

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	967
Land:	Sudan
Kilde:	UNHCR
Titel:	Sudan Situation: UNHCR External Update #110
Udgivet:	22. oktober 2025
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	30. oktober 2025

SUDAN SITUATION

August 2025



Mhasin El Zain Abdella, a mother of five, fled war in Nyala, Sudan, arriving in Uganda with nothing but her family. She holds a Masters in Finance and once had a career she loved. Her husband, Abubaker Ibrahim Bushara Abdulnabi, 50, with a Masters in Business Administration, now struggles alongside her to survive, their spirits slowly fading. War does not choose its victims. © UNHCR/Yonna Tukundane

Highlights

- UNHCR published a special appeal [Sudan Emergency: Critical Life-saving Needs September-December 2025](#) and is urgently seeking an immediate injection of \$106.5 million in flexible funding to sustain the response in Sudan and host countries between now and the end of the year. An “At-a-Glance” summary of the special appeal can be accessed [here](#). This request is within the overall needs of \$1.1 billion previously presented in UNHCR’s [Sudan Situation Appeal 2025](#). While humanitarian needs are mounting, flexible funding is urgently needed to support UNHCR and its partners’ ability to provide a dignified response and prevent the suspension or scaling back of life-saving assistance and services including protection, health, water & sanitation, shelter and education.
- **Sudan:** In August, Sudan’s security situation was highly volatile, with conflict and widespread criminality disrupting civilian life and humanitarian work. Western Sudan was particularly unstable. In North Darfur State, El Fasher was the epicentre of heavy fighting, with drone strikes and artillery shelling severely affecting Abu Shouk and Nifasha internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, triggering mass displacement. The displacement was toward Tawila, Korma and Dar Zaghawa localities, while movement out of El Fasher remained heavily restricted, with continued shelling, food insecurity and medical shortages.

The cholera outbreak continues to spread across the Darfur and Kordofan regions. In North Darfur State, Tawila locality remains a hotspot with over 6,000 cases since May and 117 new cases reported in August which includes 11 deaths, mainly in Martal, Tabit and Deba Naira IDP camps. In South Darfur State, the Ministry of Health has confirmed 3,229 cases and 177 deaths as of the end of August. Central Darfur reported 22 suspected cases in Azum locality prompting the deployment of a medical team. No cases have yet been confirmed in Um Shalaya refugee camp (in Central Darfur). However, the risk remains high. In South Kordofan State, cholera cases in Kadugli continue to rise, with around 40 reported deaths.

- **Central African Republic (CAR):** Water and sanitation conditions in the Korsi refugee neighborhood of Birao, Vakaga prefecture, remained below Sphere standards despite ongoing construction of water facilities by UNICEF's partner, Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) and UN Women's partner, All for Peace and Dignity (APADE). The average daily water supply was still around 11 litres per person, well under the Sphere standard of 15 litres per person per day. In some areas, theft of solar panels and vandalism of water facilities reduced the daily water supply per person to 8 litres. Limited water point coverage remains a main challenge.
- **Chad:** The Director of Operations and Advocacy of OCHA, the UN Resident Coordinator in Chad, the representatives of OCHA Chad and Sudan, the UNAIDS Representative and the UNHCR Assistant Representative for Operations conducted a mission to Farchana-Adré and El Geneina on 13 and 14 August. The purpose was to support communication regarding the freezing of funds, assess the situation on the ground, review access to Sudan, improve coordination between humanitarian actors in Chad and Sudan, evaluate refugee conditions at the Farchana sites, and support the ongoing humanitarian response, particularly in the context of the cholera outbreak.
- **Egypt:** On 20 and 21 August, UNHCR welcomed a high-level delegation from the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) for discussions on the ongoing Sudan crisis. The meeting was joined by the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Discussions highlighted areas of cooperation on humanitarian response and cross-border coordination, as well as the importance of strengthening partnerships to address the needs of refugees and communities affected by displacement. All parties reaffirmed their commitment to enhancing collaboration and communication in support of those most in need.

In an [interview](#) with Südwestrundfunk (SWR) Aktuell Radio (Germany) on 18 August, UNHCR spoke about the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Sudan as well as the consequences of aid funding cuts in Egypt, which has taken in the largest number of Sudanese refugees. This represents a stark reminder of how vital sustained support is for refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as the communities hosting them.

