

SUDAN SITUATION

23 February – 8 March 2025



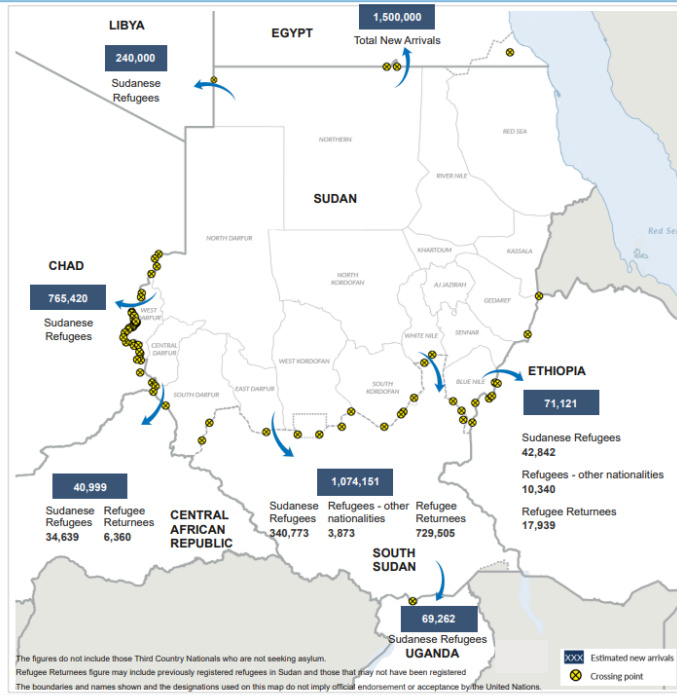
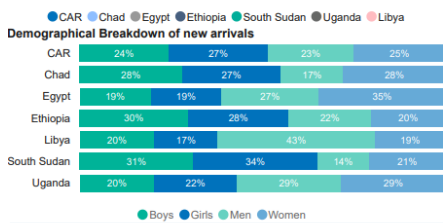
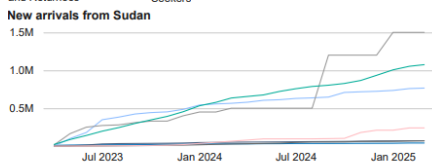
Gambra, a Sudanese refugee in Farchana, Chad, has turned her passion for baking into a thriving business. After receiving bread-making training at the Farchana Women’s Centre, she established her own bakery, earning enough to support her five children and provide employment opportunities for other refugee women. Committed to giving back, Gambra now trains fellow women in bread-making, empowering them with skills to build their own livelihoods. © UNHCR/Andrew McConnell

Highlights

- The humanitarian situation in Sudan continues to deteriorate, with unrelenting conflict, displacement, and rising protection concerns across multiple states. Cholera outbreaks in White Nile, Gedaref, and South Kordofan pose serious public health risks, exacerbated by shortages of medical supplies and strained healthcare services.
- The Sudan UN RC/HC [issued](#) an urgent appeal following funding cuts by key government donors, warning of catastrophic consequences for millions in need. She urged major donors to reconsider their decisions and called on governments, private sector actors, charities, and individuals to step in, to prevent further suffering.
- The Ura Regional Forum took place on 26 February in Assosa. The forum focused on the Ura settlement as a model for integrated settlement planning, demonstrating the “Solutions from the Start” approach.

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 3.8 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.

12.9M Total Forcibly Displaced
8.9M New IDPs in Sudan
266.3K Self-Relocated Refugees in Sudan
3.8M Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Returnees
3.0M Refugees and Asylum Seekers
753.8K Refugee Returnees



Sources: UNHCR & Government | Contact: dimaehag@unhcr.org

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Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- A cholera outbreak continues to spread in White Nile State, with 2,375 confirmed cases and 72 deaths reported. UNHCR is supporting the Ministry of Health and the State Water Corporation by providing supplies, treatment facilities, and prevention awareness. In Gedaref State, 543 cases have been recorded among IDPs and host communities, raising concerns over medicine shortages due to funding disruptions. A new outbreak in South Kordofan has resulted in 24 cases, including five deaths, with two suspected cases among refugees and asylum-seekers in Al Leri.
- UNHCR is coordinating with the Commission of Refugees (COR) to scale up mobile refugee registration in various locations, advocate with state authorities to uphold international protection rights for refugees and asylum-seekers, and identify whether any registered refugees or asylum-seekers were among those deported.
- A shortage of the new 1,000 Sudanese pound banknotes has been widely reported across Sudan, impacting humanitarian activities and suppliers. In South Darfur State, movement and access restrictions imposed by authorities on some international NGOs are raising concerns about disruptions to aid delivery.

Population Movements and Registration

Population Movements

Population movements out of Khartoum, Al Jazirah, and parts of Kordofan States toward West Darfur State continue to rise, particularly to El Geneina and Jabel Moon. Some individuals are using the Forobaranga crossing point to enter Chad and the Central African Republic, citing fears of retaliation from conflicting parties.

In Central and West Darfur States, a significant influx of internally displaced people (IDPs) from Khartoum and Al Jazirah States has been observed, with many settling with relatives or in abandoned homes. In El Geneina, West Darfur State, an estimated 10,000 IDP households are living in mosques, schools, and

private homes. Zalingei, Central Darfur State, has seen continued arrivals, with over 1,000 IDP households—primarily women and children—seeking shelter with relatives during the reporting period.

Towards the end of February, around 325 families displaced from El Fasher and Tawila locality in North Darfur State crossed into Chad via the Tina crossing point. However, community leaders report that cross-border movements have slowed due to escalating violence, including kidnappings, killings, and looting along the route.

