

## SUDAN SITUATION

23 March – 5 April 2025



Feirus was preparing Iftar for her family in Khartoum when fighting broke out near her home, forcing them to flee. After days of perilous travel, she arrived in Renk, Upper Nile State, South Sudan—carrying only two cherished family photos. UNHCR supports families like hers with shelter, food, and protection. © UNHCR

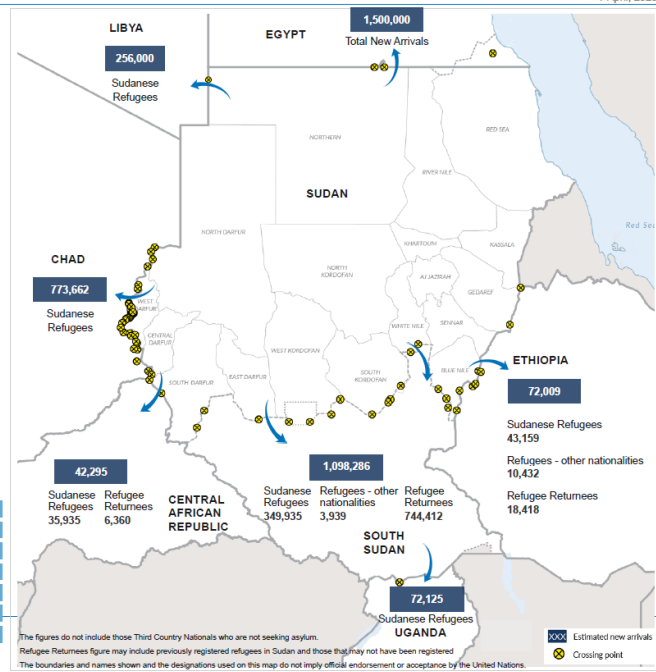
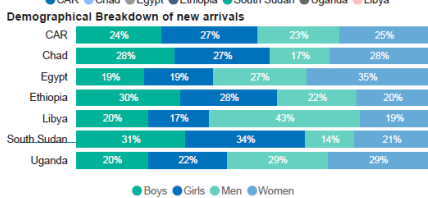
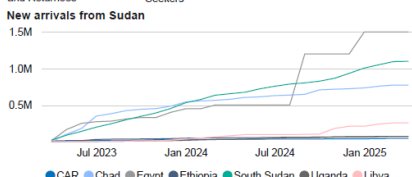
### Highlights

- The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, and the EU Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid, Hadja Lahbib, [visited](#) eastern Chad to observe the refugee response and meet with authorities and partners. Their visits highlighted the scale and urgency of the situation, one of the most severe civilian protection crises in decades, which suffers from dramatic funding constraints. With women and children making up most new arrivals, both leaders emphasized the need for sustained international support to help Chad maintain its open-door policy and respond to growing humanitarian needs.
- In Egypt, the impact of funding shortfalls is increasingly severe, particularly in areas like Damietta and the North Coast. UNHCR has been forced to suspend key life-saving services—such as access to medical care, child protection, and vulnerability assessments for cash assistance—leaving tens of thousands of Sudanese refugees without essential support. These cuts have also impacted the activities of partners in a number of sectors.
- In South Sudan, health systems are under growing strain as over 1.1 million people have crossed from Sudan in the last two years. In Maban, UNHCR handed over 10 health facilities to national authorities, but concerns have been raised over reduced services and limited capacity. While routine immunization campaigns reached nearly 1,500 children, severe water shortages continue in Renk and other entry points.
- Overcrowding in reception centres, particularly in Kiryandongo and Nyumanzi in Uganda, remains a critical concern, with both operating far beyond capacity—currently at 249 and 175 per cent respectively. The continued influx of Sudanese refugees has outpaced relocation efforts, placing

severe strain on health, WASH, protection, and education services. Urgent support is needed to ease congestion, expand infrastructure, and mitigate growing protection and public health risks.

7 April, 2025

There are now 12.7 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 8.6 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.



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## Situation and Operational Response

### SUDAN

#### Highlights

- The humanitarian situation in Sudan continues to deteriorate as conflict persists in Khartoum, Kordofan, Darfur, and parts of the Blue and White Nile States. Ongoing airstrikes, drone attacks, and artillery shelling have resulted in civilian casualties and damage to infrastructure. UNHCR conducted its first monitoring mission to Al Jazirah State following the reopening of the area, including in the town of Wad Madani. The State Governor emphasized the need to document refugees. He also underlined the importance of a continued UN presence to support returnees and contribute to the State's recovery and reconstruction. The mission team plans to distribute core relief items to displaced individuals, returnees, and host communities.

#### Population Movements and Registration

##### Population Movements

During the reporting period, 81 refugees and asylum-seekers—77 Ethiopian and four Eritrean—crossed into Sudan via the Hamdayet border following renewed conflict in western Tigray, Ethiopia. UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) registered them at the Hamdayet reception center. Among them, 65 were new arrivals (61 Ethiopians and four Eritreans), while 16 were former refugees who had previously returned to Ethiopia. UNHCR and COR facilitated the relocation of the Ethiopian refugees to Um Rakuba and Tunaydbah camps in Gedaref State. COR is coordinating the relocation of the Eritrean refugees to Kassala State.

Also, during the reporting period, UNHCR and COR received 237 Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees and asylum-seekers in Kassala and Gedaref States. An additional 480+ Eritrean, South Sudanese, and Ethiopian refugees and asylum-seekers were registered across Kassala, Khartoum, Red Sea, Blue Nile,

Gedaref, and White Nile States over the past two weeks. More than 280 refugees in Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, and Red Sea States received identity documents, including photo slips and ID cards.

In Northern State, the Humanitarian Aid Commission reported the arrival of an unspecified number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Ad Dabbah locality, fleeing conflict in Al Malha locality in North Darfur State.

### Returnees

IDP returns to areas of origin have reportedly slowed down. Facilitated return movements organized by authorities in Northern State and the Chamber of Commerce have not taken place recently. IDPs with access to transport are self-organizing their return, while others have indicated they are waiting for feedback on service availability from early returnees before deciding whether to go back.

### **Protection**

In Gedaref State, UNHCR, COR, and community leaders in Um Rakuba and Babikri camps carried out awareness sessions on the civilian character of asylum. The sessions emphasized the risks associated with any violations, including mobilization or recruitment activities, and encouraged refugees to report such instances to UNHCR or COR.

Similarly, in White Nile State, UNHCR and COR continued information campaigns to reinforce the importance of preserving the civilian nature of asylum—particularly in Alagaya camp, in response to recent security concerns related to developments in South Sudan.

In Al Jabalain, White Nile State, UNHCR’s partner trained 30 IDPs from two community-based protection networks. The training aimed to enhance their understanding of referral mechanisms for child protection and gender-based violence cases within their communities.

In Northern State, UNHCR is coordinating with the Humanitarian Aid Commission to support the safe and dignified relocation of IDPs currently sheltering in schools and colleges in Wadi Halfa.

UNHCR, COR, and partners in Gedaref State also organized a workshop for 70 refugees and members of the camp law enforcement team. The session covered refugee rights, the asylum application process, movement regulations, and the importance of upholding the civilian character of asylum.

### **Education**

The Ministry of Education in Gedaref State has deployed government-appointed head teachers to refugee schools in Tunaydbah, Um Rakuba, and Babikri camps. This initiative ensures that the schools are formally supervised by government education offices and fully integrated into the national education system. UNHCR’s operational partner is supporting this effort by providing incentives to the deployed teachers.