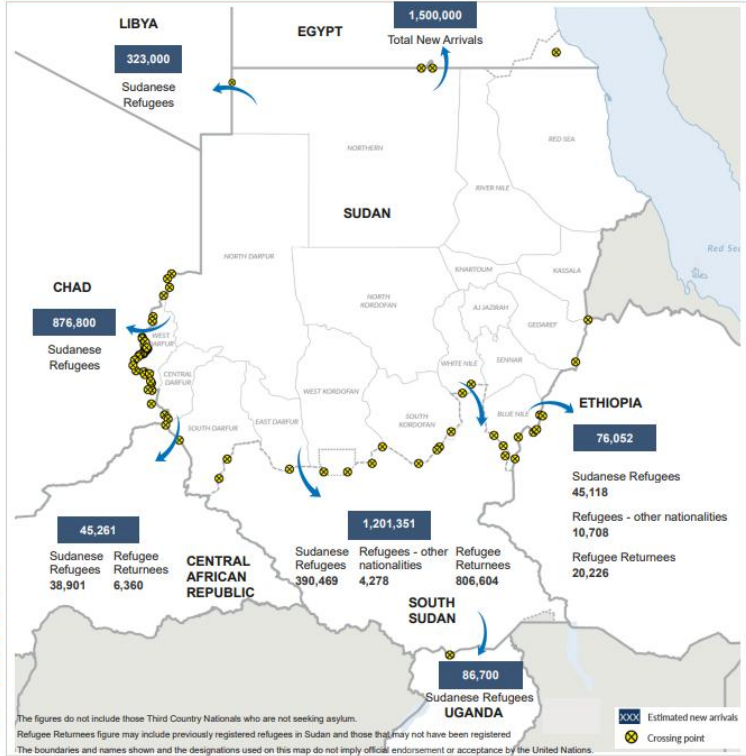
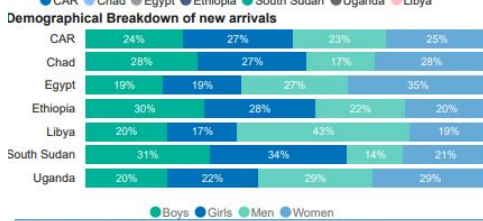
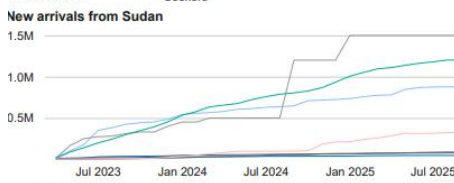
- **South Sudan:** The relocation of refugees from Abyei to Wedweil Settlement in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State requires logistical support and transport services to safely move 1,800 stranded refugees in a safe and dignified manner.

From 19–22 August, UNHCR supported WFP and partners in Targeted Food Distribution (TFD) across Jamjang camps in Unity State. A total of 58,641 individuals from 11,442 households benefited from food, vegetable oil and milling cash assistance. UNHCR in collaboration with FAO, facilitated seed distribution to 2,150 farmers (310 refugees and 1,840 host communities and returnees) in Wedweil Settlement. Each farmer received 5 kg of maize and 3 kg of cowpeas.

- **Uganda:** While relocation numbers have increased, overcrowding in transit and reception centres remains high. The reception centre at Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, which is receiving most of the refugees arriving from Sudan was by the end of August operating at 240 per cent of its intended capacity (521 individuals).

A feasibility study at Kiryandongo High School on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) highlighted the need for structured support for schoolgirls, underscoring gaps in menstrual health resources that affect attendance. There is also severe classroom overcrowding, with pupil to teacher ratios as high as 1:200 compared to the national standard of 1:51. Limited classrooms and long travel distances discourage school attendance, particularly for new arrivals.

There are now 11.9 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 7.5 million internally and 4.1 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 sexual violence and ensure alternative care services for unaccompanied refugee children.



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

Published: 1 September, 2025

Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- In August, Sudan's security situation was highly volatile, with conflict and widespread criminality disrupting civilian life and humanitarian work. Western Sudan was particularly unstable. In North Darfur State, El Fasher was the epicentre of heavy fighting, with drone strikes and artillery shelling severely affecting Abu Shouk and Nifasha internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, triggering mass displacement toward Tawila, Korma and Dar Zaghawa localities, while movement out of El Fasher is still heavily restricted, with shelling, food insecurity and medical shortages. Drone strikes and shelling hit residential areas and health facilities, including Saudi Hospital and Al Salam Clinic, causing civilian casualties. In South Darfur State, arrest campaigns and drone strikes heightened fear among civilians, while Central Darfur State saw escalating intercommunal tensions and detention of civilians in Zalingei. East Darfur State experienced similar tension and violence in Adila, and in West Darfur State, sporadic violence in rural areas restricted civilian movement and humanitarian access. Looting on key routes has heightened protection concerns, while criminality across Darfur states continues to rise, including kidnappings, robberies and attacks on civilians and humanitarian staff.
- Across the Kordofan States clashes, drone attacks and siege conditions drove large-scale displacement and severely restricted humanitarian access, particularly in Kadugli and Dilling localities. Reports indicate armed groups facilitate exit from the city of Kadugli for high fees, leaving many trapped
- The security situation in White Nile State was relatively stable, with refugee-hosting areas largely accessible. However, rain and flooding affected movements to Al Salaam refugee camps. In Blue Nile State, the situation was calm overall, although three Sudanese refugees who had returned from South Sudan were tragically killed in Ghabat Askot in an incident reportedly linked to intercommunal tensions.

- In Khartoum State, the protection environment for refugees and asylum-seekers is deteriorating amid roundup campaigns, arrests, detentions and reports of looting, harassment and sexual abuse of women and girls in camps and gathering sites. Risks are compounded by contamination with Unexploded Ordnances (UXOs), landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERWs), a surge in criminal incidents, and the sustained arrival of people returning to the capital that are straining limited services. The fragile infrastructure is increasing the epidemic risk, while unreliable water, electricity and internet access constrain aid delivery.
- In Kassala State, heavy rains and floods dismantled tents in West Airport site, though no casualties were reported. UNHCR and its partner distributed emergency relief-kits to support affected families.

Population Movements and Registration

As of end-August 2025, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) have provided legal documentation to 79,540 refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan since the beginning of the year. This figure includes more than 5,000 individuals documented in August alone.

