

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	822
Land:	Sudan
Kilde:	UNHCR
Titel:	External Update #99. Sudan Situation. 26 January – 1 February 2025
Udgivet:	10. februar 2025
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	25. august 2025

SUDAN SITUATION

26 January – 1 February 2025

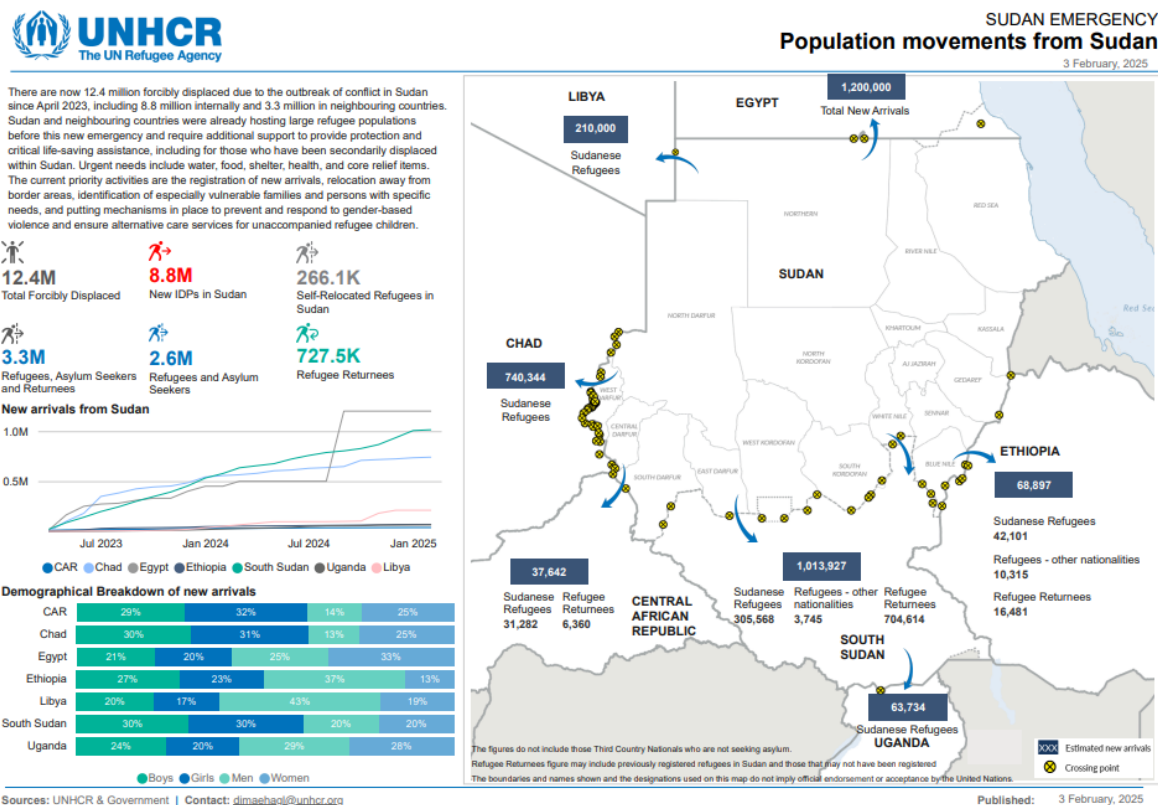


Amira Muhammed Ibrahim, a refugee from Sudan, cultivates sorghum on her farm in Ruweng's Ajuong Thok refugee camp in South Sudan. In Jamjang, refugees and host community members farm together to enhance food security and resilience. © UNHCR/ Samuel Otieno

Highlights

- The [2025 Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) (RRP) has been released, outlining the multi-agency response strategy and financial requirements of 111 humanitarian and development partners, including one-third national and local actors. The plan supports host governments in addressing the critical needs of nearly 5 million people, including refugees, returnees, third-country nationals, and host community members across the seven main asylum countries: Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan, and Uganda. This year's funding request has increased to USD 1.8 billion. On 17 February in Geneva, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees will jointly launch the Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) 2025 and the 2025 RRP for the Sudan situation. Follow the [livestream](#) on UN WebTV.
- The humanitarian situation in Sudan [continues to deteriorate](#) as the conflict escalates, particularly in Khartoum, South Kordofan, and North Darfur States. Basic services, including water, health, and electricity, remain overstretched, while inflation and [limited access to cash](#) further impact displaced and host communities. The suspension of humanitarian activities in East and South Darfur States, except for essential health and water services, is expected to exacerbate the crisis, as authorities are requiring I/NGOs to register before granting access, leaving thousands without the necessary support. Reports of arbitrary arrests, detentions, and abductions persist across Darfur, with youth, traders, and humanitarian workers among those targeted. Meanwhile, displacement continues, with IDPs arriving in River Nile State and movements toward Sennar, Singa, and Bahri driven by economic hardship and deteriorating conditions in displacement locations.
- In Chad, cash assistance programmes have [supported](#) refugees and host communities, with small business grants and farming subsidies provided in Farchana, Bredjing, Treguine, and Dougui.

However, the rising global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate at the Adré border is a growing concern, with the severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate nearly doubling in recent weeks. UNHCR and its partners are closely monitoring the trend as food insecurity worsens.



Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- The intensified conflict has further deteriorated the humanitarian situation in conflict hotspots such as Khartoum, South Kordofan, and North Darfur States, as well as for host communities across Sudan. Basic services—including water and health facilities—are overstretched, commodity prices have soared due to inflation, access to cash in markets remains a challenge, and power supply is erratic. In White Nile State, eastern refugee camps remain inaccessible, as authorities require I/NGOs to register, with no permits granted to humanitarian agencies since December 2024.
- Humanitarian activities, except for life-saving water and health services, remain suspended in East and South Darfur States due to authorities requiring I/NGOs to re-register in these states. This suspension is expected to exacerbate suffering for both displaced populations and host communities.
- Arbitrary arrests, detentions, and abductions by parties to the conflict have continued across Darfur States during the reporting week. In East Darfur State, local youths in Abu Karinka and Adila localities were reportedly arrested, with some detainees subjected to physical abuse. In South Darfur State, youth and traders were arrested, while two humanitarian workers were detained in Nyala. In Um Shalaya, Central Darfur, restrictions on communication devices led to the arrest of several youths and a refugee man, who were allegedly tortured and released after paying a fine.
- River Nile State continues to receive internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Khartoum and Al Jazirah States, particularly in Shendi and Al Matama localities. Meanwhile, organized return

movements from River Nile to Sennar, Singa, and Bahri have begun with support from local authorities. While some reports indicate improved conditions in return areas, many IDPs are driven to return due to economic hardship and lack of access to basic services in displacement locations. In Shendi locality, local authorities have established a committee to track and support IDP return movements, comprising social workers from the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Humanitarian Aid Commission, and locality representatives. Authorities have already recorded the facilitated return of 3,622 IDPs to Bahri locality in Khartoum over the past two weeks (in two cohorts of 1,279 and 2,346 individuals, respectively). In Blue Nile State, local authorities reported that 4,000 IDPs have registered for voluntary return to Al Jazirah and Sennar States.

- Over 4,350 Sudanese returnees—including 110 deportees—returned from Egypt to Sudan last week via the Eshkeet border in Northern State, marking a decline of more than 1,200 from the previous week. The number of people crossing from Sudan to Egypt remains low, as only those with travel documents and authorization are allowed to cross at official border points.

Population Movements and Registration

During the reporting period, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) received 81 new asylum claims from individuals from Eritrea in Kassala and Blue Nile States. Over 1,500 Eritrean, South Sudanese, and Ethiopian refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Kassala, Khartoum, Blue Nile, Khartoum, and Red Sea States last week. More than 1,000 refugees in Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, and Red Sea States received identity documents, including photo slips and ID cards.

In Kassala State, the registration of nearly 3,400 previously unregistered South Sudanese refugees accommodated in Shagarab reception centre remains suspended by COR. UNHCR is coordinating with COR to resume verification and registration. Additionally, 55 Eritreans from 17 families were accepted as refugees during the first-instance refugee status determination process at Shagarab reception centre in Kassala State.

In North Darfur State, significant population movements were noted, with approximately 8,000 households displaced from Shagra and Golo villages in El Fasher rural locality due to armed clashes in and around Zamzam IDP camp, Salloma village, Abu Shouk IDP camp, Um Jamina, and Arab Bashir villages. Some displaced individuals crossed into Rokero, Central Darfur State, while local sources reported that others fled into Chad, with about 350 families arriving at Tine from El Fasher and Tawila localities.

In South Darfur State, UNHCR's partner reported that around five South Sudanese refugee households arrived at Alradom refugee camp from Raja, South Sudan, due to a lack of basic services in Raja. Additionally, community networks in Beleil South Sudanese refugee camp reported an ongoing influx of refugees returning to the camp, with over 30 households arriving from various areas to which they had been displaced within South Darfur State.

Protection

In Gedaref State, UNHCR, together with its partners and camp authorities, held an awareness session in Um Rakuba camp on the negative impacts of alcohol and drug use, attended by 46 religious and community leaders. UNHCR's partners are scaling up community sensitization efforts to address the increasing violence and aggression, social disruption, vulnerability to exploitation, health risks, and negative impacts on children linked to substance abuse in the camp.

During the reporting week, UNHCR's partner provided counselling to over 320 IDPs in West Airport, More Haj Musa, Abataray, Amasria, and Al Karama gathering sites in Kassala State. IDPs expressed concerns about health services, psychosocial support, core relief items, and return options. The partner provided counselling and referred individuals to specialized service providers within the town.

In Kassala State, the Community-Based Protection Network at Al Karama IDP gathering site conducted an awareness session on mines and unexploded ordnance (UXOs) for 50 individuals who were considering returning to Al Jazirah State.

In White Nile State, youth peacebuilders organized "Sports for Peace" tournaments in Um Sangour, Khor Al-Waral, and Al-Redis 1 refugee camps to foster community engagement, strengthen friendships, reduce stress, and promote peaceful coexistence between refugee and host communities.

During the reporting week, UNHCR's partner conducted a field visit to Hamidiya IDP camp in Zalingei, Central Darfur State, to assess conditions for newly arrived individuals displaced from North Darfur State. IDPs reported fleeing due to property destruction and infrastructure damage caused by repeated airstrikes. Many children were separated from their families during the displacement, with some arriving unaccompanied but escorted by neighbors.