### **Health and Nutrition**

During the reporting period, over 14,000 outpatient consultations were conducted at primary health care facilities in refugee camps across Gedaref and White Nile States. In Gedaref State, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services reached 117 individuals across all camps. To further strengthen community-based support, MHPSS committees were established in the Um Gargour and Tunaydbah camps. These committees will help raise awareness, identify cases, and facilitate mental health activities at the community level.

No new cholera cases were reported among refugees in White Nile and Gedaref States during the reporting period. However, White Nile State has recorded a cumulative total of 11,470 cases and 431 deaths since the outbreak began in October 2024, including 110 suspected cases among refugees.

In Gedaref State, WFP completed general food distribution for approximately 50,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in all camps for March and April. Additionally, 738 pregnant and lactating women and 6,961 children under five received supplementary food assistance.

### Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Gedaref State, UNHCR's partner distributed core relief items—including plastic sheets, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, solar lamps, jerry cans, and mosquito nets—to nearly 2,000 refugee families. Emergency shelter kits were also provided to 22 vulnerable refugee households.

In White Nile State, 50 tents were pitched by UNHCR's partner at the Goz Al-Salaam IDP gathering site in the Kosti locality to accommodate IDP families relocated from schools to allow for reopening. Over 300 secondary displaced families in the Al Redis 2 refugee camp received core relief items during the same period.

In Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner distributed non-food items, including plastic sheets, mosquito nets, and sleeping mats, to more than 1,100 IDPs in Tadamon locality.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

### Highlights

- Insecurity continues in Vakaga prefecture, near the Sudan border, where non-state armed groups are committing serious human rights violations, including armed robbery, illegal taxation, extortion, and theft. These incidents are concentrated along key routes—Birao–Délémbé–Gordil, Birao–Amdafock, and within Birao town—severely restricting the movement of people and goods, leading to shortages of basic necessities and contributing to a high cost of living.
- The shelter situation in Korsi, the main refugee-hosting area in Birao, remains dire. The daily arrivals of Sudanese refugees continue, but the construction of new emergency shelters has been suspended due to lack of funds. As a result, some refugees are sleeping under trees or temporarily staying in humanitarian workspaces while waiting for shelter solutions.
- Water availability in Korsi has further deteriorated amid the growing refugee population and lack of new water infrastructure. The daily water supply has dropped from 12.8 liters per person three weeks ago to 11.4 liters, and, more recently, to just 10 liters—well below the Sphere standard of 15 liters per person per day. However, the construction of two water towers has resumed, led by UN Women's partner APADE and UNICEF's partner Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), which could help increase water supply.
- Sanitation also remains a critical concern. The number of latrines in Korsi has stagnated at 393 (261 emergency and 132 semi-durable) since early February due to the funding shortfall. As the refugee population grows, the latrine-to-person ratio has worsened from 1:56 to 1:57, exceeding the Sphere emergency standard of 1:50. More than 15,000 refugees urgently need 795 additional latrines. Without immediate intervention, there is a high risk of a disease outbreak.

### Population Movement and Registration

Over the past two weeks, 1,002 new Sudanese refugees (265 households) were reported in Birao. Korsi is now hosting 23,968 Sudanese refugees (9,524 households), 56 per cent of whom are women and girls.

During the same period, UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) conducted biometric registration for 1,020 individuals from 360 households in Korsi. Among them, 65 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.

### Protection

UNHCR's partner, Le Comité International pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD), recorded 37 protection incidents in Vakaga during the two weeks of 24 March to 4 April. These included killings, physical assault, robbery, and theft—mostly attributed to non-state armed groups.

Korsi's Feedback and Information Centres (CIFs) received 256 inquiries from refugees regarding available services and humanitarian assistance. Six door-to-door awareness sessions were conducted on collective feedback and complaints mechanisms—including complaint boxes, a green line, and discussion forums—reaching a total of 321 people.

In Birao, planned training and capacity-building sessions on protection and peaceful cohabitation were canceled due to the funding-related suspension of missions by UNHCR and CNR in Bangui.

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

During the reporting period, UNHCR's partner, Le Comité International pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD), received reports of several incidents related to gender-based violence in Korsi. These included physical assault, rape, denial of resources, and psychological abuse. All survivors who came forward received psychosocial support at the Korsi safe space. Additionally, 25 per cent accessed medical referrals, and 8 per cent received individual counselling to support their recovery and well-being.

CIAUD also conducted three group awareness sessions in Korsi on available GBV services, reaching 56 women and girls. As part of the prevention efforts, eight sessions were held on social cohesion and the impacts of physical aggression, with 115 women and girls participating.

In Ngolomandja (Ndélé), a group discussion brought together Sudanese and Chadian refugee women to discuss psychological and emotional abuse within marriage, raising awareness of the different forms of GBV and available support services.

#### Child protection

Sudanese refugee children in Vakaga continue to face risks of gender-based violence, exploitation, and limited access to education—exacerbated by tensions with host communities and strained essential services. Many children lack birth certificates, which hinders access to civil rights. UNHCR partners identified key barriers, including distance to registration offices, limited parental awareness, local insecurity, and administrative costs.

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

Between 24 and 29 March, 400 refugee households (1,235 individuals) in Korsi, Birao, received non-food items from UNHCR's partner, CIAUD. The assistance included mattresses, blankets, jerry cans, buckets, cooking utensils, and mosquito nets.

#### **Food Security**

Over the past two weeks, WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR and CNR, distributed dry food rations to 5,510 refugee households (15,970 individuals) in Korsi, Birao.

#### **Livelihood**

As part of the project "Improving Self-Reliance, Livelihoods, and Economic Inclusion of Refugees, Returnees, and Host Communities," CIAUD carried out several activities in Birao from 31 March to 4 April. These included engagement with local authorities to raise awareness on current projects, monitoring of income-generating initiatives for women, and verification of beneficiary lists to prevent duplication. Consultations with women's groups identified key livelihood challenges and potential solutions. Joint planning sessions with CNR and refugee leaders focused on selecting agropastoral beneficiaries, with coordination underway with FAO to avoid overlaps. CIAUD also prepared for an upcoming advocacy workshop and collaborated with UNHCR on the launch of the new livelihood project in Bangui.

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

UNHCR's partner, NOURRIR, continued hygiene promotion activities in Korsi despite limited infrastructure. Through focus group discussions, block-level sessions, and door-to-door outreach, 4,510 households (5,152 individuals) were reached over the past two weeks. Topics covered included hygiene best practices, water point management, and sanitary facility upkeep.

To support improved hygiene, 30 handwashing buckets with taps remain in place at the registration center, health facility, and various residential blocks throughout Korsi.

#### **Health and Nutrition**

Between 24 March and 4 April, 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 1,235 medical consultations in Korsi. Of these, 1,088 consultations (88 per cent) were for refugees—

including 203 new arrivals (16 per cent)—and 147 (12 per cent) were for members of the host community. Among all patients, 333 children aged 0–59 months (27 per cent) received treatment.

The most commonly diagnosed illnesses were acute respiratory infections (487 cases, 39 per cent), followed by malaria (230 cases, 19 per cent) and intestinal parasitic diseases (118 cases, 10 per cent). The majority of patients were treated on an outpatient basis in Korsi, while 32 individuals (2.5 per cent) were referred to the Birao District Hospital. The cumulative number of referrals in 2025 now stands at 255.