Relocation

Following the directives issued in April 2025 to relocate all foreigners from Khartoum, including moving refugees to refugee camps, UNHCR and its partners are monitoring the process to ensure adherence to key protection principles including voluntariness, dignity, safety and respect for fundamental human rights. In August, four relocation convoys departed from Khartoum, three to White Nile State relocating 267 South Sudanese refugees and one to Gedaref relocating 117 individuals (103 Ethiopians and 14 Eritreans), bringing the cumulative of refugees and asylum-seekers relocated from Khartoum State to 2,199.

Cross-border Movements

Since the start of the year, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) have reported the arrival of over 76,203 refugee and asylum-seekers comprising over 69,000 from South Sudan, 4,800 from Eritrea and close to 1,590 from Ethiopia among others.

An estimated 128,000 Sudanese refugee returnees, mainly women and children, have returned from South Sudan to White Nile and Blue Nile States, primarily through the Joda border crossing, with registration and verification ongoing at Al-Karama sites.

In August, border authorities reported that over 48,000 Sudanese nationals crossed back into Sudan from Egypt. Since January, more than 390,000 Sudanese have crossed back from Egypt, South Sudan and Libya.

Northern State has received IDPs from conflict-affected North Darfur and Kordofan States, further straining limited resources such as food, shelter and protection services while it has been reported that some 120 households returned to Khartoum from Wadi Halfa in August.

In Blue Nile State, the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) facilitated the return of 750 IDPs from El Riad and Al Karama 4 gathering sites in Damazine to Roro, Bout and Guli in Tadamon locality in August. A total of 1,100 households reportedly returned to Khartoum from White Nile States in August.

Protection

In Khartoum State, the roundup of foreigners including refugees and asylum-seekers continues. In August, close to 50 refugees were detained and handed to COR, 25 undocumented people, mostly from South Sudan, were referred to the Aliens Court and eventually released for health or family reasons through the advocacy of UNHCR's legal partner.

UNHCR's protection desk in Khartoum State supported over 110 people with specific needs such as people with serious medical conditions, women at risk and older people with individual protection assistance to address urgent medical, safety and protection concerns, reducing vulnerability and enabling access to critical services.

In August, a joint assessment mission comprising UNHCR, COR and WFP visited Al Tadamon locality in Blue Nile State and confirmed the arrival of some 1,000 Sudanese refugee households from South Sudan who received high-energy biscuits from WFP and soap from UNHCR. Through a focus group discussion, UNHCR identified urgent needs for emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs), personal hygiene kits,

and access to cash assistance. UNHCR's partner conducted visits to seven IDP gathering sites in Damazine, Rusaries, and Bau localities, Blue Nile State reaching 310 individuals to assess risks, the protection environment, and ongoing secondary displacement from areas affected by conflict.

In Darfur States, partners carried out protection monitoring through Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) and community leaders. In Al Radom refugee camp, South Darfur, refugees raised concerns over limited access to food, NFIs and health services. The local health centre is still not operational despite rising malaria cases. In East Darfur State, protection monitoring highlighted critical gaps in shelter, food, medical services, the need for targeted protection assistance and income-generating activities for GBV survivors among others. In West Darfur State, crop destruction and inability to access land access were reported in Kerinik and Forobaranga localities, where farmers faced harassment. Local dispute resolution mechanisms are unfortunately ineffective to address these issues and formal mechanisms for redress are lacking.

In North Darfur State, 33 hotline calls from IDPs in El Fasher reported fear of moving due to arrest or difficulty to reach safety and assistance. In South Darfur State, UNHCR's partner provided psychosocial assistance and in-kind support including plastic sheets, sugar and soap to nearly 100 South Sudanese refugees and Sudanese IDPs with specific needs in Beleil camp, Al Radom settlement and Otash camp.

UNHCR's field visits to West Airport and Al-Karama 2 sites in Kassala State engaged over 170 IDPs, who raised concerns about strict security procedures tied to rental regulations in Khartoum and fears of returning without legal support. At Al-Karama 2, some 80 per cent of women consulted were divorced, widowed or abandoned and lacked civil documentation, creating major barriers to return, housing and access to services.

Access to Territory/Legal assistance

UNHCR's partner provided legal assistance to close to 140 forcibly displaced people in Wadi Halfa, Dongola and Al Dabbah localities in Northern State. The assistance addressed challenges related to acquiring personal identity documents and enabling access to public services and property rights. The demand for documentation support is high as many displaced people report having lost civil documents and belongings during displacement.

In Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner provided legal assistance to over 410 refugees individuals, delivered 37 legal consultations for refugees and IDPs, and conducted monitoring visits to Camp 6, police stations, and prisons helping to strengthen access to justice and protection for vulnerable groups. In addition, a legal awareness session for 150 refugees and awareness-raising sessions on GBV and civil documentation reached over 500 host community members enhancing knowledge of rights and available protection services.

In August, some 16 refugee and host community leaders in Camp 6 and Village 6, Blue Nile State were trained on the Sudan Asylum Law, human rights, refugee law, peaceful coexistence and conflict management. During the same period, UNHCR's partner also facilitated focus group discussions on alcohol and drug laws, reaching 260 participants.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In Kassala State, two child survivors of gender-based violence received psychosocial support and practical safety guidance. Five women and girls' groups of 75 refugees completed a two-day GBV awareness training, strengthening their awareness, reporting, and referral pathways. In total, seven such groups are now active in refugee camps and receive technical and logistical assistance from UNHCR's partners.