In Central Darfur State, UNHCR's partner conducted recreational activities, including sports and dance, as part of psychosocial support initiatives at the Zalingei multipurpose community centers (MPCCs), reaching 164 individuals. A gender-based violence sensitization session was held for volunteers at the MPCC in Nertiti, reaching 50 IDPs. Additionally, IDP leaders in Nertiti, along with Sheikhs, elders, and women leaders, gathered at the MPCC to discuss improvements in humanitarian services, recommending increased water availability, renewal of food ration cards, and provision of essential NFIs such as blankets, children's undergarments, and plastic sheets.

In South Kordofan State, UNHCR engaged with refugee community networks across several locations, emphasizing the importance of maintaining civilian status and avoiding involvement in the conflict.

Legal Protection

During the reporting period, UNHCR's partner provided legal awareness sessions and counselling to approximately 155 refugees on laws and regulations applicable to displaced people in Kassala, Blue Nile, Northern, South Darfur, and South, North, and West Kordofan States.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In Kassala State, UNHCR's partner conducted a GBV awareness session in Abuda and Kilo 26 camps, focusing on GBV issues, early marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM), preventive mechanisms, and legal remedies available in the camp.

In East Darfur State, UNHCR chaired a GBV Working Group in Ed Daein to address the issue of GBV underreporting, which is influenced by community leaders and social stigma. UNHCR and its partners plan to sensitize community leaders on the importance of reporting GBV cases. The partner also highlighted challenges within the legal system, noting that survivors must pay between 20,000 to 30,000 SDG (approximately 33 to 50 USD) to open a legal case—a financial burden that limits access to justice for vulnerable survivors.

In Nertiti, Central Darfur State, community leaders reported a rise in cases of sexual and gender-based violence, particularly leading to unplanned pregnancies. Contributing factors include the closure of schools, lack of economic opportunities, overcrowded camps, and abuse of authority by parties to the conflict. Last month, more than eight cases of unplanned pregnancies were reported, though the actual number may be higher due to families' reluctance to disclose cases because of social stigma. UNHCR and its partners are engaging with community leaders to strengthen awareness and improve reporting and referral mechanisms.

In East Darfur State, UNHCR's partner conducted a GBV awareness session in El Neem IDP camp, aiming to prevent and address exploitation and FGM.

Child Protection

UNHCR and its partner identified 28 at-risk refugee children in Gedaref and Kassala States, who received appropriate services such as health care, psychosocial support, nutrition, food, and shelter, based on best interest assessments. UNHCR's partners continue to conduct home visits for 30 unaccompanied and separated children in Kassala State and provided awareness sessions for foster parents on protection risks and referral pathways.

In Gedaref State, UNHCR's partner provided psychosocial support to a refugee child from Tunaydbah camp, who was recently released from detention.

In South Darfur State, UNHCR's partner reported a high rate of child labour in Al Radom locality, with many children under 18 years old working in markets to support their families due to the ongoing economic crisis. UNHCR's partner engaged with community leaders to help minimize child labour, but the issue

persists due to widespread economic struggles, lack of basic services, and the absence of child-friendly spaces in the area.

Health and Nutrition

During the reporting period, close to 20,000 outpatient consultations were conducted in primary healthcare facilities across refugee camps in Gedaref, Kassala, Blue Nile, and White Nile States. In Kassala State, community health volunteers reached over 6,000 refugees, providing sensitization on medical referral procedures. In White Nile State, 119 new suspected cholera cases were reported in host communities, while no cases were recorded among refugees. Refugee community networks in East, North, and South Darfur States reported shortages of medications, medical supplies, and vaccines.

In Gedaref State, WFP started food distribution for January 2025 in Tunaydbah and Um Rakuba refugee camps, providing sorghum, lentils, and oil. During the reporting period, over 2,660 households in these camps received assistance. Additionally, WFP provided supplementary food to children under five and pregnant and lactating women.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Gedaref State, UNHCR's partner distributed NFI kits—including plastic sheets, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, solar lamps, jerry cans, and mosquito nets—to 75 refugee households, along with emergency shelter kits to 111 refugee households across all four camps.

During the reporting period, 900 refugee households and 100 host community households received NFI kits in 13 South Sudanese refugee settlements in Al Lait, North Darfur State. Additionally, 2,000 NFI kits were distributed in Nifasha and Shedad IDP Camps in Shangil Tobaya, North Darfur.

Last week, UNHCR's partner distributed NFIs to 845 IDP households residing in Al Karama gathering sites.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Gedaref State, hygiene promotion activities continued across all camps, reaching approximately 2,100 individuals last week through home visits, 22 focus group discussions, and 26 hygiene sessions.

Site Management

UNHCR, in collaboration with the Humanitarian Aid Commission, completed site mapping of four IDP locations in Barbar locality, River Nile State. The total number of IDPs in these locations was reported to be over 2,000 households, comprising more than 10,200 individuals displaced from Khartoum, Aj Jazirah, Sennar, and White Nile States.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Highlights

- The security situation in Sudanese refugee-hosting areas remained generally calm during the reporting week. However, the risk of deterioration persists due to the presence of armed groups, particularly along border areas with Sudan.
- As a result of the temporary closure of the International Medical Corps (IMC) medical center in Korsi, children under five and pregnant women were referred to Birao district hospital, while other patients received treatment from the Centre de Soutien en Santé Internationale (CSSI) team. During the reporting week, 871 medical consultations were conducted in Korsi, a slight decrease from 971 the previous week.