Registration and verification

During the reporting period, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) received 841 new arrivals from Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Eritrea across Kassala, Gedaref, White Nile, and Blue Nile States. In the last two weeks, approximately 1,600 Eritrean, South Sudanese, and Ethiopian refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Kassala, Khartoum, Red Sea, Blue Nile, Gedaref, and White Nile States. Additionally, 940 refugees in Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, and Red Sea States received identity documents, including photo slips and ID cards.

COR reported that around 50 Ethiopian households from the Benishangul-Gumuz region crossed into Blue Nile State via Manza and Yabcher entry points due to renewed tribal conflict. COR anticipates further arrivals in the coming weeks, with new arrivals expected to be accommodated in Camp 6 in Blue Nile State.

In Gedaref State, 95 secondarily displaced Ethiopians and Eritreans were registered in Tunaydbah, Um Rakuba, and Um Gargour camps. In Babikri refugee camp, 25 Congolese refugee households who had been displaced from Khartoum expressed a desire to return to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) due to insufficient assistance, limited education access, and the need for family reunification. UNHCR is coordinating with COR to assess and process these cases.

Returnees

In Blue Nile State, the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) reported the return of 27 Sudanese refugee families from South Sudan due to deteriorating humanitarian conditions in South Sudan. Moreover, the Commission of Voluntary Return and Displaced Persons facilitated transport for 7,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) to return to their areas of origin in Al Jazirah and Sennar States.

In Northern State, 10 IDP households living in a hostel gathering site reportedly returned to their areas of origin in Al Jazirah and Sennar States with support from private institutions. More IDP families have expressed willingness to return but are waiting for improved security conditions and essential services.

The Ministry of Social Affairs reported the return of 4,172 IDP households (21,688 individuals) from River Nile State to Khartoum and Al Jazirah States. During the reporting week, the River Nile State Returnees Support Committee documented the spontaneous return of over 570 IDP families (approximately 5,870 individuals). Many IDPs have registered with the Ministry of Social Welfare, seeking support to return. These return movements have been largely supported by local authorities and private donors. Some gathering sites, including the reception center in Shendi and sites in Al Matama and Abu Hamad, have reportedly emptied following the voluntary return of IDPs.

Protection

The protection situation in Darfur remains highly volatile, with increasing reports of killings, lootings, abductions for ransom, and arbitrary arrests.

In Rongatas, Central Darfur State, the presence of armed individuals on motorcycles has escalated crime rates and caused panic among the population. Unexploded ordnance (UXO) continues to pose a significant threat, with six children injured in Zalingei, Central Darfur after handling an explosive device.

In Zamzam IDP camp, North Darfur State, the withdrawal of NGOs following attacks on the camp has left IDPs without medical services. The closure of markets and suspension of humanitarian activities have worsened food insecurity and caused water shortages.

In Gedaref State, UNHCR and local authorities inaugurated several newly constructed or rehabilitated facilities, including a multi-purpose community center in Doka, the rehabilitated Gallabat Reception Centre

and Immigration Office at the Gallabat border, and WASH facilities in Doka Rural Hospital (East Gallabat and Basundah localities). These efforts are part of UNHCR's broader initiative to support displaced populations and host communities.

Community-based protection

Across multiple locations, community-based protection activities supported IDPs and refugees. In East Darfur State, UNHCR's partner organized recreational and psychosocial support sessions for nearly 350 IDPs, refugees, and host community members at El Nimir, Al Ferdous, and El Neem multipurpose community centers (MPCCs). In South Darfur State, UNHCR's partner conducted protection awareness sessions and community meetings for 50 individuals in Beliel and Mershing multipurpose community centers. In West Darfur State, UNHCR's partner provided capacity-building training for community-based protection networks and organized recreational activities for 270 children in Um Dowein and Seleia localities, while the Seleia MPCC Centre Management Committee was trained on its roles and responsibilities.

In Zalingei, Central Darfur State, over 200 people participated in recreational and communal activities, while in North Darfur State, stress management sessions were conducted for 343 IDPs at the Al Lait MPCC.

In Um Rakuba refugee camp, Gedaref State, UNHCR and its partners trained 15 members of community-based protection networks to strengthen their understanding of protection principles, refugee rights, and responsibilities under Sudanese law. Similarly, 20 members of the camp's peace committee received training on their roles in maintaining peace and resolving disputes.

In Babikri refugee camp, over 20 refugees from the Qement and Congolese communities participated in an information session on resettlement processes, eligibility criteria, and rights. The session helped clarify misconceptions and provided participants with a clearer understanding of their options.

In Northern State, UNHCR's partner conducted workshops for 30 IDP paralegals and gathering site supervisors on peaceful coexistence, GBV, human trafficking, drug abuse, and referral pathways.

UNHCR's partner established two community-based protection networks (CBPNs) in White Nile State, one in Goz Al Salam gathering site in Kosti locality and another in Sport City relocation gathering site in Tandality locality. These CBPNs support protection monitoring, child protection and GBV case referrals, and community feedback mechanisms.

In Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner provided mattresses and beds to four refugees with specific needs as individual protection assistance.

Legal Protection

During the reporting period, UNHCR's partner provided court representation and legal counseling to over 86 refugees and IDPs on criminal cases, civil law, documentation, and other legal matters applicable to displaced populations in Northern and Blue Nile States.

In Um Rakuba refugee camp, Gedaref State, UNHCR provided legal counseling to 56 refugees, advising them on wage disputes and assisting with civil court filings. The protection counseling desk for urban refugees in Gedaref town remains operational. Additionally, UNHCR and COR finalized protection assessments for 27 secondarily displaced Ethiopian and Eritrean households in Um Gargour camp, allowing them to be registered and receive food rations.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

UNHCR organized a coffee session with over 50 girls in Camp 6, Blue Nile State, to raise awareness about early marriage and domestic violence.