UNHCR's partner provided psychosocial support and dignity kits to 24 GBV survivors in East and South Darfur States' IDP camps, refugee camps and settlements.

In Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner conducted a three-day training on the preventing of sexual exploitation and abuse in Camp 6 for some 60 participants comprising police and CBPN members, strengthening their capacity prevention, reporting mechanisms, survivor support, and referral pathways.

UNHCR partners reached 97 women and girls with GBV awareness-raising sessions, identified and supported 133 cases, provided psychosocial support to the survivors and referred seven cases for legal

assistance. These interventions strengthened access to psychosocial and legal support, enhanced survivor protection and improved community awareness on GBV prevention and response.

In White Nile State, 120 vulnerable individuals were referred for medical, legal and protection services, while GBV cases were recorded and survivors referred to Kosti Hospital for medical care. A focus group discussion in Um Sangour refugee camp highlighted concerns over inadequate lighting in the camp extension. Refugee paralegal committees conducted legal awareness sessions across all refugee camps, focusing on violence against women and available reporting mechanisms for vulnerable women and girls.

Community-based protection

In Khartoum State, attendance at the Karari Al-Ajeejah Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC) rose sharply from 138 people in July to 502 in August. Sessions held at the centre by UNHCR, its partners, and other actors covered protection, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child rights, post-traumatic stress disorder, explosive ordnance risk education and personal hygiene, with women and girls forming the majority of participants. In addition, UNHCR's partner organized cultural performances, puppet shows, and youth-led skits promoting child protection, women's role in social cohesion, and peaceful coexistence, reaching more than 200 participants.

In East Darfur State, UNHCR's partner, provided protection and psychosocial support (PSS) activities at the El Neem and El Nimir MPCCs, reaching over 5,500 individuals with awareness-raising sessions on child rights, child labour, exploitation, cholera prevention and individual PSS support. Protection desks counselled over 180 people and facilitated close to 550 referrals for case management and targeted protection assistance. In Central Darfur State, the Nertiti and Zalingei MPCCs reached more than 1,700 people with GBV awareness raising sessions, recreational and PSS activities and counselling. In North Darfur State, the Tawilla MPCC engaged over 600 IDPs with cholera and protection awareness, recreational activities and PSS.

In West Kordofan State, El Meriam MPCC hosted PSS sessions for 67 children, while in Central Darfur's Golo MPCC over 200 people participated in PSEA and GBV awareness-raising sessions and PSS activities. Altogether, nearly 3,000 people accessed MPCC services in Central Darfur State including to access services and assistance provided by non-UNHCR partners.

In August, signboards and complaint boxes were installed in five refugee camps in Kassala State. More than 900 people were reached through awareness sessions covering the reporting of SEA incidents, child protection, GBV prevention, and the risks of drug abuse and trafficking.

In East Darfur State, UNHCR's partner held a coordination meeting with 28 CBPN members in Kario refugee camp to discuss key protection concerns such as access to food, health care, nutrition, and education. In South Darfur State, CBPNs reached some 1,400 IDPs and refugees in IDP camps and refugee settlements with awareness raising messages on cholera prevention, GBV mitigation, and referral pathways. Nearly 2,000 IDPs and refugees also participated in psychosocial support sessions on mental well-being and coping mechanisms facilitated by social workers and CBPN members.

A forcibly displaced person-led organization (FDPLO), CBPNs and community leaders in East Darfur State, conducted a mass clean-up campaign removing garbage, promoting good hygiene practices and mosquito net utilization. The FDPLO also facilitated a three-day training for 20 youth on micro-business management with participants receiving start-up kits such as barbing tools and peanut oil. In North Darfur State, an FDPLO supported by UNHCR held a protection risk mitigation session in Tawila that reached 50 youth, women, and emergency volunteers where the key risks highlighted were GBV, child labour, and increased school dropouts among other issues. The group recommended more regular awareness sessions on key issues, training for community volunteers and stronger coordination with local authorities.

UNHCR and its partner trained 20 refugees in Camp 6, Blue Nile State on child protection, early marriage, family separations, and community inclusion. To strengthen community protection, UNHCR provided six CBPNs with tables, chairs and stationery to facilitate their work.

In White Nile, UNHCR's partner reached nearly 600 people with GBV awareness campaigns, while UNHCR and partners supported 190 refugees with psychosocial care and 66 IDPs with psychological first aid to strengthen mental health and community protection.

Child protection

In Kassala State, over 50 foster families were trained, 50 children participated in sexual abuse prevention sessions and 20 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were completed for unaccompanied and separated children. In August, 91 children received psychosocial support, NFIs and medical care, Child-Friendly Spaces reached 612 children and MHPSS services supported 54 children, 13 families and held several group trauma sessions.

In East Darfur State, UNHCR's partner conducted 20 home visits in Al Ferdous settlement and Kario refugee camp, reaching over 115 children and their caregivers with awareness sessions on cholera prevention and personal hygiene. In the same locations, child rights awareness sessions were also facilitated for almost 200 children. These interventions strengthened children's knowledge of their rights, improved hygiene practices, and reduced health risks linked to cholera.

To protect vulnerable and displaced children and support their mental health and well-being, UNHCR's partner conducted 12 psychosocial support and recreational sessions in Kario refugee camp, Sha'aria, Khazan Jadid gathering site, and Al Ferdous settlement, benefiting 444 refugee and IDP children. Activities included storytelling and games aimed at strengthening emotional well-being and resilience.