During the reporting period, 37 forcibly displaced women received prenatal consultations, bringing the cumulative total for 2025 to 460. Five postnatal consultations were conducted, raising the total to 27. Additionally, 39 women received gynecological consultations, with the year-to-date total now at 555. Eleven women accessed family planning services, bringing the cumulative number for 2025 to 115.

Nine babies were delivered during the period. This brings the total number of deliveries and newborns in 2025 to 49.

A total of 333 children aged 6–59 months were screened for malnutrition, identifying 18 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 8 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Fifteen pregnant women received tetanus vaccinations, while 21 children received multi-antigen vaccines. Since the beginning of the year, 151 pregnant women and 138 children have been vaccinated. Additionally, nine new mental health cases were recorded during this period.

## CHAD

### Highlights

- On 7 April, the Government of Chad welcomed the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, who [visited](#) the country where more than 773,662 Sudanese refugees have sought asylum since the onset of the crisis. During his mission to eastern Chad, the High Commissioner met with local authorities in Ouaddaï and Wadi-Fira provinces and was briefed on both the achievements and ongoing challenges of the refugee response. He visited the Adré border crossing, inaugurated the One-Stop Shop in Tiné and the Digital Learning Center in the Iridimi refugee site. This marks his fourth visit to Chad, taking place at a time when budget constraints are impacting operations. The High Commissioner aims to raise awareness among donors and development actors about the growing needs linked to the continued mass influx of Sudanese refugees. He was accompanied by the Director of the Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa.
- A capacity-building workshop on humanitarian coordination was held from 2–3 April at the UNHCR office in Goz-Beida (Sila Province), aiming to strengthen the functioning of the Sila health and nutrition technical group. The training, organized by UNICEF, brought together local and international NGOs, decentralized government services, and UN agencies.
- A high-level mission comprising representatives from the United States, Spain, Canada, and the United Kingdom—alongside UNHCR and WFP—visited the Gaga refugee site. Discussions focused on resettlement and complementary pathways and included sectoral issues such as education, health, food security, and security. Delegates engaged with refugee leaders, women, and youth groups during the visit.

### Population Movements and Registration

Chad continues to receive daily influxes of Sudanese refugees fleeing ongoing conflict and widespread human rights violations. During the reporting period, 1,941 new arrivals crossed into Chad. Since January, a total of 49,431 Sudanese refugees have sought asylum in the country. Since the onset of the crisis on 15 April 2023, Chad has received 773,662 new Sudanese refugees. The majority of the new arrivals—primarily women and children—originate from El Fasher, El Geneina, Zalingei, Ambaru/Nyala, and Khartoum. Persistent fighting, generalized insecurity, and human rights violations remain the main drivers of displacement.

During the reporting week, 4,052 individuals (1,106 households) who had recently been relocated were biometrically registered at the Koursigué and Milé extension refugee sites. From 2 to 5 April, an additional 782 individuals (285 households) were pre-registered for relocation to the same sites.

## Relocation

During the reporting period, 321 individuals (145 households) were relocated from the Adré spontaneous refugee site to the Dougui and Abougoudam refugee sites. As of now, 237,886 individuals (61,584 households) remain pre-registered in Adré but have not yet been relocated to consolidated refugee sites.

## Protection

### Child protection

As part of efforts to prevent statelessness, UNHCR collaborated with the Agence Nationale des Titres Sécurisés (ANATS) to issue 297 birth certificates to refugee children in Kounougou and Milé, through the Guéréda Rural Sub-Prefecture.

A total of 246 children at risk were identified and documented across various refugee sites. These children exhibit multiple vulnerabilities, including severe physical disabilities, impaired vision, mental disabilities, serious medical conditions, and separation from parents or guardians. To address their needs, 51 Best Interest Determinations (BIDs) were conducted, and the children were referred to relevant service providers for health care, psychosocial support, or foster family placement.

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

During the reporting period, GBV survivors received psychological support, material assistance, and physical protection across various refugee sites. UNHCR and its partners also carried out mass awareness sessions in local communities to help prevent GBV and promote access to available services.

### Community-based protection

In partnership with UNHCR, the Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad (APLFT) facilitated capacity-building sessions on 2 and 3 April for community structures in Kouchaguine Moura and Abougoudam. A total of 95 participants were trained on community leadership, the UNHCR Code of Conduct, accountability, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

To promote peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities, a joint protection committee was revitalized on 3 April at the Kouchaguine Moura site, with participation from CNARR, UNHCR, APLFT, and local leaders. The meeting addressed operational challenges, proposed solutions and led to the formation of a new six-member leadership team, supported by 39 additional committee members.

To support people with specific needs, UNHCR's protection partner Nirvana distributed 16 tricycles and 21 crutches to individuals with mobility challenges in the Iridima, Touloum, and Amnabak refugee sites on 3 April.

APLFT, with supplies provided by UNHCR, also distributed 2,900 dignity kits (including buckets, sanitary pads, scarves, soap, and underwear) to women and girls in the Djabal, Kerfi, and Zabout refugee sites. The distributions were carried out in collaboration with CNARR and community leaders.

During the reporting period, 240 consultations were recorded through Information and Feedback Centers across the refugee sites. The majority of complaints were related to assistance gaps, particularly in health, food, shelter, livelihoods, and non-food items, largely due to funding constraints.

### Legal protection

UNHCR recorded 129 legal incidents across refugee sites, mainly related to GBV, physical assaults, and violations of property rights, indicating a rise in community tensions and violence. In response, awareness-raising sessions were conducted by UNHCR and its partners.

A total of 18 protection visits were carried out to law enforcement agencies—including the Directorate of Human Rights Protection (DPHR), gendarmerie, police stations, and judicial police—to monitor refugee cases in custody. Seven refugees were found to be in detention, and one was released on surety. UNHCR and its partners continue to monitor the remaining cases.

### Education

A training session was conducted for 21 education staff (including school principals, headmasters, and data focal points) from Alacha and Arkoum to strengthen capacity in data collection for the Education Information and Management System (EMIS).

To enhance science and math education, teaching materials were distributed to schools in Touloum, Iridimi, and Amnabak refugee sites. Additionally, 100 Arabic reading manuals for Grades 4 and 5 were distributed across the three sites to support primary education.

Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS) received 110 tables and benches for use in middle and high schools in Kounoungou and Milé.

### Health and Nutrition

Since the beginning of 2025, 93,608 medical consultations have been conducted, including 9,392 consultations in the past week. The most commonly reported illnesses include acute respiratory infections, malaria, watery diarrhea, and malnutrition.

To date, 5,613 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 1,960 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been treated. In the past week alone, 16,613 children were screened, identifying 561 MAM and 150 SAM cases.

Additionally, 16,664 women have been screened for malnutrition since January, with 635 MAM cases treated. In the last week, 2,403 women were screened, including 105 MAM cases.

Mental health services reached 469 individuals, with 38 new cases recorded in the last week.

A total of 1,788 deliveries have been assisted by qualified health personnel this year, including 138 deliveries in the past week. 525 patients have been referred to secondary health facilities so far in 2025.

On 1 April 2025, Dignity International, with support from UNHCR, distributed food parcels to 150 vulnerable host community households in Guéréda and surrounding villages. Each 63.5 kg parcel included oil, wheat flour, millet, and sugar.

### Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

World Vision relaunched its cash-based food assistance on 25 March, scheduled through 5 April, covering 60 days at 16,000 XAF/ approx. 26 USD per person (8,000 XAF per 30 days/ approx. 13 USD). So far, 16,070 individuals (3,863 households) in Zabout, Djabal, and Kerfi have been reached.

In Zabout, Projet Evangélique de Développement Communautaire (PEDC), with support from Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad (APLFT), provided one-time cash assistance of 45,000 XAF to 2,161 vulnerable individuals from different priority groups.

### Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

Construction was completed for two elevated water tanks (50 m<sup>3</sup> each) at Aboutengué. In Kouchaguine-Moura, progress is being made on an emergency water network, currently 22.5 per cent complete, while 90 per cent of the rehabilitation of a mini water supply system for the host community in Farchana has been achieved.

In Guéréda, 300 emergency latrines were completed—186 in Koursigué I and 114 in the Milé extension—with UNICEF funding. The construction of 876 latrine/shower units in Koursigué II, led by Secours Catholique Développement (SECADEV), is ongoing: 250 pits dug, 80 completed, and 70 slabs installed.

Croix Rouge du Tchad (CRT) distributed non-food items (NFIs) to 164 households (601 individuals) recently relocated to Kerfi, including tarpaulins, blankets, jerry cans, kitchen kits, lamps, mosquito nets, mats, soap, and buckets.



### Livelihood/ Environment

With support from UNHCR and its partners, 144 hectares of agricultural land were allocated to refugees by host communities to support livelihood activities.

In Iridimi, 1,000 refugee households and 500 host community households received ecological charcoal and improved stoves. In Guéréda, 54 tons of biochar and 4,000 butane gas kits (with burners) were delivered, with 30 per cent of biochar and 25 per cent of gas kits allocated to host communities.

Environmental awareness campaigns on tree conservation and reforestation were held in Aboutengué and Metché, reaching 209 participants.

## EGYPT

### Highlights

- On 25 March, UNHCR [highlighted](#) the suspension of key life-saving support for refugees in Egypt, leaving tens of thousands without access to vital medical treatment, child protection services, and other essential aid. “The consequences for people who will no longer get our support are hard to measure, [but] many of them will not be able to find the means to pay for health care themselves and they will get sicker, weaker, and many will die,” said UNHCR Egypt Public Health Officer. UNHCR is urging donors to provide immediate support for refugees, who are already suffering from the severe impact of funding cuts.
- On 27 March, Egypt’s Assistant Minister of Local Development (MoLD) participated in a panel at the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week (HNPW) 2025 supported by UNHCR. Ambassador Hossam Alkaweesh highlighted MoLD’s ongoing collaboration with UNHCR and partners to integrate displaced populations into national and local development programmes. This cooperation ensures effective coordination and information sharing under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) through multi-stakeholder engagements, such as Inter-Agency meetings. MoLD also aligns national and local development plans with strategies for managing displaced populations, reinforcing resilience, and advancing social and economic objectives. Key areas of intervention include education, health, and employment, with a strong focus on fostering inclusion and social cohesion with host communities. Operating across Egypt’s 27 governorates, MoLD plays a crucial role in implementing policies related to displaced populations in coordination with other ministries.

### Population Movements and Registration

As of 6 April, UNHCR Egypt has provided registration appointments to 909,700 individuals who fled Sudan since the onset of the conflict in April 2023. Of these, 618,500 individuals (68 per cent) have been registered for assistance and protection. Including those who arrived before April 2023, there are now a total of 944,300 registered refugees and asylum-seekers from 61 nationalities in Egypt. The vast majority of the newly registered population are Sudanese nationals (96 per cent), followed by Eritrean (1.7 per cent) and South Sudanese (1.6 per cent). Over half (55 per cent) are female, and 42 per cent are children.

Due to funding constraints, UNHCR has suspended registration activities in Damietta (North Coast). This suspension will limit access to protection and basic services for refugees residing on Egypt’s North Coast and hinder the identification of children at risk and other individuals in highly vulnerable situations.

### Protection

#### Community-based protection

Over the past two weeks, 6,600 refugees and asylum-seekers, including new arrivals from Sudan, received information on available services, assistance, and how to report fraud or complaints from outreach 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 on-the-spot basic psychosocial support to 3,300 individuals. Of these, 27 cases were referred for in-depth psychosocial assessment, and 143 were fast-tracked for urgent assistance. In addition, UNHCR provided case management support to 93 refugees under its community-based protection programme, including 33 who received in-person counselling, while the remaining cases were supported remotely.

UNHCR and its partners continue to offer targeted assistance to persons with specific needs through individual case management, psychosocial support, and emergency services. In 2024 alone, over 4,700 Sudanese refugees have received housing support, including through refugee-led organizations.

#### Legal and physical protection

In the past two weeks, 630 individuals received legal counselling and assistance from UNHCR and its partners, covering issues such as early and late birth registration, legal reporting, divorce, custody, and legal representation. Additionally, UNHCR provided legal and physical protection case management for 70 refugees, including 46 Sudanese.

#### Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

In 2024, UNHCR Egypt submitted 2,230 Sudanese refugees for resettlement consideration. Over 800 Sudanese refugees have departed to resettlement countries, and more than 300 Sudanese individuals have been assisted through complementary pathways as part of longer-term solutions.

#### Infoline

In the final week of March, UNHCR Egypt's Infoline responded to 7,300 inquiries. On average, around 350 people per day fleeing the conflict in Sudan secured registration appointments via the Infoline. Since the crisis began, a total of 609,800 individuals have successfully booked registration appointments through this system.

#### **Cash Assistance**

Due to funding constraints, UNHCR's partner Mindset halted vulnerability assessments in mid-March. As a result, UNHCR is currently unable to add more eligible individuals to its Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) programme.

Since the onset of the Sudan crisis in April 2023, UNHCR has assessed the vulnerability of 181,100 Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers, including both new arrivals and those previously in Egypt. In March and April 2025, MPCA reached approximately 80,800 refugees and asylum-seekers, including 48,300 Sudanese. However, over 106,000 vulnerable Sudanese refugees remain on the MPCA waiting list—eligible but unassisted due to funding gaps.

## **SOUTH SUDAN**

### **Highlights**

- Since the onset of the Sudan conflict, some 1,120,469 individuals have arrived in South Sudan as of 6 April. Of these, 68 per cent are South Sudanese returnees, while Sudanese refugees represent 31 per cent. The Joda/Renk border remains the most used entry point, accounting for 56 per cent of all entries.
- In Renk, the total inflow during the reporting period was 770 households. Of these, 742 households entered South Sudan through the official entry point at Wunthou/Joda border. The remaining 28 households entered through unofficial border points in Omdulis, Gongbar, Emtidad, Atam, and Bobnis. This represents a 47 per cent decrease from the previous week, which may be partly due to the absence of deportees from Sudan. Similarly, inflows from unofficial crossing points were reduced by nearly half.
- In Maban, the refugee population across the four camps has reached 215,442 individuals, comprising 44,031 households. In Abyei, a headcount exercise found that 527 households, totaling 1,867 individuals, are now residing at the transit center. In Jamjang, a total of 37 households comprising 88 individuals arrived during the reporting period—a 90 per cent decrease from the previous week. This sharp decline is reportedly due to fears of being targeted by armed actors at border crossings.