In North Darfur State, GBV survivors were referred to the GBV support center at Al Saudi Maternity Hospital in El Fasher for further assistance, while others received psychosocial support services in East Darfur State.

In White Nile State, UNHCR and its partner facilitated GBV, child protection, and prevention of sexual exploitation sessions for 250 IDPs in Aldueim and Kosti localities. These sessions revealed previously unreported abuse incidents, critical protection gaps, and referral pathways.

Child Protection

In White Nile State, 82 at-risk refugee children received appropriate services such as psychosocial support, nutrition, food, and shelter assistance based on best interest assessments. Over 2,000 children received psychosocial support in five child-friendly spaces, where UNHCR also distributed 140 boxes of play and art materials.

In East Darfur State, UNHCR's partner provided psychosocial support for 127 children in Al Ferdous and Kario refugee settlements and carried out home visits for 19 unaccompanied and separated children in Al Ferdous.

Health and Nutrition

During the reporting period, over 25,000 outpatient consultations took place in primary health care facilities in the refugee camps in Gedaref, White Nile, and Blue Nile States. In Gedaref State, 274 consultations for mental health and psychosocial support were provided across all camps. There are growing concerns after the suspension of UNFPA's support to the Tunaydbah maternity field hospital in Gedaref State, which was providing advanced maternity care, such as obstetrics and caesarean births to complicated pregnancies, for refugee and host community women.

In Gedaref State, the general food distribution took place in all camps for the February 2025 ration. Due to lack of items, the ration distributed included only sorghum and lentils, whereas salt and oil were excluded from the package refugees received. A total of 50,147 refugees and asylum-seekers received the February ration.

UNHCR's partner completed the installation of solar systems in three health centres in Kario, El Nimir, and Abu Jabrah, East Darfur State.

Cholera Outbreak

Over the past two weeks, Kosti and Rabak localities in White Nile State have struggled with a cholera outbreak. Health authorities reported 2,375 confirmed cases, including 72 deaths as of the last week of February. UNHCR's partner recorded 15 suspected cases, including two refugees from Khor Al Waral, Al Redis 2, and Um Sangour refugee camps. Some residents from host communities have sought treatment inside refugee camps due to the perceived better quality of care. So far, no cholera-related deaths have been reported from cholera treatment centers within the refugee camps.

Since the beginning of the outbreak in Kosti in February, UNHCR has strengthened support to the Ministry of Health and the State Water Corporation, providing 20 tents for Kosti's Cholera Treatment Centre, 13 barrels of fuel, two vehicles, 1,000 pieces of soap, six handwashing stations, and five buckets of powdered chlorine for water treatment. During the reporting period, UNHCR and its partner conducted cholera prevention awareness sessions in 25 IDP gathering sites in Kosti, Rabak, and Guli localities and distributed 1,400 pieces of soap and 1,432 informational brochures on cholera. Additionally, 12 gathering sites in Kosti locality were sterilized to prevent further spread.

In Gedaref State, 543 cholera cases were reported among IDPs and host communities, raising concerns about limited medicine supplies due to funding disruptions affecting WHO's medicine pipeline, which covers 70 per cent of the State's total medical requirements. However, no new cholera cases have been reported in refugee camps for over two months.

A new cholera outbreak has been reported in South Kordofan State, with 24 cases, including five deaths, recorded in Abu Jubayhah locality since mid-February. In Al Leri locality, there were two suspected cholera cases, including one South Sudanese refugee and one Ethiopian asylum-seeker.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

UNHCR's partner distributed CRIs to 123 refugee households in Gedaref State and emergency shelter kits were provided to 79 refugee households in the same area. In Khartoum State, UNHCR's partner distributed CRIs to 250 IDP households residing in the northern part of Karrari locality.

In River Nile State, UNHCR's partner distributed solar lamps to nearly 2,900 IDP households in Shendi, Al Damar, and Abu Hamad gathering sites to improve lighting and security in displacement sites.

In South Darfur State, UNHCR's partner distributed CRIs to 2,000 vulnerable IDPs and host community members in Kass and Gereida localities, while an additional 1,143 IDP households in Mellit town received assistance.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner conducted awareness-raising sessions on the ongoing cholera outbreak, with 19 participants.

In White Nile State, water supply services across refugee camps continued without major disruptions. UNHCR provided safe drinking water to refugees and host communities at an average coverage of 14 liters per person per day. Infection prevention and control measures were strengthened, with increased water quality monitoring at water sources and distribution points to mitigate potential health risks.

Site Management

During the reporting period, UNHCR facilitated site management training for 17 staff and volunteers from partner agencies. The training covered coordination and management in IDP settings, site governance and community engagement, as well as data collection and reporting to enhance the effectiveness of site management activities.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Highlights

- The security situation in Vakaga prefecture, near the Sudan border, remains volatile due to the presence of non-state armed groups, with increasing reports of robbery targeting humanitarian workers and vehicles. The deteriorating security environment has restricted movement, increased the cost of basic goods, and limited humanitarian access.
- In Korsi, the shelter and WASH situation remains critical as the suspension of emergency shelter and water facility construction due to funding shortfalls coincides with continued refugee arrivals. Many refugees are sleeping under trees, while others seek temporary shelter in humanitarian facilities, awaiting more sustainable solutions.

Population Movement and Registration

Sudan's conflict continues to drive refugee arrivals into CAR, with 1,500 new Sudanese refugees (330 households) arriving in Birao in the past two weeks. Korsi currently hosts 22,396 Sudanese refugees (9,111 households), of whom 55 per cent are women and girls.

In the same period, UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) biometrically registered 1,419 individuals (430 households) in Korsi. Among those registered, 63 individuals with specific needs were identified, including unaccompanied and separated children, women at risk, older individuals, people with disabilities, individuals with serious medical conditions, and single parents.