In White Nile State, some 200 at-risk refugee and IDP children were referred for psychosocial support, medical care, nutrition, legal aid, shelter, and cash assistance, helping address urgent protection and welfare needs. In addition, over 2,400 children accessed child-friendly spaces in the ten refugee camps, strengthening protection awareness, school enrolment, and positive coping strategies. Also, close to 500 community members participated in sessions on child neglect, child labour, and childcare, enhancing child protection.

In Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner assisted some 50 child protection cases in Damazine and Rusaries with psychosocial support and referred them to UNHCR for clothing, NFIs, and school enrolment. Another eight children including four unaccompanied and separated children, received BIAs, cash assistance and psychosocial support and 20 parents and caregivers engaged in discussions on supporting traumatized children. These efforts improved access to essential services, promoted child well-being, and reinforced family and community resilience.

Resettlement (RST) and Complimentary Pathways

During the reporting period, one case comprising three Eritrean refugees departed on resettlement to Canada. Since the beginning of the year, 71 Eritrean and 20 Ethiopian refugees have departed on resettlement.

Education

In Blue Nile State, learning and teaching material such as notebooks, pens, blackboards were delivered to ten schools benefitting some 3,000 students.

For tertiary education, UNHCR's partner continues to trace students in Blue Nile and White Nile State to facilitate bank account opening and support UNHCR's processing of monthly allowances and tuition fees for DAFI and urban students.

Health and Nutrition

The overall health situation for refugees in Sudan remains relatively stable. However, the cholera outbreak in the Darfur region, White Nile and Blue Nile States continues to affect refugees and asylum-seekers. In August, cholera cases among refugees rose to over 200 with six deaths, up from 127 cases and four deaths in July. South Darfur accounted for all six deaths, while most other cases were reported in White Nile and East Darfur. Since January, over 1,200 cases and 25 deaths have been recorded in seven states, with a 2.1 percent fatality rate which is lower than the national average of 2.6 percent, reflecting stronger case management in UNHCR-supported cholera treatment centres. The Ministry of Health leads the response with WHO and partners, while UNHCR has provided additional funding to health partners in Darfur, nonetheless, critical gaps in outbreak response and preparedness in refugee camps and settlements remain.

Across Sudan, UNHCR and its partners made close to 80,000 medical consultations and treatments a two percent decrease from July. Over 30 percent benefitted IDPs and host community members living around

refugee camps and settlements. The main morbidities were respiratory tract infections, malaria and acute diarrhoea. Over 1,400 mental health and psychosocial consultations were conducted in August of which almost 400 were new cases reflecting positive health-seeking behaviour care but also the growing needs of displaced people who require such assistance.

Reproductive health services improved in July with close to 4,000 pregnant women receiving their first antenatal visit, up from 2,900 in July. Of the 538 childbirths recorded, 54 per cent took place in health facilities while 46 per cent occurred at home highlighting the need to strengthen skilled birth attendance. Access to emergency obstetric care also increased slightly, with 30 caesarean section referrals supporting efforts to reduce preventable maternal and neonatal deaths. In August, close to 1,900 children were vaccinated against measles and close to 1,000 refugees underwent HIV/AIDS testing.

UNHCR and its partners delivered nutrition services across Sudan through outpatient therapeutic programmes for children with severe acute malnutrition, inpatient therapeutic feeding for those with medical complications and targeted supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children under five and pregnant and lactating women. In August, over 1,120 children under five with severe acute malnutrition were admitted to OTPs in Darfur, Kassala, White Nile, Gedaref, Kordofan, and Blue Nile States, while some 180 children with complications were admitted to therapeutic inpatient centres. A further 1,450 children and some 320 pregnant and lactating women with moderate acute malnutrition were enrolled in targeted supplementary feeding programme.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

In August, UNHCR its partners provided shelter and NFI assistance to over 7,000 vulnerable households, reaching an estimated 35,480 people across in eight states. From January to August 2025, the response supported over 92,000 households, including refugees, vulnerable host community, IDPs and returnees representing about 462,000 people in 16 states. Of these, close to 86,000 households received NFI support and nearly 3,300 and 3,450 IDPs and returnees benefited from shelter assistance.

Beneficiaries of UNHCR's shelter and NFI support included some 1,020 IDP households and 200 refugee households in Kassala State affected by heavy rains and flooding. An additional 4,900 NFI kits and some 3,450 plastic sheets were distributed in South Kordofan, East Darfur and West Darfur States. In Blue Nile State, assistance reached 30 newly arrived households in Camp 6 and 6,000 returnee families in the Al Karama gathering sites.

On 31 August, UNHCR and its partner distributed plastic sheeting and NFIs to 1,000 vulnerable individuals in four flood-affected areas of Wad Al Mahi locality, Blue Nile State. The assistance provided immediate relief to households that have lost shelter and basic belongings, helping them to restore minimum living conditions, protect against exposure to the elements and reduce protection risks linked to floods.

Water, Health, and Sanitation (WASH)

In August, UNHCR and its partners provided clean water to nearly 769,400 individuals including over 684,500 refugees and 84,700 host community members, with average daily supply ranging from 19 to 26 litres per person in refugee hosting states.

To mitigate cholera risks, chlorine tablets were distributed in Kassala, White Nile and Central Darfur States to over 52,800 individuals for home chlorination. Hygiene promotion activities in Kassala, White Nile, Central Darfur, Blue Nile and South Darfur States reached some 145,000 refugees, host communities and IDPs with messages on safe water collection, storage, handwashing and latrine use, while 15,380 people received soap in White Nile State.