### **Population Movement and Registration**

Since the onset of the Sudan conflict, some 1,120,469 individuals have arrived in South Sudan as of 6 April. Of these, 68 per cent are South Sudanese returnees, while Sudanese refugees represent 31 per cent. The Joda/Renk border remains the most used entry point, accounting for 56 per cent of all entries.

In Renk, the total inflow during the reporting period was 770 households. Of these, 742 households entered South Sudan through the official entry point at the Wunthou/Joda border. The remaining 28 households entered through unofficial border points in Omdulis, Gongbar, Emtidad, Atam, and Bobnis. This represents a 47 per cent decrease from the previous week, which may be partly due to the absence of deportees from Sudan. Similarly, inflows from unofficial crossing points were reduced by nearly half.

In Maban, the total refugee population across the four camps has reached 215,442 individuals, comprising 44,031 households. In Abyei, a headcount exercise found that 527 households, totaling 1,867 individuals, are now residing at the transit center. In Jamjang, a total of 37 households comprising 88 individuals arrived during the reporting period—a 90 per cent decrease from the previous week. This sharp decline is reportedly due to fears of being targeted by the RSF at border crossings.

### Protection

In Renk, UNHCR conducted border monitoring at several unofficial entry points—Atam, Chemedi, Bobnis, and Gerbana—to assess the needs of new arrivals and identify service gaps. Key issues observed included the absence of protection services, acute water shortages, and a limited humanitarian presence.

At the Joda/Wunthou reception center in Renk, 152 individuals with specific needs were screened, including 139 returnees and 13 refugees. An additional 784 individuals at heightened risk were identified in the transit center, with urgent needs ranging from non-food items (NFIs), cash assistance, food, and medical care. Of those identified, 53 were referred to other agencies for specialized support—ACTED for NFIs, Action Africa Help International (AAHI)/IOM for onward transportation and Save the Children (SCI) for child protection services.

In Jamjang, most new arrivals are from the Nuba ethnic groups of South Kordofan State (including Kadugli, Al Buram, Heiban, and Dilling), fleeing a combination of conflict, hunger, and the collapse of medical services. The second-largest group originates from Darfur (notably Heglig and Keilak) and belongs predominantly to the Fellata ethnic group. They report fleeing violence and harassment by RSF, who are reportedly blocking access along northern exit routes.

In Manyo County (Upper Nile State), clashes between the South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF) and Sudan People's Liberation Army-in-Opposition (SPLA-IO) in Thurgwang payam displaced approximately 1,628 individuals—mostly women, children, and older persons—to nearby villages, including Nyalang Island, Tuwat, Manam, and Jalhak in Renk County. Additionally, fighting reportedly erupted on 3 April between SSPDF/Agwelek and SPLA/IO Kitgwang factions, with casualties reported on both sides.

In Maban, worsening food insecurity has forced some refugees to return to Sudan in search of livelihoods. In the Doro and Batil camps, women have been observed leaving the camps to forage for wild fruits and leaves. In Kaya camp, two households comprising seven individuals who had recently arrived returned to Sudan due to lack of food.

### Health and Nutrition

In Jamjang, 35 individuals (18 males, 17 females) received curative consultations, and nine children under five were vaccinated.

In Unity State, 278 suspected cholera cases and two associated deaths were reported during the reporting period—a decline from the previous month, attributed to the ongoing health cluster response. Since the outbreak began in November 2024, the cumulative total has reached 18,302 suspected cases and 352 deaths.

In Maban, UNHCR and Relief International provided 10,501 curative consultations (4,494 males and 6,007 females) across all 10 camp health facilities. Refugees accounted for 10,168 of the consultations, while 333 were for members of the host community.

Routine immunization campaigns in Maban reached 1,489 children under one year with vaccines including Measles; BCG, which protects against severe forms of tuberculosis; Penta (a combination vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b); and OPV1–3, a three-dose

oral vaccine series that protects against poliomyelitis. These efforts aim to strengthen protection against common and potentially life-threatening vaccine-preventable diseases.

UNHCR officially handed over 10 healthcare facilities across the four camps and Bunj Hospital to the County Health Department and World Vision International. Despite engagement efforts, refugee and host community representatives expressed concern over limited services under the Health System Transformation Program (HSTP), including insufficient night services, referral support, staffing, and operational capacity.

In Renk, 2,596 medical consultations were recorded, marking a 12 per cent decrease compared to the previous week. Returnees accounted for 60.6 per cent of consultations, refugees 37.6 per cent, and residents 1.9 per cent. The most common illnesses were malaria, acute respiratory infections, and acute watery diarrhoea. Additionally, 338 vaccinations were administered under the EPI programme, with 78.8 per cent completing their measles vaccination.

Reproductive health services in Renk recorded 89 antenatal care visits and 31 assisted deliveries.

In the Eastern and Western Corridors (Zero, Banjang, Bobnis, and Gosfami), Africa Development Aid (ADA) reported 240 consultations: 51 per cent were refugees, 30 per cent returnees, and 15.4 per cent residents. Respiratory infections, malaria, and acute watery diarrhoea were the leading causes of illness. Challenges persist with referrals due to the lack of ambulances, examination tables for antenatal care, and essential medicines.

In Abyei, 264 refugees and asylum-seekers were referred for medical treatment to Abyei PHCC, Amethbek Hospital (MSF), and Abyei Civil Hospital.

The Renk Nutrition Program screened 1,046 children under five for malnutrition, identifying 6 per cent as moderately malnourished and 3.9 per cent as severely malnourished. A total of 346 pregnant and breastfeeding women were also screened; none were found to be malnourished.

### Shelter

In Maban, construction is underway for 158 emergency family shelters for new arrivals—75 in Doro and 83 in Gendrassa camps. All shelters are currently at the framing stage, pending cladding with plastic sheets.

Routine maintenance work, including 216 meters of dyke rehabilitation along the seasonal stream behind Guluwinye village, is ongoing. This also serves as a flood mitigation measure for the Maban airstrip area.

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

In Renk, severe water shortages persist in areas hosting new arrivals at unofficial crossing points. All hafirs (traditional water reservoirs) in Atam, Duk-duk, Abayok, Gongbar, Emtidad, and Omudulis have dried up.

In Jamjang, WASH services meet post-emergency Sphere standards. A total of 40 Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine drop holes are in use, with one drop hole shared by seven people.

## ETHIOPIA

### Highlights

- In late March, two high-level missions visited the Benishangul Gumuz region to monitor refugee response activities related to the Sudan situation. On 25 March, a mission reviewed European Union-funded projects at the Ura Refugee Site. From 26 to 28 March, representatives from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) visited key sites, including Kurmuk, Sherkole, Bambasi, and Ura, to assess ongoing support and engage with authorities, partners, and refugees.
- UNHCR maintains unrestricted access to refugee sites in both the Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz regions, despite ongoing insecurity in Amhara. The Galabat-Metema border crossing has remained open since 22 October 2024, with cross-border movements reported in both directions. However, key government services such as immigration and customs remain suspended due to

damaged infrastructure, which urgently requires material support. The security situation in Benishangul Gumuz, including at the Kurmuk Transit Centre and Ura and Sherkole refugee sites, remains calm and stable.

### **Population Movements and Registration**

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, 51 individuals (21 households) were registered at the household level at Kurmuk Transit Centre, bringing the cumulative total to 31,723 individuals since 15 April 2023. As of 4 April, 4,699 individuals (1,767 households) have completed biometric Level 3 registration and verification at the Ura Refugee Site, of whom 3,505 are enrolled in the National ID Programme (NIDP).