Protection

UNHCR's partner, Comité International pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD), continued documenting protection incidents in Vakaga, mainly robbery, physical assault, and extortion, predominantly linked to non-state armed groups. CIAUD also conducted individual protection interviews with over 20 individuals in Korsi, focusing on documentation, food, and non-food items.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

Survivors of GBV in Korsi, Birao came forward this week, reporting incidents of physical assault, forced marriage, and denial of resources. All survivors received psychosocial support at the Korsi safe space, with 25 per cent also benefiting from individual counseling to strengthen their resilience and well-being.

As part of ongoing GBV prevention efforts, CIAUD conducted three group sessions at the Korsi safe space, focusing on GBV response service referral pathways, reaching 56 participants. In preparation for

International Women's Day, CIAUD also organized a focus group discussion on women's empowerment at the Korsi safe space.

Child protection

CIAUD assessed the existing Child-Friendly Space in Korsi to identify priority rehabilitation needs and develop new programmes tailored to the needs of refugee and host community children.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

Due to critically limited funding, no new emergency shelters were constructed in the past two weeks, despite the continued daily arrival of refugees in Birao. As a result, severe shelter shortages persist for newly arrived refugees. Some are temporarily staying in the Korsi safe space and the Information and Feedback Center (formerly the registration center), while others are sleeping in the open.

During the reporting period, 217 refugee families (655 individuals) received CRIs from UNHCR in Korsi, Birao, including mattresses, blankets, jerrycans, buckets, cooking utensils, and mosquito nets.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The water supply in Korsi has deteriorated further due to increasing refugee arrivals, while a funding freeze has prevented UNICEF and its partners from constructing new water facilities. As a result, the daily water supply per person has dropped from 12.8 liters to 11.4 liters, and further down to 11 liters between 3–8 March—well below the Sphere standard of 15 liters per person per day.

Sanitation remains a major concern. The number of latrines in Korsi has remained unchanged at 393 since early February (261 emergency latrines and 132 semi-durable ones), as funding freeze halted construction by UNICEF's partner Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH). With the growing refugee population, the latrine-to-person ratio has increased from 53 to 56—exceeding the Sphere emergency standard of 50 people per latrine. More than 10,000 refugees urgently need 710 additional latrines.

UNHCR's partner NOURRIR continues hygiene awareness campaigns within the refugee community, reaching 4,001 households in the past two weeks through focus groups, block-level activities, and door-to-door outreach. Topics covered include water point management, maintenance of sanitary facilities, and hygiene practices.

To improve hygiene conditions, 30 handwashing buckets with taps were installed at the registration center, health center, and across various blocks in Korsi over the past two weeks.

Health and Nutrition

From 22 to 28 February, medical teams from the Centre de Support en Santé Internationale (CSSI) and International Medical Corps (IMC), under the coordination of the Vakaga Health District, conducted 850 medical consultations in Korsi. Of these, 99 consultations (12 per cent) were for the host population, while 751 consultations (88 per cent) were for refugees, including 184 new arrivals (22 per cent). Among the patients, 250 children aged 0 to 59 months (29 per cent) received treatment. So far in 2025, 8,457 consultations have been conducted, with 11 per cent provided to host communities.

The most diagnosed illnesses were acute respiratory infections, with 243 cases (29 per cent), followed by malaria with 219 cases (26 per cent), and intestinal parasitic diseases with 105 cases (12 per cent). Most patients received outpatient treatment in the Korsi neighborhood, with 15 patients referred to the Birao District Hospital. The cumulative total for 2025 is 176 referrals.

Between 22 and 28 February, 16 forcibly displaced women received prenatal consultations, bringing the total to 394 for 2025. Additionally, one postnatal consultation was conducted, raising the total to 18. 28 women received gynecological consultations, bringing the cumulative total to 480 for 2025. Seven women accessed family planning services, bringing the total for the year to 91.

In child health and nutrition, during the same period, three babies were delivered, bringing the total number of deliveries in 2025 to 32, resulting in 32 newborns.

From 22 to 28 February, 250 children aged 6 to 59 months were screened for malnutrition during medical consultations, with seven cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and one case of Severe Acute

Malnutrition (SAM). The cumulative total for 2025 is 92 cases of MAM and 21 cases of SAM, from the 2,523 children screened during consultations. A mass screening campaign is planned for later in the year.

Fourteen pregnant women received tetanus vaccines, and eight children were vaccinated with multi-antigen vaccines. So far in 2025, 99 children have been vaccinated.

Five new cases of mental health concerns were recorded, including three refugees and two members of the host population. The cumulative total for 2025 stands at 68 cases, with 22 male refugees, 23 female refugees, 12 female host community members, and 11 male host community members.

During the week of 3 to 8 March, WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR and CNR, distributed cash for food to 2,203 refugee families in Korsi, Birao.

CHAD

Highlights

- With over 760,000 new Sudanese refugees in Chad, including 41,000 arrivals in 2025, UNHCR continues efforts to secure additional land for new refugee sites. On 1 March, a joint mission with the Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR) assessed Mabrone, north of Farchana, as a potential site to relocate refugees currently in Adré, where 237,000 await relocation. In Guéréda, authorities allocated 54.9 hectares for a new refugee settlement, Arnè, near UNHCR's Field Office. The site, with a capacity for 10,000 refugees, is planned as a model for integration under the NEXUS framework. Discussions are underway for its opening, prioritizing refugees near the Koulbous and Birak borders.
- In Amdjarass, UNHCR, CNARR, and Comité International pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD) identified 44 refugee-led associations, each with at least 51 per cent refugee membership, for official recognition. Following advocacy efforts, the governorate instructed local authorities to accelerate the registration process, resulting in the issuance of ten official registration receipts.