Cash assistance and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

Between 27 and 30 January, WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR and its partners NOURRIR and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), distributed cash for food to 12,773 Sudanese refugees (5,033 families) in Korsi, Birao. Additionally, 572 recently arrived refugees (204 families) in Korsi received core relief items—including mattresses, blankets, jerrycans, cooking utensils, and mosquito nets—from UNHCR. WFP also distributed 4,423 tons of dry food to support the refugee population.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The construction of semi-durable latrines and water towers was suspended, further worsening WASH conditions for Sudanese refugees.

The current daily water supply is 5.95 liters per person, significantly below the Sphere standard of 15 liters per person. In response, UNHCR's partner NOURRIR has begun water trucking, while refugees increasingly rely on alternative water points within host communities.

The current ratio stands at 45 people per latrine, meeting the emergency phase standard (50 people per latrine) but falling short of the long-term standard (20 people per latrine).

Health and Nutrition

From 25 to 31 January, medical teams from the Centre de Soutien en Santé Internationale (CSSI) and the International Medical Corps (IMC), under the coordination of the Vakaga Health District, carried out 817 medical consultations in Korsi. Of these, 89 consultations, representing 11 per cent, were for the host population, while 728, or 89 per cent, were for refugees, including 213 new arrivals. Since the start of 2025, a total of 3,778 consultations have been conducted, with 10 per cent provided to host communities.

The leading causes of illness remain malaria, with 288 cases accounting for 35 per cent of consultations, acute respiratory infections with 285 cases, also at 35 per cent, and intestinal parasitosis, which affected 125 patients or 15 per cent. All patients received outpatient treatment.

During the reporting period, 47 pregnant women received prenatal consultations, bringing the total to 203 in 2025. Two postnatal consultations were conducted, raising the total for the year to 10. A total of 51 women received gynecological consultations, with 246 consultations recorded since January. Seven women received family planning services, bringing the total to 47 for 2025. Seven babies were delivered during the week, contributing to a total of 15 deliveries and newborns recorded this year.

Malnutrition screening was conducted for 237 children aged six to 59 months during medical consultations. Seven cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and three cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified and treated. Since the start of the year, a total of 49 cases of MAM and 11 cases of SAM have been recorded and treated out of 1,169 children screened.

A total of 11 patients were referred from Korsi to Birao District Hospital during the week, bringing the total to 66 for 2025. Six pregnant women received tetanus vaccines, and three children were vaccinated with multi-antigen vaccines.

Two new mental health cases were identified and treated during the reporting period, with the primary causes including depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, psychosis, and epilepsy. Since January, 26 mental health cases have been recorded, including 18 among refugees and eight among the host community.

In Bamingui-Bangoran, WFP and Plan International distributed food to Sudanese refugees outside Ndélé, reaching 828 people, or 213 families, in Akroussoulbak, 450 people from 114 families in Koundi, and 206 people from 65 families in Zobossinda.

CHAD

Highlights

- Between 27 and 31 January, the Minister of Social Action led multiple missions to assess humanitarian progress in Chad, visiting refugee sites in Farchana, Adré, Arkoum, Bredjing, Iridimi, and Guereda. The missions focused on critical challenges such as infrastructure, education, health services, and refugee relocation. Key discussions included the shortage of teachers, lack of medical supplies, and the urgent need for a therapeutic nutrition center.
- From 28 to 30 January, the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) conducted an audit in Farchana and Iriba, evaluating shelter conditions, water and sanitation services, resource

allocation, and emergency preparedness. The audit mission will arrive in Abeche on 3 February and has been working closely with UNHCR and its partners. Further details can be accessed via the coordination tool [here](#).

Population Movements and Registration

Between 27 January and 2 February, 5,931 individuals (1,729 households) entered Chad through the Tine and Adré border entry points. They fled due to insecurity, including forced recruitment into armed groups, lack of access to basic rights, and to reunite with family members. The new arrivals mainly come from Sudanese localities such as Nyala and Khartoum, with 87 per cent being women and children. Since the start of the year, 16,805 individuals have crossed into Chad, bringing the total number of arrivals to 740,344 since the conflict began on 15 April 2023.

During protection border monitoring, 160 heads of households were interviewed. While they reported few difficulties crossing the border, they faced challenges on the Sudanese side, including gender-based violence, assault, forced recruitment, extortion, and family separation.

A total of 2,687 individuals (752 households), including 631 persons with specific needs, were biometrically registered in the Dougui refugee site, bringing the total as of 20 January to 4,188 individuals (1,214 households). Additionally, 168 households (571 individuals) were pre-registered at the Adré registration site during the reporting period.

Biometric registration at the Touloum refugee site continued, with 638 individuals registered during the reporting period, bringing the total to 1,164 individuals (85 per cent completion).

Relocation

A total of 1,267 individuals (362 households) were relocated from the Adré, Birak, and Mile transit centres to the Dougui and Koursigué II refugee sites. UNHCR, WFP, and other partners provided hot meals and core relief items to the households.