### **Relocation**

In the Benishangul region, UNHCR, in coordination with the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) and IOM, relocated 51 individuals (21 households) from the Kurmuk Transit Centre to the Ura Refugee Site. Additionally, 15 individuals (15 households) relocated on their own. This brings the total number of refugees relocated to Ura to 12,177 individuals (4,336 households).

### **Protection**

In the Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz regions, UNHCR and its partners continued protection activities, including counselling, feedback and response, and referrals.

In Aftit, a verification process was conducted for elderly people and individuals with disabilities to assess their living conditions, needs, and status. This was supported by the Elderly and Disability Association. As part of the support provided, a custom walking stick was given to elderly men with disabilities.

#### Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response

In the Amhara region, individuals who experienced gender-based violence came forward and received support from Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC) in Aftit. Survivors are being provided with continued care to ensure their safety and well-being. A discussion with peace and gender ambassadors highlighted key challenges in the camp, including economic dependency, lack of family support, psychological distress, cultural differences, unemployment, lack of recreational opportunities, and substance use.

An awareness campaign was conducted to inform community members about available GBV services, the importance of timely reporting, and mental health and psychosocial support options. Additional sessions were held on the community-based complaint mechanism and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Training on gender equality and social norms was also provided to community members.

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, the International Rescue Committee continued GBV prevention and response activities at the Ura Refugee Site. Awareness sessions focused on the risks and impacts of early marriage and were delivered through various methods. Home visits provided information on the types, consequences, and available services related to GBV. Activities at the Women and Girls' Safe Space also continued, offering skill-building and awareness opportunities in a safe and supportive environment.

#### Child Protection

In Aftit, Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) and Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) provided child protection services. A Best Interests Assessment (BIA) was completed for a GBV survivor, ensuring the needs were addressed. The Child-Friendly Space (CFS) facilitated a variety of indoor activities that supported social interaction, creativity, and physical well-being, with around 450 children participating during the week.

At the Ura Refugee Site, PIE continued the identification, verification, and registration of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and other vulnerable children. A total of 51 separated children were registered and received BIAs. Additionally, 418 children accessed the CFS during the week.

### **Health and Nutrition**

In Aftit settlement, Medical Teams International (MTI) provided outpatient consultations to 1,099 individuals, including both refugees and host community members. Common health conditions reported included upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, acute watery diarrhoea, urinary tract infections, malaria, acute febrile illness, and intestinal parasitic infections.

Nutrition screening was conducted for 957 children and 127 pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Thirteen children and 25 PLW were identified with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and subsequently enrolled in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP).

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, MTI also delivered outpatient consultations to 1,210 refugees and host community members at the Akuda Health Post in Ura. Frequently reported illnesses included malaria, upper and lower respiratory tract infections, and watery diarrhoea.

Nutrition screening in Ura was conducted by GOAL for 1,437 children under five and 97 PLW. Among them, 52 children were diagnosed with MAM and 10 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). All identified cases were admitted to the TSFP.

### Education

In Aftit, second semester classes resumed following a one-week break, with 899 primary school refugee students and 535 host community children in attendance. Additionally, 263 refugee students resumed classes at Gende Wuha/Metema host community secondary school.

Students moved from temporary learning spaces to newly equipped, safe, and spacious classrooms furnished with standardized desks and blackboards. At Aftit Primary School, scholastic materials (exercise books, pens, pencils, and erasers) were distributed to both refugee and host community students. The monthly test for March 2025 was conducted for all 899 refugee students to assess academic progress and learning needs.

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) support—including the distribution of dignity kits and provision of counselling—was provided to 191 adolescent girls. This initiative helps promote health, dignity, and school attendance among female students.

In Ura, the second semester is ongoing at Akuda-Tumet Primary School through Plan International Ethiopia (PIE), with 2,327 refugee and host community students enrolled—of whom 1,352 are refugees. Early Childhood Care and Development activities are also being provided at the Child-Friendly Space (CFS) for children aged 4–6 years.

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

In the Amhara region, PIE provided an average of 78,357 litres of chlorinated water per day to refugees in Aftit Settlement and 20,000 litres to Aftit Primary School. This results in an average of 11.09 litres per person per day—below UNHCR’s post-emergency standard of 20 l/p/d.

In Benishangul Gumuz, refugees in Ura received an average of 17 litres per person per day, meeting the emergency standard. Six additional water points were completed, bringing the total number of functional water points in the Ura Refugee Site to 22. In the host community of Akuda Tumet Kebele, nine water points (each with four taps) are under construction, and eight have been completed so far.

## LIBYA

### Highlights

- On 2 April, Libya’s Internal Security Authority (ISA) [issued](#) a statement and held a press conference accusing 10 international NGOs and UNHCR of engaging in activities deemed “hostile to the Libyan state.” The statement, also posted on Facebook, alleges that some humanitarian actors are promoting the local integration and settlement of irregular migrants and asylum-seekers—a narrative previously used to fuel anti-refugee sentiment and mistrust of international organizations, including during earlier claims on 8 March. UNHCR’s Community Day Centre (CDC) in Tripoli has remained closed since 10 March.

### Population Movement and Registration

As of 1 April, 66,716 Sudanese refugees are registered with UNHCR in Tripoli—representing 76 per cent of all registered refugees.

In Alkufra, registration by authorities remains suspended. A temporary modality is in place but requires refugees to pay 160 LYD (approx. 29 USD), unlike the previously free system, placing a financial strain on many.

### **Protection**

On 3 April, a fire broke out at the Al-Kriek farm in Alkufra, where refugees are hosted. The incident, caused by an electrical short and exposed wiring, damaged several small shops operated by Sudanese refugees. Fortunately, the fire occurred about 300 metres from the refugee shelters, so no one was harmed. This marks the second such incident this year; a fire in February at Al-Abaaj farm destroyed the personal belongings of 28 refugees. In response, UNHCR is developing a fire awareness campaign in coordination with local authorities in Alkufra.

UNHCR's outreach team has been conducting awareness sessions with Sudanese refugees to strengthen their understanding of how to communicate effectively with UNHCR and its partners. The sessions covered available services, proper communication channels, and how to report fraud and misconduct. Individual questions were addressed, and practical instructions on incident reporting were provided. Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 1,532 Sudanese refugees have participated in these sessions, reflecting strong engagement with the refugee community.

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

Sudanese refugees represent 55 per cent of all gender-based violence (GBV) survivors and at-risk individuals in Libya. During the reporting period, several survivors came forward and received support through pre-assessments at the GBV-dedicated protection desk. Comprehensive protection needs assessments were conducted for some, while others received cash assistance. Support was prioritized based on urgency to ensure the most critical needs were addressed.

### Child protection

Eight unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were identified at the Protection Desk and referred for further assessment. Four children underwent a Best Interests Assessment (BIA) to access targeted services, and those in need of care arrangements were supported through community-based care.

At UNHCR's registration centre, 235 Sudanese children accessed the Child-Friendly Space (CFS), where they participated in informal play activities. Since the beginning of the year, 3,322 Sudanese children have used the CFS.

Sudanese refugees, including women and children, make up the majority of individuals hosted under community-based care arrangements—totaling 120 people, of whom 109 are children. Sudanese volunteers also represent the majority of caregivers, with 41 out of 51 currently active caregivers being from Sudan.