Population Movements and Registration

Between 24 February and 9 March, Chad received 6,362 new Sudanese refugees (2,054 households), fleeing insecurity and human rights abuses in Sudan. Since the start of 2025, 41,881 new arrivals have been recorded, bringing the total number of Sudanese refugees in Chad to 765,420 since April 2023. Biometric registration continued at Milé II, Koursigué, and Touloum refugee sites, with 5,162 individuals (1,369 households) registered during the reporting period.

Relocation

From 17 February to 9 March, 2,357 refugees (797 households) were relocated from Adré, Tiné, and border villages to Dougui, Abougoudam (Ouaddaï Province), Koursigué (Wadi-Fira Province), and Zabout refugee sites (Sila Province).

Protection

Child protection

A total of 92 children with specific needs were identified and documented across refugee sites, with support provided by UNHCR and its partners in urgent cases.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

A capacity-building training on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was held in Abéché for managers of nine national NGOs working in Eastern Chad. The training, organized by the PSEA National Sub-Working Group, covered key principles, reporting channels, and victim-centered approaches, with 33 participants in attendance.

Community-based protection

On 22 February, UNHCR hosted a training in Guéréda on Participatory Community Planning (PCP), organized by WFP. This initiative aims to improve living conditions for both refugees and host communities through a multisectoral approach, ensuring sustainable community development under the HAGUINA and BMZ initiatives.

Education

From 19 to 21 February, UNHCR facilitated meetings between 37 refugee academics and higher education institutions in Abéché to promote their qualifications and teaching experience. Universities expressed interest in potential collaboration based on available resources.

Health and Nutrition

International Rescue Committee (IRC) presented its GAVI-funded vaccination project to UNHCR and partners in Iriba, targeting 87,860 children under five years old across 15 refugee sites in Eastern Chad. With a USD 2 million budget, the project includes cold chain training, vaccine supply support, and immunization campaigns in refugee and host communities in Ennedi Est, Ouaddaï, and Wadi Fira provinces.

Since January, 67,432 medical consultations have been conducted, including 9,760 in the past week. The main illnesses remain acute respiratory infections, malaria, diarrhea, and malnutrition. Among children screened (ages 6–59 months), 3,956 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 1,525 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were treated. During the reporting week, 21,312 children were screened, with 725 cases of MAM and 167 cases of SAM identified, while 9,174 pregnant and breastfeeding women were also screened.

Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

Cash assistance was successfully distributed across multiple refugee sites. In Bredjing and Treguine, 389,664,000 XAF (approx. USD 640,000) was disbursed, reaching nearly 100 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries. In Wadi-Fira, distributions in Kounoungou reached 96.87 per cent, while distributions at Milé, Amnabak, and Iridimi continued, with Amnabak achieving 98 per cent of its target. Cash-based food assistance for January and February is ongoing at Milé, with over 96 per cent of planned distributions completed.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

Out of 2,000 planned emergency shelters, 1,134 have been allocated and occupied, with the remaining shelters expected to be utilized within three weeks. Infrastructure improvements include ongoing latrine construction, a water tank, and water towers, particularly in Aboutengué and Farchana.

EGYPT

Highlights

- A report [released](#) by UNHCR Egypt's Cash team in the last week of February presented overwhelming evidence of the positive impact of cash support on some of Egypt's most vulnerable refugees, including allowing 20 per cent to cover most or all their needs. The 2024 Post-Distribution Monitoring Report also showed how beneficiaries mainly used the cash for essential needs, with food being the top spending category (cited by 83 per cent of beneficiaries), followed by rent (75 per cent), health-related items and services (22 per cent), while utilities and bills, and education were each reported by 16 per cent. Its critical importance highlights the risks posed by funding shortfalls, which threaten cash assistance programmes and could severely affect the most vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt.
- Between 13 and 28 February, 22 refugee artisans presented and sold their products in the 67th edition of the Diarna Exhibition for Handicrafts in Cairo. Organized by the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the event featured over 400 exhibitors presenting a diverse range of crafts. With support from UNHCR and its partner, Plan International, refugee artisans were able to exhibit their work. Additionally, UNHCR organized musical performances and cultural activities led by refugees from Sudan and other nationalities, enriching the exhibition experience for both participants and visitors.

Population Movements and Registration

As of 9 March, UNHCR Egypt has provided registration appointments to 898,500 individuals who fled Sudan since the conflict began in April 2023. Of these, 602,000 (67 per cent) have now been registered for protection and assistance. The majority of new arrivals are Sudanese nationals (96 per cent), followed by Eritrean (1.7 per cent) and South Sudanese (1.5 per cent) refugees. Women and girls account for 55 per cent of the registered population, while 42 per cent are children.

Protection

Community-based protection

Over the past two weeks, 8,620 refugees and asylum-seekers, including newly arrived Sudanese, received information on services, assistance, and fraud reporting procedures 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 4,900 individuals, referring 133 cases for in-depth psychosocial assessments and fast-tracking 200 individuals for urgent assistance. Additionally, UNHCR provided case management for 210 refugees, including 70 who received in-person counselling, while the remainder were assisted remotely.

On 6 March, Sudanese refugee leader Amal Rahal participated in the virtual launch of the Coordination Platform for Women-led Organizations (WLO) in the Sudan refugee response. Representing the refugee-led organization Future Hopes, she highlighted her work supporting Sudanese refugees and host communities in Egypt. The event, organized by UNHCR and UN Women, featured WLOs from Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, and the Central African Republic (CAR).

On 5 March, UNHCR held a community meeting in Cairo with 29 asylum-seekers and refugees of various nationalities. Discussions addressed concerns related to refugee status determination, legal and physical protection, and cash assistance. Participants had the opportunity to ask questions and receive direct responses from UNHCR staff.