Protection

Legal protection

A total of 26 new protection cases were recorded in the different refugee sites, including 19 criminal cases (theft, armed robbery, attempted poisoning, assault, breach of trust, etc.) and seven civil cases (divorce and property disputes). Victims received legal advice and guidance from UNHCR and its partners. A judicial case involving five refugee-related files—with charges of assault, battery, and theft—was followed up. Additionally, a minor from Djabal refugee site accused of rape was dismissed and released.

Child protection

Fifteen girls at risk with various vulnerabilities were identified and documented across the Iridimi, Touloum, and Am Nabak refugee sites. Their vulnerabilities include severe disabilities, hearing impairments, vision impairments, mental disabilities, and adolescent pregnancy. Following best-interest assessments, appropriate measures such as medical care and foster care have been taken to address their specific needs.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

Gender-based violence survivors received various services, including material assistance across the refugee sites. Support provided included psychological counselling, mental health services, medical care, and physical assistance.

Community-based protection

A total of 185 new complaints and requests were received and documented at various information and feedback centres. These mainly concerned requests for assistance, information, and expressions of dissatisfaction.

Health and Nutrition

Since the beginning of the year, 26,922 medical consultations have been conducted, including 8,173 new consultations during the reporting week. The most common illnesses reported were acute respiratory infections, malaria, watery diarrhoea, and malnutrition.

A total of 1,692 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 717 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were treated among children aged 6 to 59 months. During the reporting week, 21,690 children were screened, identifying 182 cases of MAM and 140 cases of SAM.

Among 2,661 screened pregnant and breastfeeding women, 31 cases of MAM were treated. In the past week alone, 693 pregnant women were screened, with 14 identified as having moderate malnutrition.

A total of 80 mental health cases have been received for consultation and treatment, including 22 new cases last week.

Since the beginning of the year, 516 births attended by qualified health personnel have been recorded, including 128 births last week.

Monitoring conducted by MSF-France screened 447 children aged 6 to 59 months. Results showed that: 3.4 per cent (15 children) suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM); 6.3 per cent (28 children) have moderate acute malnutrition (MAM); 9.6 per cent (43 children) experience global acute malnutrition (GAM).

An increase in the GAM rate was observed compared to the previous weeks, with the SAM rate nearly doubling from 1.7 per cent and 1.3 per cent in previous weeks to 3.4 per cent. This trend will continue to be monitored and analyzed.

WFP's general food distribution at the Arkoum, Metché, and Adré spontaneous refugee sites assisted 220,574 individuals for January and February. To prevent acute malnutrition, 8,257 children aged 6 to 23 months, and 8,257 pregnant and lactating women each received 6 kg of super cereal.

As part of the routine vaccination exercise in Silla Province, 594 children were vaccinated for all antigens, while 120 children received the measles vaccine.

Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

From 27 to 31 January, cash distribution funded by World Vision benefited 142 individuals in Farchana, Bredjing, and Treguine refugee sites. Each of the 142 beneficiaries—including 135 women—received 250,000 XAF (approximately 395 USD) to support small businesses.

In Dougui, 386 farmers (278 refugees and 108 Chadians) received 40,000 XAF (approximately 64 USD) each to reimburse ploughing and weeding costs from the past planting season.

Cash distributions also began on 31 January in Djabal and Zabout refugee sites. In Djabal, 176 households received 16,000 XAF per person (approximately 25 USD), while in Zabout, 100 households received 42,000 XAF per household (approximately 66 USD).

Shelter

UNHCR and its partners distributed 561 newly completed shelters to the first batch of newly arrived Sudanese households in the Oure Cassoni refugee site. However, many households are still awaiting shelter. In the Goz-Amir refugee site, 97 emergency shelters were distributed to flood-affected households.

EGYPT

Highlights

- As of 29 January, the total number of refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR Egypt has reached 900,000. Sudanese nationals constitute the majority, with 630,000—more than ten times the pre-crisis figure. Syrians are the second-largest group (16 per cent), followed by South Sudanese (5 per cent) and Eritreans (4 per cent). Based on population projections, UNHCR Egypt expects the number of registered Sudanese refugees to reach 1.1 million by the end of 2025.
- In January, UNHCR observed a continued rise in unaccompanied children fleeing Sudan to join siblings or other family members in Egypt. Many children arriving at UNHCR's Reception Centre in Greater Cairo reported being sent alone by their parents due to fears over the ongoing conflict

in Sudan or to access education. UNHCR recorded a 10 per cent increase in unaccompanied and separated children compared to December 2024. Reports of Sudanese children engaged in labour persist, with some living at their workplace in unsafe and unsanitary conditions.

Population Movements and Registration

As of 2 February, UNHCR Egypt provided registration appointments to 878,100 people forced to flee Sudan since the onset of the conflict in April 2023. Of these, 570,300 individuals (65 per cent) have been registered for assistance and protection. The majority of new arrivals from Sudan are Sudanese nationals (96 per cent), followed by Eritreans (2 per cent) and South Sudanese (2 per cent). Over 55 per cent are female, and 42 per cent are children.

Protection

Community-based protection

Over the past week, 5,170 refugees and asylum-seekers, including new arrivals from Sudan, received information on services, assistance, and reporting procedures for fraud and complaints from outreach community workers at UNHCR's Reception Centre in 6th of October City, Greater Cairo. During the same period, UNHCR's partner Terre des Hommes (TdH) provided on-the-spot psychosocial support to 3,730 individuals. Of these, 48 cases were referred for in-depth psychosocial assessment, and 178 were fast-tracked for urgent assistance.