### **Education**

75 out-of-school Sudanese refugee children were identified and referred to UNICEF. This is part of a coordinated effort under a Letter of Understanding between UNHCR and UNICEF to support children in need through informal education, skills training, and inclusion in the national education system. Since January 2025, a total of 516 Sudanese refugee children have been referred for these services.

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

UNHCR continues to provide essential support to Sudanese refugees across Libya. Distribution of core relief items began on 23 March in Benghazi and includes blankets, mattresses, solar lamps, kitchen sets, plastic sheets, jerry cans, hygiene kits, and baby kits. The distribution will continue for two weeks, aiming to reach 5,000 refugees and 200 host community households. So far, 1,143 individuals have been reached.

UNHCR's national partner, LibAid, is currently assessing CRI needs among Sudanese refugees in Brega, Bishr, and Ben Jawad in eastern and central Libya.

## Health

Sudanese refugees in Alkufra with medical conditions requiring specialized treatment continue to face serious challenges. Many essential services are unavailable locally, and transfers to Tripoli or Benghazi are often unaffordable due to high transportation costs.

## UGANDA

### Highlights

- In Uganda, health concerns persist with a resurgence of Mpox in Kiryandongo, where 22 suspected cases were reported in the past two weeks, all presenting with mild symptoms and managed through home-based care. Cholera remains a concern, with 49 alerts and 12 confirmed cases recorded in Kiryandongo (all among refugees), and two related deaths reported in the Adjumani Area of Responsibility—bringing the total cholera-related deaths in the area to six.
- In March, several high-level missions visited Uganda to assess the ongoing refugee response. A Swedish delegation led by the Minister for International Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade visited Rhino Camp and Ocea Reception Centre to meet Sudanese and South Sudanese new arrivals and observed Nutri-cash assistance and education programmes at Ocea Primary School. In Kiryandongo, the German Ambassador, along with the UNHCR Country Representative, WFP, and the Commissioner for Refugees from the Office of the Prime Minister, visited project sites to assess refugee needs and ongoing WFP/KfW-supported activities, including through focus group discussions with refugees. Leadership from Finn Church Aid and War Child Alliance also visited to engage with field teams on protection challenges linked to new Sudanese arrivals and explore opportunities for enhanced resource mobilization and partnerships.

### Population Movements, Registration, and Relocation

During the reporting period, Uganda received 1,536 new arrivals from Sudan—a 9.2 per cent increase compared to the 1,395 arrivals in the previous two weeks. An equal number of Sudanese refugees were registered, marking an 11.5 per cent increase from the 1,378 registered in the previous period. Since the onset of the conflict in April 2023, Uganda has registered 76,049 Sudanese refugees, including 10,540 new arrivals since January 2025, of whom 8,734 have been registered. Of the total Sudanese refugee population, 9,512 individuals (12.5 per cent) reside in urban areas, primarily Kampala. No new urban registrations were reported during this period.

A total of 663 Sudanese individuals (232 households) were relocated from the Kiryandongo, Nyumanzi, and Ocea reception centres to their respective plots in settlements—representing a 36 per cent decrease from the 1,821 relocated in the previous reporting period. Despite the relocation efforts, overcrowding remains critical, especially in Kiryandongo and Nyumanzi, currently operating at 249 and 175 per cent capacity, respectively. The continued high influx of new arrivals has outpaced the relocation capacity. UNHCR is working closely with its partners to address operational constraints—such as limited transport, delays in land preparation, and staffing shortages—while also mitigating protection risks linked to prolonged stays in overcrowded reception centres.

### Protection

Prima facie recognition for Sudanese asylum-seekers remains in effect. Generalized violence and insecurity in Sudan led to the arrival of 1,536 new Sudanese individuals in Uganda during the reporting period, mainly from South Darfur and Khartoum.

As of 7 April, Sudanese nationals represent 39 per cent (1,503 out of 3,866 individuals) of the refugee population hosted in the Adjumani, Arua, and Kiryandongo reception centres.

### Legal and physical protection

In Kiryandongo, a District Chain Linked Committee (DCC) meeting was held at the Chief Magistrates' Court, bringing together 42 participants. Key protection concerns raised included the lack of juvenile detention facilities, incidents of police torture, and challenges with transportation to remand homes and prisons.



The legal aid clinic in Kiryandongo provided services to 104 individuals, with 19 beneficiaries receiving free legal advice and counselling.

Seventeen cases involving threats of violence were reported across settlements (14 in Kiryandongo; 2 in Adjumani; and 1 in Moyo), with incidents linked to assault, domestic violence, breach of contract, and other offenses. Investigations are ongoing. Five cases are currently being followed up in court (2 in Adjumani; 2 in Lamwo; and 1 in Kiryandongo).

#### Community-Based Protection

Protection Desks in Kiryandongo received 198 cases during the reporting period, covering issues related to education, health, shelter, food assistance, and assistive devices. While several referrals were made to relevant partners, some individuals were informed of the service's unavailability due to ongoing funding constraints.

A community dialogue session held in Cluster A of Kiryandongo brought together 77 refugees to raise protection concerns. Participants highlighted inadequate water points, shortages of essential drugs and financial support, overcrowded classrooms, and incidents of physical harassment in schools. Recommendations included enhanced sensitization, improved water access, expanded education support, and classroom construction.

To strengthen grassroots protection mechanisms, 36 community members—including Community Volunteers, Parasocial Workers, Refugee Welfare Committee members, and social workers—attended a one-day training on managing community-led protection desks. The session focused on case management, referral pathways, complaints handling, and feedback mechanisms.

#### Support to People with Specific Needs (PSNs)

UNHCR and partners conducted vulnerability assessments for 160 persons with specific needs (PSNs) across the Adjumani Area of Responsibility (54 in Adjumani; 70 in Lamwo; 29 in Kiryandongo; and 7 in Moyo). All individuals assessed received immediate interventions, including referrals to specialized partners and the provision of psychosocial support services where needed.

#### Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

In Kiryandongo, 68 individuals participated in targeted psychosocial interventions. These included interpersonal group therapy sessions for 20 women focusing on emotional regulation and behavior in relationships and group sessions for 48 individuals on managing stress, anxiety, and symptom recognition. These activities aim to build community resilience and address the psychological impacts of displacement.

#### Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response

During the reporting period, several GBV survivors came forward across Lamwo, Adjumani, Kiryandongo, and Moyo and were supported with comprehensive services through Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Uganda Red Cross Society's Disaster Management Committee (URDMC). Survivors experienced various forms of violence, including rape, sexual assault, physical and emotional abuse, forced marriage, and denial of resources. Contributing factors included poverty, the absence of caregivers, extramarital conflict, and disputes related to property. All survivors who sought help were provided with tailored support, including psychosocial, legal, medical, and safety services.

GBV prevention and awareness-raising activities reached community members across the Adjumani Area of Responsibility through SASA! Together sessions and door-to-door outreach. These sessions focused on available referral pathways, addressing harmful cultural practices, teenage pregnancy and promoting healthy power dynamics in relationships.

#### Child Protection

55 community members in Kiryandongo participated in awareness sessions promoting non-violent households and healthy relationships. These community-led dialogues aim to strengthen local capacity to prevent and respond to GBV risks.

Under case management, seven families caring for unaccompanied minors received emergency shelter materials, with each household provided with ten construction poles to help improve their temporary living conditions.