Legal and physical protection

During the reporting period, 740 individuals received legal assistance and counselling from UNHCR and its partners. Issues addressed included birth registration (both early and late), legal reports, divorce, custody, and legal representation. Additionally, UNHCR provided case management to 170 refugees, including 130 Sudanese.

Child protection

On 23 February, UNHCR conducted a training session on child labor and children at risk for ten case workers and psychosocial team members from Save the Children, CARE, and the community-led organization Kheir w Baraka in Aswan. The training was organized in response to reports of an increasing number of Sudanese children working in shops in southern Egypt.

Infoline

In the past two weeks, UNHCR Egypt's Infoline responded to 24,000 inquiries. On average, more than 420 individuals per day secured registration appointments through the Infoline. Since the crisis began, a total of 604,250 people have successfully scheduled appointments via this system.

Cash Assistance

Between 21 February and 8 March, UNHCR's partner Mindset conducted vulnerability assessments for 2,000 Sudanese individuals in Cairo. Since the start of the Sudan crisis in April 2023, UNHCR has assessed the vulnerability of 179,900 Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers, including both new arrivals and those already in Egypt before the conflict.

In January and February 2025, approximately 79,500 refugees and asylum-seekers, including 47,300 Sudanese, received Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA). However, due to funding shortages, more than 112,000 vulnerable Sudanese refugees remain on the MPCA waiting list. Despite meeting the eligibility criteria, they continue to struggle without financial assistance due to the lack of available funds.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- On 26 February, the Ura Regional Forum was held in Assosa, bringing together key stakeholders to discuss integrated settlement planning and the inclusion of refugees into national services from the outset of an emergency response. The forum opened with remarks from the President of Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State, the Director General of the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), the EU Ambassador, and UNHCR Representative. Presentations were delivered by RRS Assosa, UNHCR Assosa, and UN-Habitat, followed by a panel discussion featuring

representatives from the Regional Health Bureau, Regional Education Bureau, the World Bank Displacement Response and Development Initiative Project (DRDIP), and the refugee community. After the discussions, participants visited Ura settlement, Akuda School, and the Health Centre, where the EU Ambassador, UNHCR Representative, and RRS Director General officially inaugurated the new school and health facility.

Population Movement and Registration

In Benishangul-Gumuz region, 383 individuals from 111 households underwent household-level registration at Kurmuk transit centre, bringing the total number of registered individuals since 15 April 2023 to 30,512. As of 7 March, a biometric registration and verification exercise at the Ura refugee site registered 2,939 individuals from 1,095 households, with 2,255 enrolled in the National ID Programme.

Relocation

In Benishangul-Gumuz region, UNHCR, in coordination with RRS and IOM, relocated 257 individuals from 70 households from Kurmuk transit centre to the Ura refugee site. To date, 11,634 individuals from 4,241 households have been relocated to Ura.

Protection

In Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, UNHCR and partners provided protection services, including counselling, case referrals, and feedback mechanisms. In Amhara, UNHCR's partner, the Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC), conducted orthopedic assessments for 25 refugees with specific needs to determine necessary mobility support and assistive devices.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In Amhara, DICAC provided GBV services in Aftit, ensuring continuous monitoring and support for survivors. Women at risk and survivors were referred to specialized services, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

GBV awareness sessions in Aftit covered available services, the importance of reporting within 72 hours, and MHPSS support. The sessions also highlighted the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons, while addressing safety concerns, including non-functional latrines and risks faced by women at night.

On 8 March, International Women's Day was commemorated in Aftit with community outreach, skill-sharing sessions, self-care workshops, film discussions, and sports events under the theme "For All Women and Girls: Rights, Equality, Empowerment."

In Benishangul-Gumuz region, IRC conducted GBV awareness-raising sessions for 200 refugee women and girls in Ura refugee site, covering GBV concepts, types, and consequences. IRC continued Women and Girls' Safe Space (WGSS) activities, with 133 participants engaging in skills development and awareness sessions.

Child protection

In Aftit, Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) and Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) provided child protection services. A Best Interest Assessment (BIA) was conducted for one unaccompanied and separated child (UASC) to ensure appropriate care and support. The Child-Friendly Space hosted an average of 529 children throughout the week, offering recreational and social activities.

In Ura refugee site, PIE continued the identification, verification, and registration of UASC and other vulnerable children. BIAs and registration were completed for 57 separated children. Additionally, 982 children accessed the Child-Friendly Space for structured activities during the reporting week.

Health and Nutrition

In Aftit settlement, Medical Teams International (MTI) provided outpatient consultations for 1,244 refugees and host community members. The most common illnesses included upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, acute watery diarrhea, urinary tract infections, malaria, acute febrile illness, and intestinal infections.

Nutrition screening was conducted for 838 children and 193 pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Among children, 20 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 3 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

were identified. Additionally, 28 PLW were diagnosed with MAM. All identified cases were enrolled in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP).

In Benishangul-Gumuz, MTI provided outpatient consultations for 966 refugees and host community members at the Akuda health post in Ura, with malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, watery diarrhea, and lower respiratory tract infections being the most prevalent illnesses.

UNHCR partner GOAL conducted nutrition screenings for 1,412 children under five and 59 PLW. Of these, 17 children were diagnosed with MAM and 7 with SAM, and all were admitted to the TSFP for treatment.

Education

In Aftit, 899 refugee students and 535 host community children resumed primary school classes for the second semester after a one-week break. At the secondary level, 263 refugee students resumed classes at Gende Wuha/Metema host community secondary school. Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) distributed school materials to 899 refugee students and 409 host community students in grades 1–8.