Child protection

On 28 January, UNHCR conducted a training session for 18 Egyptian Border Officials from the Ministry of Defense on addressing child protection challenges in humanitarian emergencies. The session included an overview of UNHCR's child protection activities in Egypt, implemented in collaboration with its partners. Officials expressed particular interest in the current child protection system, care arrangement options, and UNHCR's cooperation with the Egyptian National Council for Childhood and Motherhood.

Legal and physical protection

During the reporting period, 381 individuals received legal assistance and counselling through UNHCR and partners, including 328 Sudanese refugees, on birth registration (early and late), legal reporting, divorce, custody, and legal representation.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

On 30 January, UNHCR conducted a GBV prevention and response training for 16 members of four refugee-led organizations in Greater Cairo. The session covered available services for GBV survivors, referral mechanisms, and the identification and definition of GBV among refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt.

Infoline

During the reporting week, UNHCR Egypt's Infoline handled 12,300 inquiries, with an average of 558 individuals per day securing registration appointments. Since the Sudan crisis began in April 2023, a total of 595,100 individuals have successfully scheduled appointments through this system.

Education

As of 1 February, UNHCR resumed vulnerability assessments in Cairo through its new partner, Mindset. Since the Sudan crisis began in April 2023, UNHCR has assessed the vulnerability of 175,268 Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers, including both new arrivals and those already in Egypt before the crisis.

Cash Assistance

In January and February 2025, over 48,738 Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers received Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA). However, 112,335 highly vulnerable Sudanese individuals remain on the MPCA waiting list, highlighting the urgent need for continued support.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- UNHCR continues to have access to refugee sites in both Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz regions. However, the security situation remains volatile in Amhara, while in Benishangul Gumuz region, Kurmuk transit centre, Ura, and Sherkole refugee sites remain calm and stable.

Population Movement and Registration

In Benishangul Gumuz region, 83 individuals (33 households) underwent household-level registration at Kurmuk transit centre, bringing the cumulative total to 29,769 individuals since 15 April 2023.

On 30 January, 176 individuals (49 households) successfully underwent biometric registration and verification at the Ura refugee site. Of these, 150 individuals were enrolled in the National ID Programme (NIDP).

In the Amhara region, registration at Aftit settlement began on 14 January, with 20 individuals (10 households) registered. However, the process was suspended due to server issues and will resume once internet connectivity is restored in the coming weeks.

Relocation

In Benishangul Gumuz region, UNHCR, in coordination with the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) and other partners, relocated 54 individuals (20 households) from Kurmuk transit centre to the Ura refugee site. This brings the total number of refugees relocated to Ura to 10,670 individuals (4,885 households).

Protection.

In the Amhara region, UNHCR and its partners carried out protection activities, including counselling, feedback and response, and referrals. The Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC) organized community engagement sessions and registered 189 people with disabilities (PWD) and older persons.

In Benishangul Gumuz region, regular protection desk services continued at Kurmuk transit centre and Ura refugee site, providing counselling and support to the refugee community. UNHCR, in coordination with RRS, conducted a briefing session for all community structures on registration activities, emphasizing its importance, objectives, required documentation, risks of fraud, and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Community sensitization was also carried out to ensure refugees' presence and participation during registration. To support the process, UNHCR recruited and deployed: three social workers, six interpreters, and security guards from the refugee community. Safety, dignity, and accessibility were ensured throughout the process, while a litigation help desk—established and run by Plan International Ethiopia (PIE)—was set up to receive and manage reported cases.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In the Amhara region, DICAC and Medical Teams International (MTI) provided GBV services in Aftit, offering monitoring, counseling, and referrals to survivors.

Several individuals, including women and an underage boy, received ongoing support and monitoring to ensure their well-being. Individual counseling was provided to those in need, and some cases were referred for specialized care. A new case of sexual assault involving a woman, and a male neighbor was documented, underscoring the importance of continued vigilance and response efforts.

An awareness session on domestic violence was conducted, integrating mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) for newly relocated refugees. Additionally, dignity kits were distributed to female students of reproductive age from both host and refugee communities.

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted awareness-raising sessions on child protection and GBV. These sessions

focused on the risks of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), the importance of reporting incidents, and available support mechanisms for survivors.

Child Protection

In Aftit, Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) and PIE provided child protection services, ensuring a safe and supportive environment for children. The Child-Friendly Space facilitated indoor activities aimed at fostering social interaction, creativity, and physical well-being, engaging 220 children throughout the week.

Community social workers conducted regular follow-ups and monitoring for children under the case management programme, supporting 54 children within the settlement. Additionally, 64 caregivers were identified and coordinated to support Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC).

In Ura refugee site, PIE continued efforts in identifying, verifying, and registering UASC and other vulnerable children (OVC). Best Interest Assessments and registration were completed for three separated children. Throughout the week, a total of 382 children accessed services at the Child-Friendly Space.

Health and Nutrition

In Aftit settlement, Medical Teams International (MTI) and WHO's Mobile Health and Nutrition Team (MHNT) provided Outpatient Department (OPD) consultations. MTI conducted OPD consultations for 378 refugees and host community members. The most prevalent diseases included upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, acute watery diarrhoea, urinary tract infections, malaria, acute febrile illness, and intestinal worm infections.

