely assistance.

In addition, CIAUD continued to conduct door-to-door awareness-raising sessions on AAP mechanisms, reaching hundreds of refugees. These sessions aimed to improve refugees' understanding of their rights and responsibilities, as well as collective feedback mechanisms.

Prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) and to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)

UNHCR's partner CIAUD continued to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in Vakaga prefecture, addressing issues such as physical assault, psychological abuse, forced marriage, and denial of resources among Sudanese refugees and host communities. In November, all GBV survivors received psychosocial support at safe spaces; 36 per cent received dignity kits and 9 per cent were referred for medical care based on individual needs.

To strengthen the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), CIAUD continued to conduct awareness-raising sessions in November, reaching over 400 participants, mainly women and girls. These sessions focused on the different forms of GBV, their consequences, and available referral pathways to safe spaces, psychosocial support, medical care, and legal assistance.

Engaging Men through Accountable Practices (EMAP) sessions continued to be organized weekly in Korsi and Birao, with each session engaging 40 men from both the refugee and host communities to discuss the impact of harmful gender norms, encourage reflection on power dynamics and relationships, and promote a supportive and protective environment for women and girls.

Additionally, 47 refugee women participated in life-skills counselling sessions focused on stress management, self-confidence, and positive coping strategies.

Child protection

UNHCR and partners continued child protection activities in Korsi, focusing on promoting children's rights, psychosocial well-being, and social cohesion. In Korsi, 615 children (305 girls and 310 boys) participated in creative, recreational, and educational activities at the Child Friendly Space, including sports, dance, and games, supporting their psychosocial well-being and socialization. Most of the participants are refugee children.

Protection monitoring continued to identify vulnerable children, including cases of neglect and separated children, with all referred to appropriate actors for tailored support such as access to safe spaces and psychosocial care. Child protection risks such as exposure to inappropriate domestic and economic work, physical punishment, and psychological abuse were also identified and followed up by UNHCR and partners.

Support for caregivers also continued throughout the month, with group discussions and awareness sessions to strengthen caregivers' capacity to identify and mitigate child protection risks within the household. These sessions aimed to improve caregivers' understanding of children's psychosocial needs and to promote safer, more supportive home environments.

Education

In November, UNHCR and its partners, the Centre de Support en Santé Internationale (CSSI) and Olivier l'Homme de Galilée pour le Développement Social (OHG DS), working closely in collaboration with the Academic Inspection of the Vakaga prefecture, continued supporting refugees' integration into the national education system. The focus continued to

be on school enrolment, learning support, and safe and inclusive learning environments for refugees and host community students.

In Birao, 139 students (ages 6–17) were supported through individual school enrolment follow-up, learning support, and literacy/after-school sessions. French language courses in Birao also continued, engaging 986 refugee learners (470 women, 516 men) across three levels to strengthen their language skills and ease their integration into the national education system, while promoting social cohesion.

Community-based awareness-raising activities, such as door-to-door outreach by community outreach workers, continued in Korsi and surrounding neighbourhoods, reaching 4,512 people (1,072 households). These sessions emphasized the importance of on-time enrolment for the new school year, consistent school attendance, peaceful interactions among learners, and parents' role in supporting children's education.

Shelter and non-food items (NFIs)

In November, 145 persons with specific needs, such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, received second-hand clothing in Korsi to address their needs. Meanwhile, the construction of semi-durable shelters for refugees continued.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In November, hygiene promotion activities by UNHCR's partner NOURRIR reached 2,996 households (13,586 individuals) through focus groups, block-by-block activities, and door-to-door awareness campaigns. These sessions focused on safe water management, latrine use, waste disposal, and protection of construction materials for semi-durable shelters. The community-level engagement ensured the active participation of both men and women in strengthening hygiene practices and reducing the risk of waterborne diseases, despite limited WASH infrastructure.

Additionally, 100 waste bins were distributed by NOURRIR across Korsi's residential blocks, markets, mosques, and health posts to improve waste management and sanitation.

Food security and livelihood

In November, food and livelihood assistance continued in Korsi and surrounding areas, reaching both Sudanese refugees and host community members. Cash distributions for food by WFP, in coordination with UNHCR, CNR, and implementing partners CIAUD and NOURRIR, reached 4,415 households (approximately 12,800 individuals), totalling XAF 220 million distributed over the month. This support is crucial in providing essential food assistance during the pre-harvest period.

UNHCR and its partner, CIAUD, continued implementing livelihood projects aimed at enhancing the self-reliance and economic inclusion of refugees and host communities. The team monitored agricultural sites, supported pea harvests, and conducted small-scale income-generating (AGR) trainings. Fifty refugees and host community members attended a three-day "petite commerce" management training, while more than 200 people engaged in on-site farming and animal husbandry.

These community-based initiatives, including market gardening and site-specific cultivation, continued to demonstrate their importance for income generation and enhanced food security. Monitoring visits and targeted support helped maintain engagement, promote good practices, and reinforce peaceful coexistence between refugees and host community members.

Health and Nutrition

Medical teams from the CSSI and International Medical Corps (IMC), coordinated by the Vakaga health district, carried out 2,438 consultations throughout the month, with refugees accounting for 79 per cent and members of the host community accounting for 21 per cent.

Children aged 0–59 months represented nearly 31 per cent of patients. The most common conditions diagnosed were malaria (48 per cent), followed by respiratory infections (15 per cent), and intestinal parasitic diseases (8 per cent).
Reproductive health services continued to be provided in Korsi, with 192 women receiving family-planning and gynecological consultations. Six childbirths were recorded, totalling 144 births in 2025. Qualified health workers assisted one hundred per cent of births at the hospital.

In November, 745 children aged 6–59 months were screened for malnutrition; 19 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 9 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified and treated. So far in 2025, 385 MAM and 158 SAM cases have been treated among 8,990 children screened.

Health promotion and prevention efforts reached 5,127 individuals in Birao in November, focusing on malaria, cholera, measles, Mpox, and good hygiene practices. Key activities included distributing mosquito nets, raising awareness of handwashing and safe food preparation, conducting vaccination campaigns, and providing guidance on avoiding exposure to Mpox and rabies.

Response Plans and Funding Situation

Sudan 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 to support 111 partners in providing** essential aid and protection to 5 million people across 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. In CAR, **USD 76,436,290** is needed to support **80,357 people**, including members of the host community.

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

- UNHCR dashboard: Sudan Situation: One year on
- Data story: Sudan: One year of spiralling conflict and displacement
- End of Year Report Sudan Regional RRP 2023
- UNHCR's Operational Data Portal (ODP) for the Sudan Situation provides daily updates on the refugee and returnee arrivals in Sudan's neighbouring countries.
- UNHCR Global Focus Sudan Operation page
- UNHCR Sudan Emergency website

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