In White Nile State, 24 communal emergency latrines were constructed, improving camp coverage to an average of one latrine per 46 persons. In addition, 434 metric tonnes of garbage were collected from refugee camps in the state and safely disposed of in designated areas.

Cash Assistance

To support forcibly displaced persons in meeting urgent needs and reducing negative coping mechanisms, UNHCR delivered multi-purpose cash assistance of USD 1,080 to 370 IDP families in White Nile State, 145 IDP households with specific needs in Kassala and Halfa, and 154 refugee households in Shagarab refugee camps, each receiving a one-time lump sum of SDG 1,080,000 equivalent to USD 1,080.

UNHCR-led Cluster Response

Protection Cluster

To help safeguard the rights and dignity of IDPs and host communities by reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening community resilience, the Protection Cluster reached some 35,000 people in 17 states and 72 localities in Sudan through protection monitoring, awareness-raising, psychosocial support, case management, counselling and legal assistance. The largest numbers were in North Darfur, where 12,000 people were reached, followed by Gedaref with 5,800, South Darfur with 4,700, and Khartoum with 3,000.

Shelter and NFI Cluster

In August, the Shelter and NFI Cluster reached 15,213 households comprising 76,077 people with NFI kits, emergency shelter kits, tents and transitional shelter, addressing urgent needs of IDPs, returnees, and vulnerable residents in conflict-affected and disaster-prone areas. From January to August, the Cluster assisted over 180,000 households about 900,000 people, representing 42 per cent of the HNRP target, with IDPs accounting for the majority.

CCCM Cluster

Since January, the CCCM Cluster has supported 750,000 IDPs about 39 percent of the 1.9 million people targeted under the HRP. In August alone, 230,310 people were reached across sites in Blue Nile, North Darfur, Central Darfur, Gedaref and White Nile States.

Key achievements were ten cholera prevention and governance campaigns, the establishment and training of 31 Site Management Committees and 15 capacity-building sessions for over 230 members of committees, authorities and partners. In addition, 230,000 people benefited from site assessments, and 3,500 people received in-kind assistance in Gedaref and North Darfur State.

Livelihoods, Self-reliance and Economic Inclusion

UNHCR's partner distributed 2,000 shade and fruit tree seedlings to 1,000 refugee and host community families in Alsalam and Aljabalain localities in White Nile State to promote environmental restoration and support livelihoods through food and income generation. In parallel, eight awareness-raising and training sessions on conservation and tree planting took place for the recipient households.

UNHCR, ILO and partners joint initiatives supported livelihoods and economic empowerment in White Nile by training some 200 refugee and host community members in Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) in Alsalam and Aljabalain localities in White Nile State. In addition, 225 people were trained on microcredit and income-generating activities, leading to the establishment of seven Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) that have already provided loans to 35 members. A further 226 individuals also received training in food processing, enhancing skills for income generation and self-reliance.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Highlights

- In August, the security situation in the Vakaga prefecture, particularly near the Sudan border, and the Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture remained generally volatile. Non-state armed groups continued to pose security and protection risks to both refugees and host communities through robberies, theft, extortion, assaults, restriction of movements and inhumane treatment. An NGO staff was robbed by gunmen on the way back to Birao from the Am-Dafock border in Vakaga prefecture further highlighting security risks faced by humanitarians.
- Insecurity in Birao continued to disrupt agricultural and livelihood activities at the peak of the farming season, leading to shortages in essential goods and rising prices, further exacerbated by the continued rains. In response, local authorities and UN forces (MINUSCA) intensified patrols around Birao to mitigate the security threats.
- Water and sanitation conditions in the Korsi refugee neighborhood of Birao, Vakaga prefecture, remained below Sphere standards despite ongoing construction of water facilities by UNICEF's partner, Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) and UN Women's partner, All for Peace and Dignity (APADE). The average daily water supply was still around 11 litres per person, well under the Sphere standard of 15 litres per person per day. In some areas, theft of solar panels and vandalism of water facilities reduced the daily water supply per person to 8 litres. Limited water

point coverage remains a main challenge. Sanitation conditions continue to be critical. No new latrines were built in August, and the ratio of 52 people per latrine remains well above the emergency threshold. Over 16,440 refugees still lack adequate access to sanitation, and an estimated 822 additional latrines are urgently needed.

Population Movement and Registration

In August, the number of new Sudanese arrivals in Birao remained low with around 118 people from 30 families recorded. This sustained decrease is likely due to the ongoing rainy season, which has worsened road conditions rendering some areas close to the border inaccessible.

As of 30 August, UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) have registered 26,886 Sudanese refugees (10,688 families) in Kosi. 56 per cent of them are women and girls, and 44 per cent are men and boys. Additionally, around 12,140 Sudanese refugees are still in other, often hard-to-reach areas across the prefectures of Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Ouaka, Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou.

Protection

In August, UNHCR's partner Comité International pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD) recorded 71 protection incidents in the border areas with Sudan in the Vakaga prefecture. As in previous months, most victims were men from host communities due to their mobility for livelihood activities, and the incidents were primarily attributed to non-state armed groups along transit routes and in nearby villages (Tissi Sarayvo, Ouanda Djallé, Boromata, Korsi). Most incidents involved violations of property rights, including extortion and theft, followed by physical assaults, inhumane treatment and threats to life. Similarly, in Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture, CIAUD recorded 27 protection incidents across Ndelé and Bamingui, including physical assault, gender-based violence, theft and extortion, mainly perpetrated by non-state armed groups against host community men.