Nutrition screening was conducted for 640 children and 166 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in Aftit, identifying 12 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) among children and 33 cases among PLW. All identified cases were enrolled in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP).

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, UNHCR partner MTI provided OPD consultations for 829 refugees and host community members at Akuda health post in Ura. The most common diseases reported included malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, watery diarrhoea, and lower respiratory tract infections.

Partner GOAL conducted nutrition screening for 124 children under five and nine PLW. Among those screened, two children were diagnosed with MAM and one with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). All identified cases were admitted to the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP).

Education

In Aftit, education services continue for 856 primary school refugee students and 535 host community children. The first semester final exams for grades 1–8 were conducted from 28 to 31 January, assessing students' knowledge, skills, and academic performance while identifying areas for improvement. Of the 856 students, 802 participated in the exams. First-semester exams were also conducted and completed for secondary school students.

In Ura, Akuda-Tumet Primary School, facilitated by Plan International Ethiopia (PIE), serves 2,327 refugees and host community students, including 1,352 refugees. Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) is also provided for children aged 4–6 years at the Child-Friendly Space in Ura refugee site. The first-semester final exams have been completed for students attending Akuda-Tumet Primary School.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In the Amhara region, PIE provided an average of 77,857 liters of chlorinated water per day for refugees in Aftit settlement and 17,000 liters during the reporting week for the Aftit Primary School and Aftit Health Post, serving both refugees and host communities. This results in an average of 11.68 liters per person per day (l/p/d) for refugees in Aftit.

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, a total of 180,000 liters of water per day was distributed to refugees in Ura, meeting the emergency standard of 15 l/p/d.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Aftit settlement, a total of 77 emergency shelters, three sustainable shelters, and 13 communal hangars were completed during the reporting week. This brings the total number of completed emergency shelters to 662 and sustainable shelters to 215.

In Ura settlement, an additional 77 shelters were completed and handed over to refugees, bringing the total number of completed and handed-over shelters in Ura to 2,096.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- Persistent water shortages at transit centers in Renk have led to conflicts at water points, with water trucking as a temporary solution. However, limited funding and accessibility challenges ahead of the rainy season make establishing a sustainable water supply system an urgent priority.

Population Movement and Registration

As of 2 February, 1,030,189 individuals have arrived in South Sudan since April 2023, with 4,664 new arrivals recorded in the past week, marking a 36 per cent decrease compared to the previous week. The majority of new arrivals entered via the Joda border, returning to previous movement patterns.

A total of 204,416 refugees and asylum-seekers from Sudan have been registered in South Sudan since the start of the response in April 2023.

Relocation

In Renk, onward movement to Malakal remained suspended due to funding disruptions, while in Malakal, UNHCR successfully transported 490 individuals to Aweil.

Protection

Border monitoring in Maban identified food shortages, lack of transport, and limited medical supplies as key challenges for new arrivals, with El-Foj's medical facility running out of stock due to its reliance on supplies from Sudan.

Security concerns persist, with an unidentified gunman shooting a refugee at Abyei Transit Center, severely injuring the victim, who was later treated at Ameth-beak Referral Hospital. UNHCR is coordinating with authorities to enhance security at the site.

To strengthen protection measures, UNHCR conducted awareness sessions on the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum in Gendrassa, Doro, and Batil Camps, reaching 307 participants, including traditional leaders and sector representatives. Additionally, informational materials on the civil character of asylum were disseminated across the camps.

Health and Nutrition

In Renk, nutrition interventions in new arrival locations (Zero, Banjang, Bobnis, and Gosfami) screened 690 children under five, marking a 13.6 per cent increase from the previous week. Of those screened, 9 per cent were identified as moderately malnourished, while 2 per cent were severely malnourished. Additionally, 356 pregnant and lactating women were screened, showing a 92.4 per cent increase, with 12 per cent classified as moderately malnourished. Vaccination efforts saw a sharp decline of 75 per cent compared to the previous week, with only 250 vaccinations administered, as the US funding freeze affected partners' implementation capacity.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Jamjang, 127 individuals newly arrived from Yida transit centre and Pamir reception centres were relocated to Jamjang camps, where they received assistance, including 40 pre-constructed emergency shelters. Additionally, two persons with specific needs in Ajuong Thok Camp were provided with empty transitional shelters.

Meanwhile, in Renk, a fire at the Jerbena new arrival hosting location destroyed 263 shops, 21 family homes, and seven government buildings, primarily affecting grass-thatched structures. The lack of fire prevention measures has contributed to recurring outbreaks in Atam and Jerbena, underscoring the need for partners to integrate fire hazard awareness into response activities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Persistent water shortages at transit centers in Renk have led to conflicts at water points, with water trucking ongoing in Gosfami (30m³/day), Jerbena (25m³/day), and Bobnis (40m³/day). Plans are in place to expand services to Atam and increase supply in Jerbena, but these short-term solutions remain unsustainable. Access to these locations will become severely restricted during the rainy season, and most funding is limited to a maximum of 60 days, with half of this period already elapsed. Establishing a sustainable water supply system remains a critical priority.