In Ura, the second semester is ongoing at Akuda-Tumet primary school, where 2,327 refugee and host community students are enrolled, including 1,352 refugee children (734 boys and 618 girls). Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) services are being provided for children aged 3 to 6 years. The teaching staff consists of 75 teachers (48 from the refugee community and 27 from the host community), supported by 12 female cleaners from the refugee community. Scholastic materials were distributed to children enrolled in ECCD programs.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Amhara, PIE supplied 97,143 liters of chlorinated water per day to refugees in Aftit settlement, along with an additional 30,000 liters for Aftit primary school, 10,000 liters for Metema transit centre serving both refugees and host community members. The average water supply in Aftit was 13.74 liters per person per day (l/p/d), below the UNHCR emergency standard of 15 l/p/d.

In Benishangul-Gumuz, water distribution for refugees in Ura remained at 22 l/p/d, meeting the emergency standard.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Aftit settlement, 1,300 emergency shelters and 257 sustainable shelters were completed in the past two weeks. In Ura settlement, 55 additional shelters were completed, bringing the total number of handed-over shelters to 2,279.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- The humanitarian situation in South Sudan remains critical as the number of new arrivals from Sudan continues to grow, straining already limited resources. With over 1 million people fleeing the conflict in Sudan, transit centers and refugee-hosting areas face significant overcrowding, exacerbating shelter, WASH, and health challenges.
- Cholera cases remain a concern, particularly in Unity State, where high-risk areas such as Payinjiar require urgent intervention.

Population Movement and Registration

As of 8 March, South Sudan hosts 1,094,107 arrivals from Sudan, with 68 per cent being South Sudanese returnees and 31 per cent Sudanese refugees. UNHCR has biometrically registered 225,398 refugees from Sudan since the start of the response.

Health and Nutrition

In Renk, 5,051 medical consultations were conducted, with 73.7 per cent for returnees, 21.6 per cent for refugees, and 4.7 per cent for host community members. The most common illnesses remained acute respiratory infections, malaria, and acute watery diarrhea.

A total of 1,963 children under five were screened for malnutrition, identifying 8 per cent as moderately malnourished and 2.4 per cent as severely malnourished. Additionally, 618 pregnant and breastfeeding women were screened, with 2 per cent found to be moderately malnourished.

In Bentiu, cholera cases and deaths are declining. As of 7 March, suspected cases in Unity State reached 436, with 10 deaths, including six in Payinjiar, indicating a high-risk area. Cumulatively, 16,971 suspected cases and 335 deaths have been reported, compared to 16,535 cases and 325 deaths as of 28 February.

WASH, Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Renk, 71 families received core relief items, including plastic sheets, buckets, blankets, and sleeping mats.

In Malakal, 34 new semi-permanent communal shelters were completed to replace emergency shelters in Bulukat Transit Centre. However, funding shortages for the construction of eight household latrines, have impacted eight of the 16 transitional shelters planned for 2025.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

In Renk, ACTED facilitated the inauguration of newly nominated community leaders for the transit centers, forming a 12-member board with equal representation of refugees and returnees. The leadership includes seven men and five women. UNHCR, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), and GOAL attended the event, where community leaders were introduced to their terms of reference and the code of conduct for their leadership term.

UGANDA

Highlights

- Cholera preparedness and response efforts continue in Kiryandongo, with 65 alerts recorded as of 6 March, including nine confirmed cases—all among refugees. No new deaths were reported during the week in review, with the cumulative death toll remaining at four. A joint assessment mission, including the Ministry of Health, WHO, UNHCR, and partners, confirmed progress in case management, WASH, surveillance, and risk communication.

Population Movements, Registration, and Relocation

Since April 2023, Uganda has registered a total of 69,262 Sudanese refugees, including 7,619 new arrivals in 2025. During the reporting week, 1,487 new arrivals were received in the settlements, and 2,086 Sudanese refugees were biometrically registered.

832 individuals (367 households) were relocated from Kiryandongo reception center to settlement plots.

Protection

Prima facie recognition for Sudanese asylum-seekers remains in force. General violence and insecurity led to 1,487 new Sudanese arrivals in Uganda during this reporting period, primarily from Rabak, Sennar, Darfur, and Khartoum.

As of 5 March, Sudanese nationals account for 53 per cent (1,324 out of 2,485 individuals) of the refugees hosted in Adjumani, Arua, and Kiryandongo reception centers.

In Kiryandongo, 401 cases (254 female, 147 male) involving forcibly displaced people were handled through protection desks, mainly related to health, education, food, and general protection. Some cases were referred to protection partners for additional support.

Legal and physical protection

A three-day training on juvenile case management was conducted in Kiryandongo for 34 individuals (24 female, 10 male), covering topics such as juvenile justice, children and family courts, the role of probation offices, and criminal responsibility.

Additionally, UNHCR, Office of Prime Minister (OPM), and partners visited four prisons and two remand homes, providing legal advice and counseling to 277 detainees (13 female, 264 male). Key challenges identified included delayed trials, overcrowding in prisons, and the lack of counseling services in Kigumba and Masindi prisons.

Detainees also received mental health support, with 277 individuals receiving guidance on stress management, coping mechanisms, emotional regulation, recognizing warning signs, and seeking support.

Participatory planning and community engagement sessions

A community engagement meeting in Kiryandongo brought together 64 participants (49 female, 15 male), including Refugee Welfare Councils (RWCs), religious leaders, and other community representatives. The discussion identified key protection risks such as poor water quality, financial constraints, interpersonal conflicts, inadequate people with specific needs (PSNs) shelters, limited health services, and increased malnutrition due to food cuts. Recommendations included enhancing community sensitization, supporting cultural integration, and increasing financial aid for income-generating activities.

A joint PSN verification exercise in Kiryandongo identified 12,461 individuals requiring special support. The exercise aimed to assess vulnerabilities and prioritize urgent needs.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

In Kiryandongo, 34 community members (24 female, 10 male), including paralegals, Child Protection Committee members, and parasocial workers, attended psychoeducation sessions on stress, anxiety, and their symptoms.