To mitigate and respond to protection-related risks and incidents, UNHCR and its partner CIAUD continued protection monitoring and case management. Mobilization of community-based protection and security committees in Korsi advanced, with 66 members trained in community patrols and coordination of alerts with authorities and UNHCR in August. They also received equipment to strengthen early warning of protection risks.

In Korsi, awareness-raising sessions on human rights, complaint mechanisms, conflict resolution, and peaceful coexistence by CIAUD reached 712 people including, refugees and members of the host community in Birao. These efforts aimed to improve understanding of protection issues, promote peaceful cohabitation and strengthen community resilience to protection risks.

Accountability to the affected population (AAP)

In August, UNHCR's partner CIAUD strengthened mechanisms for accountability to affected populations in Korsi through regular feedback collection and awareness-raising. Around 130 refugee requests were recorded via the Information Center (CIF), with issues primarily related to food assistance, protection services and access to healthcare, shelter, WASH and education. In response, UNHCR provided clarification on the available services, referred and followed up on all requests to relevant partners and updated needs assessment.

To promote a better understanding of mechanisms for accountability to affected populations in Korsi, CIAUD conducted door-to-door awareness-raising sessions, reaching 1,641 people. These sessions aimed to improve refugees' understanding of their rights and responsibilities and the collective feedback mechanisms (including Green Line and discussion forums).

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response:

In August, UNHCR's partner CIAUD improved the response to GBV and PSEA in Vakaga and Bamingui-Bangoran prefectures through case identification, psychosocial support and community-based prevention activities. The identified GBV cases included psychological violence, forced marriage, physical assault, and denial of resources. All survivors received psychosocial support at the safe spaces and 62 per cent of them received dignity kits based on their needs.

To strengthen prevention, in Birao, 12 awareness-raising sessions by CIAUD on types of GBV, referral pathways and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), reached 712 people. The Engaging Men through Accountable Practices (EMAP) initiative brought together 40 men from both the refugee and

host community to reflect on women's lives in a society free from violence and discrimination, and to examine the social roles assigned to men and women. This activity aimed to raise community awareness about gender equality and actively involve men in promoting equality and combating gender-based violence.

In Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture, CIAUD conducted group and individual counselling sessions at safe spaces to raise awareness on GBV, its consequence and prevention, reaching 123 women and girls, including Sudanese refugees, IDPs and host communities, in Ndélé and surrounding areas. The sessions aimed to strengthen awareness, resilience, and community-level preventive measures, with participants developing personal coping strategies and sharing experiences.

Child protection

UNHCR and its partners identified violations of children's rights in Korsi including an early and forced marriage of a teenage girl. Meanwhile, two awareness-raising sessions, particularly on the importance of girl's education, were held, reaching 79 people.

Education

In August, UNHCR and its partners the Centre de Support en Santé Internationale (CSSI) and Olivier l'Homme de Galilée pour le Développement Social (OHG DS) in collaboration with the Academic Inspection of the Vakaga prefecture, continued to support refugees' integration into the national education system and to improve both refugees and host community's access to education.

French language courses, designed to improve refugees' language skills and facilitate their integration into the Central African education system, continued in Birao in August with classes reorganized according to levels following a written test. On 19 August, students organized cultural and artistic performances to celebrate the World Humanitarian Day.

UNHCR and its partners continued to promote enrollment for the new school year starting in mid-September by organizing awareness-raising sessions on the importance of education for parents from both the refugee and host community. UNHCR and its partners visited 19 autistic and epileptic children who are deemed fit for school to assess their needs. The ongoing awareness-raising campaign is expected to promote an increase in school enrolment for the 2025-2026 academic year.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

The shelter response in Korsi continued to prioritize sustainable approaches by allocating plots of land and distributing tarpaulins to newly arrived refugee families, enabling them to build their emergency shelters. Registration and plot allocation for additional families continued alongside monitoring visits by UNHCR, CNR, and UNHCR's partner NOURRIR.

NOURRIR also continued constructing semi-durable shelters for Sudanese refugees in Korsi. In August, 120 families were identified as new beneficiaries, while 84 shelters remain under construction at various stages of completion.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

NOURRIR conducted hygiene promotion activities throughout August, reaching 10,142 individuals through focus groups, block-by-block activities and door-to-door outreach. These awareness-raising sessions focused on safe water management, handwashing tips, latrine use and waste management, aiming to reduce waterborne diseases and improve overall hygiene practices despite insufficient WASH infrastructure.

Food Security and Livelihood

In August, WFP and NOURRIR provided 784 Sudanese refugees (265 households) in Korsi with food assistance including dry food rations and nutritional supplements.

Market gardening and agricultural activities continued in Birao to strengthen self-reliance and economic inclusion of refugees and their host communities. Under the livelihood project of UNHCR, CIUAD, and MINUSCA, around 58 agricultural and market gardening cooperatives composed of both refugees and host communities received tools and seeds. Awareness-raising and follow-up sessions were also held to guide beneficiaries on sowing practices, field maintenance, and community participation and ownership, enhancing food security, sustainable livelihoods and peaceful co-existence.