To mitigate health risks, the WASH team trained 1,000 returnees and 250 refugees on essential hygiene practices, including food handling and water storage. These sessions have helped reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and encouraged proactive hygiene behaviors within the community.

UGANDA

Highlights

- Overcrowding at Kiryandongo reception centre has reached 182 per cent of its capacity, with 682 individuals accommodated in a facility designed for 375 people. This has severely impacted WASH, health, and protection conditions for new arrivals, highlighting the urgent need for expanded facilities and services.
- As of 12 January, Uganda has recorded 2,479 confirmed Mpox cases, with 16 fatalities since the outbreak began in July 2024. Nine refugees have been affected by Mpox since the outbreak began. UNHCR and its partners continue to coordinate with the Ministry of Health to strengthen Mpox surveillance efforts.

Population Movements and Registration

Since the onset of the conflict in April 2023, Uganda has registered a total of 67,600 Sudanese refugees, including, 1,401 new arrivals in January.

During the reporting week, 867 Sudanese new arrivals were received in refugee settlements, of whom 213 were from Rabak, Sennar, Darfur, and Khartoum. Additionally, seven new arrivals were registered in urban areas.

Of the 67,600 total Sudanese refugees, 9,670 (14 per cent) reside in urban areas.

Relocation

A total of 553 individuals (319 households) were relocated from Nyumanzi to Kiryandongo reception centres.

Protection

Reception Centres

In Adjumani and Kiryandongo reception centres, 41 per cent (860 out of 2,116 individuals) are Sudanese nationals.

In Kiryandongo, two resettlement-related cases were received through the Feedback Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM), and the concerns were addressed accordingly.

Community-based protection

In Kiryandongo, 113 protection cases and complaints were recorded at protection desks, with six cases referred to UNHCR's partners for specialized services.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

MHPSS sessions were provided to 45 children, covering topics such as suicide prevention, mitigation, and response. Children were encouraged to seek support from organizations like Save the Children and UNICEF when facing challenges.

Child protection

Best Interest Assessments were conducted for 18 children, including 16 who were separated and two unaccompanied. Psychological First Aid was provided to all, and some children at the reception centre were referred to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) for medical support.

Awareness sessions on positive parenting, child rights, responsibilities, and child protection referral pathways were conducted for 411 individuals (251 female, 160 male) to enhance understanding of children's rights and responsibilities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

A total of 257 dome-shaped slabs were produced, with 44 distributed to newly arrived households that had prepared pits for latrine construction.

A five-day training on water quality monitoring and analysis was conducted for 18 refugees, equipping them with skills in physical and biological water treatment processes to ensure safe water supply in the community.

The need to empty latrines at Kiryandongo reception centre remains high due to the continuous influx of new arrivals.

Livelihood, Environment, and Economic Inclusion

Two youth groups (32 individuals: 1 female, 31 male) engaged in motorcycle repairs were supported with assorted toolkits to enhance their skills for self-reliance.

Energy and Natural resources

Environmental awareness sessions on conservation practices were conducted for 550 refugees (250 female, 300 male). Refugees were encouraged to practice agroforestry, plant trees when the rainy season begins, and use fuel-efficient cookstoves in their households.

Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Kiryandongo, 894 individuals (328 households) received CRIs, including plastic sheets, blankets, mats, and jerrycans, to improve their living conditions.

Challenges

In Kiryandongo, new arrivals relocated to settlement plots lack access to water, which may force them to return to the reception centre. There is an urgent need to extend water distribution points to remote settlement areas to ensure sustainable access to safe water.

Relocation efforts are also facing challenges due to limited transport availability. A recent bus breakdown delayed the arrival of a convoy, highlighting the need for dedicated transport support to facilitate timely and efficient relocation of refugees to settlement plots.

Critical Gaps

Sanitation at the transit center

The growing population at Kiryandongo reception centre has increased the demand for latrine emptying. A total of 34 latrine stances are needed to meet the standard of 20 people per latrine, but only 26 are currently available, leaving a gap of eight latrines.

Overcrowding at Kiryandongo reception centre

Due to the continuous influx of new arrivals, Kiryandongo reception centre has exceeded its capacity. It has a maximum capacity of 375 people, but as of 30 January, it hosted 682 individuals, pushing occupancy to 182 per cent of capacity. The overcrowding has severely impacted WASH, health, and protection conditions for new arrivals.

Health and Nutrition

A measles outbreak has been reported, with insufficient vaccination coverage. Seven cases have been recorded in Kiryandongo District, and UNHCR and Kiryandongo District authorities plan to conduct a targeted vaccination campaign in affected areas.

High levels of malnutrition, particularly among Sudanese new arrivals, remain a major concern.

Response Plans and Funding Situation

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

The [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan 2025](#) was released on 4 February and will be presented along with the Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) on 17 February 2025 at an event in Geneva. It is an appeal for **USD 1.8 billion** for **111 partners** to provide essential aid and protection to a total of nearly **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.

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) – January - December 2025

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

UNHCR Supplementary Appeal – January - December 2025

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

Resources

- **NEW!** [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](#)
- [Sudan Regional Refugee Response 2024 - June revision](#)
- [Sudan Regional Response 2024 - At a glance](#)
- UNHCR's [Sudan Situation Supplementary Appeal - 2024 - June revision](#)
- [Sudan RRP 2024 Progress Report – January to April 2024](#)
- 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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