Through Child-Friendly Space (CFS) services, 318 children at the Kiryandongo Reception Centre engaged in structured recreational activities, including sports, arts, and games, supporting psychosocial development and peer integration. An additional 233 children and adolescents accessed CFS programming at Nyumanzi Reception Centre, Mungula, and Mireyi, maintaining essential protection services for both new arrivals and settled refugee children.

### **Livelihood and Economic Inclusion**

UNHCR conducted a refresher training for 16 partner staff in Kiryandongo on the use of the livelihood's assistance recording tool linked to ProGres V4. The training aimed to prevent duplication of assistance and improve data accuracy. All participants demonstrated proficiency in using the tool and committed to submitting first-quarter reports by the end of April 2025.

### **Education**

In Kiryandongo, Windle International Uganda (WIU) distributed scholastic materials to 545 students at Kiryandongo High School to promote access to quality education. Distributed items included 5,450 exercise books, 2,180 pens, 2,180 pencils, and 545 mathematical sets, supporting both refugee and host community learners. The intervention aimed to reduce financial barriers, enhance learning outcomes, and improve school retention among students.

### **Health and Nutrition**

A resurgence of Mpox cases was reported in Kiryandongo, with at least 22 suspected cases in the past two weeks. Symptoms remain mild and are being managed through home-based care. The cholera situation remains relatively stable; four suspected cases were recorded and later discharged in good health. As of 7 April, Kiryandongo has reported 49 cholera alerts and 12 confirmed cases—all among refugees. Two deaths were recorded during the reporting period, bringing the cumulative total to six in the Adjumani Area of Responsibility.

Across settlements, 20,580 outpatient consultations were recorded over the past two weeks (Kiryandongo: 4,086; Adjumani: 9,098; Palorinya: 5,014; Palabek: 2,382). Malaria accounted for 10.5 per cent (2,167 cases), respiratory tract infections (RTIs) for 24 per cent (5,024), and diarrheal diseases for 3.5 per cent (808). Palabek recorded the highest malaria burden, while RTIs were most prevalent in Kiryandongo. To mitigate malaria, mosquito nets were distributed in antenatal care (ANC) clinics, with additional targeted distributions and vaccination campaigns planned—particularly for children under five.

### **Cash-based interventions (CBI)**

In Kiryandongo, WFP completed a five-day cash distribution, reaching 3,854 households. Due to funding shortfalls, monthly entitlements were reduced from UGX 14,000 (approx. USD 3.65) to UGX 10,000 (approx. USD 2.60) per person. A higher assistance level of UGX 28,000 (approx. USD 7.30) remained in place for the most vulnerable, though reductions are expected soon. To reduce operational costs and improve efficiency, WFP plans to shift all cash-in-hand beneficiaries to mobile money (Airtel/MTN) starting in April 2025. Registration and enrolment for this transition began in March in Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Lobule, and Rhino Camp.

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

Access to water was restored at St. Bakhita Primary School following the repair of a damaged pipeline. Water quality testing was conducted on six samples from shallow wells, tap stands, and hand pumps, confirming contamination in the shallow wells. Affected households were advised on safe water treatment measures to prevent waterborne diseases.

A total of 4,708 m<sup>3</sup> of water was produced from seven motorized wells (an average of 673 m<sup>3</sup>/day), and two hand pumps were repaired. UNICEF also completed the drilling of four new production wells, with final test pumping showing increased yields of up to 30 m<sup>3</sup>/hr. While water quality analysis is still pending, the improved yields are expected to boost water access for both refugees and host communities and reduce pressure on existing sources.

To improve sanitation, 298 dome slabs were distributed to households to expand latrine coverage, and 10 emergency latrine pits were excavated to support new arrivals. Wastewater drainage systems were unblocked at Nyumanzi Reception Centre and Elegu Collection Point, while six latrine blocks were desludged in Pagirinya, Nyumanzi, Lewa, and Kiryandongo Reception Centre.

Community engagement included dialogues on water source management, maintenance contributions, leak reporting, and hygiene promotion. Concerns about water taste were addressed, and its safety was confirmed. Hygiene training was given to 666 new arrivals, covering food safety, handwashing, menstrual hygiene, and waste management.

### **Environment and Clean Energy**

In Mirima Village, 33 community members received training from the District Forest Officer on sustainable forestry practices. The session covered key techniques such as pruning, thinning, slashing, and weeding to enhance tree growth and promote environmental conservation.

To support clean cooking solutions for newly arrived refugees, 434 individuals (96 households) received portable cookstoves.

### **Challenges**

#### Overcrowding and Critical Gaps

Kiryandongo Reception Centre is severely overcrowded, currently operating at 249 per cent capacity—71 per cent higher than in the previous reporting period—due to the continued influx of new arrivals. Despite being allocated plots, some relocated individuals return to the reception centre overnight, further straining limited resources. This has significantly deteriorated reception conditions, especially in WASH, health, and protection services, impacting the well-being of new arrivals.

#### WASH Gaps

Access to clean water in Kiryandongo remains critically low, with the average supply falling from 14 liters per person per day in January 2024 to 10 liters in April 2025. Although new infrastructure has been developed, it has not kept pace with rising needs. Low latrine coverage, limited handwashing facilities, and the urgent need for latrine desludging—particularly in Elegu, Nyumanzi, and Kiryandongo—have raised the risk of waterborne diseases and worsened hygiene conditions for both refugees and host communities. Additionally, there is a growing burden of non-communicable diseases, with gaps in treatment for chronic conditions.

#### Healthcare challenges

The health system in Kiryandongo is under severe strain due to chronic underfunding, staffing shortages, and a lack of essential medical supplies. Village Health Teams are overstretched, and preventable diseases remain a concern due to low measles vaccination coverage and poor hygiene practices. Malnutrition rates are rising, HIV-TB clinics are understaffed, and frequent drug stockouts undermine care delivery. Emerging threats—such as dog bite cases and increased neonatal admissions—further stretch services. The lack of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) cans and basic infrastructure continues to limit effective case management. Although partners are helping through medical supply provision and infrastructure support, sustained investment is needed to strengthen health services, ensure consistent drug availability, and build community-level capacity.

#### Overcrowding in classrooms

Overcrowding in classrooms has worsened due to the surge in refugee arrivals. Existing school infrastructure is unable to absorb the increased enrolment, leading to a decline in learning conditions. Long walking distances also deter school attendance. Before the Sudanese influx, the pupil-to-teacher ratio in Kiryandongo stood at 60:1—already above the standard of 40:1. It has since risen to 85:1, severely affecting the quality of education for both refugee and host community children.

## 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. Reported funding towards the plan has reached USD 185.6 million, only **10%** of the requirements. 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. Total funding for the HRP has reached USD 419.8 million, covering **10.1%** 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**. As of 31 March, UNHCR has received 21% of the requirements.

## Resources

- NEW! [Two years of war in Sudan: a devastating combination of record displacement and dwindling aid](#)
- NEW! [News comment: Two years on, Sudan is a catastrophe the world cannot afford to ignore](#)
- NEW! [Local communities in South Sudan struggle to integrate people fleeing Sudan as conflict enters third year](#)
- NEW! [Aid cuts shut down critical services for Sudanese refugees in Chad](#)
- NEW! [Funding cuts threaten the lives of Sudanese refugees in Egypt](#)
- NEW! [UNHCR Commends Egyptian Government for Extending Refugee Residences Permits to One Year](#)
- [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](#))

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