Child protection

33 children in Kiryandongo were assessed through Best Interest Assessments (BIA) to determine alternative care, family tracing, and reunification services. During the assessment, children received psychosocial first aid, registration, education support, core relief items, and child protection services.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response

During the reporting week, GBV survivors in Kiryandongo settlement received support for cases of emotional violence, physical violence, and sexual assault.

In the same period, 812 individuals participated in GBV awareness sessions in Kiryandongo. These sessions were conducted using the *SASA! Together* methodology, aimed to promote gender equality and empower both men and women to address the root causes and contributing factors to GBV.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

UNHCR's partner, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), held a project inception meeting to introduce a three-month PSEA project (January–March 2025) in Adjumani, Lamwo, Kiryandongo, and Yumbe. The project focuses on strengthening community-based mechanisms to address PSEA issues, including risk assessments, capacity building for community structures, and awareness activities.

Education

In Kiryandongo, 37 individuals (13 female, 24 male) attended a community meeting organized by Windle International Uganda (WIU) to discuss strategies for increasing school attendance. Participants agreed on the importance of parental responsibility in ensuring children attend school. WIU also hosted a radio talk show on Kibanda FM as part of the 'Go Back and Stay in School' campaign, emphasizing the roles of different stakeholders in supporting children's education.

WIU secured admission for seven students at Gulu High School and Nancy Comprehensive School for the Deaf, supporting students with special needs. These students also underwent medical examinations at Panyadoli Health Center IV, facilitated by IRC.

Additionally, 148 students (68 female, 80 male) from both refugee and host communities are enrolled in vocational training at the Panyadoli Self-Help and Vocational Training Center. The students are training in welding and metal fabrication, catering and hotel management, and motor vehicle mechanics.

Health and Nutrition

A joint team of Ministry of Health Epidemiologists, WHO, UNHCR, Kiryandongo District Health Team, and partners visited the settlement and Cholera Treatment Unit to assess the ongoing response. The team noted good progress in case management, water and sanitation, surveillance, risk communication, and coordination. However, gaps remain in water supply and latrine coverage, which responsible partners are addressing.

The team also visited the new arrival holding site, where health screening, water supply, and sanitation facilities were reviewed. While progress has been made, additional resources will be required as more refugees arrive. During a District Taskforce meeting on 6 March, partners were urged to strengthen

collaboration in supporting both the settlement and host community response. To enhance health education for new arrivals, the Ministry of Health deployed a film van that screened videos in Arabic on cholera transmission and prevention.

The Ministry of Health revised the classification of cholera cases. Now, only cases that test positive on rapid stool tests are considered probable cholera cases, while confirmed cases are those positive on PCR/stool cultures. Suspected cases that test negative on rapid stool tests will be treated as acute watery diarrhea cases and will not be counted as cholera cases.

During the reporting period, two adult deaths were recorded in Kiryandongo settlement. One person died from osteosarcoma and another person, a Sudanese refugee, was found unresponsive in his room by a guest house manager and died upon arrival at the health facility. No prior medical history was available.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

To improve sanitation and prevent open defecation, 12 blocks of communal latrines (2 stances each) and 12 bath shelters were constructed in Cluster A for new arrivals. Additionally, 237 dome-shaped slabs were distributed to households in Clusters A, B, C, I, and J, where community members had already excavated latrine pits.

To enhance water supply and mitigate cholera risks, a 10m³ water tank was installed in Cluster A, allowing water trucking bowsers to supply a safer and more reliable water source, thereby reducing reliance on potentially contaminated water points.

Critical Gaps

Overcrowding at Kiryandongo reception centre

The Kiryandongo reception center is operating at 164 per cent capacity (616 individuals against a maximum of 375), straining resources and deteriorating reception conditions. Some relocated individuals return to stay overnight, further exacerbating overcrowding. The situation compromises WASH, health, and protection services, directly impacting the well-being of new arrivals.

WASH Gaps

In Kiryandongo, access to clean water remains critically low, with supply dropping from 14 liters per person per day (l/p/d) in January 2024 to 10 l/p/d in February 2025. Despite investments in water infrastructure, demand outpaces supply due to the continuous influx of new arrivals. Latrine emptying needs are overwhelming at Elegu, Nyumanzi, and Kiryandongo reception centers, heightening the risk of waterborne diseases.

Healthcare challenges

In Kiryandongo, poor hygiene practices, low measles vaccination coverage, and staffing shortages are affecting healthcare services, including HIV-TB clinic operations. High population mobility and frequent social gatherings increase disease transmission risks, requiring stronger infection prevention measures. Additionally, a lack of oral rehydration solution (ORS) cans in community spaces highlights urgent resource gaps.

Overcrowding in classrooms

Classroom overcrowding in Kiryandongo settlement is severely impacting education quality. The pupil-to-teacher ratio has risen from 60:1 before the Sudanese influx to 85:1, far exceeding the recommended 40:1 standard. Limited classroom space, seating shortages, and long travel distances to schools discourage attendance. Many schools are located in areas occupied by earlier arrivals, forcing new students to commute long distances, further reducing attendance rates.

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 (RFT) [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 8 March, the total funding for the HRP reached USD 271 billion, covering **6.5%** 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! [Urgent appeal as major donors reduce life-saving funding amid Sudan crisis](#)
- NEW! [Protection hotspots in Sudan](#)
- [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 neighbouring 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](#))

Contacts: Joyce Munyao-Mbithi, Senior Donor Relations Officer, RBEHAGL (munyao@unhcr.org); Undraa Bayanaa, Associate Donor Relations Officer, RBEHAGL (bayanaa@unhcr.org)