Health and Nutrition

In August, medical teams from the CSSI and International Medical Corps (IMC), coordinated by the Vakaga health district, provided 2,249 medical consultations in Korsi, of which about 72 per cent were for refugees and 28 per cent for the host community. Children aged 0–59 months represented nearly 27 per cent of patients.

The most common conditions diagnosed were malaria (43 per cent), followed by respiratory infections (15 per cent) and intestinal parasitic diseases (14 per cent). A total of 46 patients (2 per cent) were referred to Birao District Hospital during the month.

Reproductive health services continued to be provided in Korsi. In August, 155 displaced women received antenatal consultations. Thirteen postnatal consultations were also conducted. A total of 59 women received gynecological consultations and 19 women accessed family planning services. 20 childbirths were recorded at Korsi health facility, bringing the cumulative total for 2025 to 121 births. 100 per cent of the new childbirths were assisted by qualified health workers at the hospital.

In August, 87 children were screened for malnutrition with 50 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 17 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) identified and treated. As of August, 317 MAM and 125 SAM cases have been treated among 6,722 children screened. Nutritional supplements have been distributed to 1,771 children.

Awareness-raising among the communities were held to reduce malaria transmission and digestive tract infections, covering topics such as the use of mosquito nets, protective clothing, elimination of stagnant water, vaccination of children, safe water access and improved food hygiene.

In August, about 38 new cases requiring mental health services were recorded and treated, including refugees and members of the host community, bringing the total to 228 cases since the beginning of the year.

CHAD

Highlights

- As part of the evaluation of the emergency response triggered by the renewed influx of Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad in 2025, a high-level Joint Senior Level Mission (JSLM) led by the UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, took place from 25 to 27 August 2025, in Iriba, with visits to Tine and Guéréda. In the field, the mission engaged in discussions with local authorities, partners, and other actors operating in the area, as well as with the refugees. In the capital, the mission held meetings with the Prime Minister and three other ministries, the donor community, the UNCT, the country humanitarian teams, key development actors, UNHCR staff, and other key partners. The mission aligns with the internal emergency response protocols following the declaration of a Level 2 or 3 emergency.
- The Director of Operations and Advocacy of OCHA, accompanied by the UN Resident Coordinator in Chad, the representatives of OCHA Chad and Sudan, the UNAIDS Representative, and the UNHCR Assistant Representative for Operations, conducted a mission to Farchana-Adré and El Geneina from August 13 to 14. The purpose was to support communication regarding the freezing of funds, assess the situation on the ground, examine access to Sudan, improve coordination between humanitarian actors in Chad and Sudan, evaluate refugee conditions at the Farchana sites, and support the ongoing humanitarian response, particularly in the context of cholera and forced displacement.

Population Movements and Registration

Despite the deteriorating road conditions hindering access to asylum, Eastern Chad continues to experience a significant influx of refugees fleeing the ongoing armed conflict in Sudan, with most entering through Tiné, Birak, Oure Cassoni and Adré border entry points. A total of 1,749 new arrivals (880 households) sought refuge in Chad in August.

A total of 877 households were interviewed shortly after their arrival. Their responses reflect both the trauma of fleeing and the relief of reaching safety in Chad. More than half (53 per cent) of the households fled Sudan due to insecurity. In comparison, 20 per cent cited the lack of economic opportunities as a result of the continued fighting, and 16 per cent mentioned limited access to basic services or the need for preventive flight. During their journey, 63 per cent reported experiencing human rights violations, including physical attacks (20 per cent), extortion (21 per cent), and arbitrary arrests (6 per cent).

As part of the ongoing registration strategy (pre-registration at border points using iris capture to avoid duplication, followed by individual biometric registration at relocation sites), 1,780 individuals (5,391 households) were pre-registered in Oure Cassoni, Tine.

Relocation

In August, a total of 1,632 households (4,014 individuals) were relocated from border areas to consolidated refugee sites (Ibeida, Kouchaguine Moura and Abougoudam).

Protection

Child protection

A Memorandum of Understanding between the High Court of Adré and partners (UNHCR, UNICEF and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)) enabled a reduction in late birth registration fees across the Assounga prefecture. This allowed NRC to submit 2,032 cases for late birth registration. An additional 473 files were compiled for late judgments in Métché.

A total of 269 refugee community members (174 women) were trained as members of Child Protection Committees across 10 refugee sites and the Adré refugee spontaneous site. Topics covered included PSEA, child protection and the UNHCR code of conduct.

A profiling exercise began in Adré targeting children in street situations, following a local cholera alert. Out of an estimated 1,500 children, 300 have been identified so far. Categories include both Sudanese and Chadian children, including returnees.

Nine refugee minors remain in detention in Adré. Despite adherence to due process, concerns were raised about delayed hearings and a lack of legal representation. Advocacy was conducted with local authorities and shared with ICRC and other partners to address the situation.

During the reporting period, 238 children-at-risk, including separated and unaccompanied minors received multisectoral support, including family tracing and foster care assistance. Five child victims and their families at Oure-Cassoni were submitted for resettlement.

UNHCR and its partners distributed dignity kits to 500 adolescent girls in the Wadi Fira Province. Over 4,300 children accessed psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces in Wadi Fira, Ennedi Est and the Tine transit centre. Adolescent programs established a girls' club and trained child ambassadors as peer educators. A parent club was also formed in the Iridimi Extension.

Advocacy efforts brought five additional child protection partners to eastern Chad. A new two-year project by Humanity & Inclusion, ADES, and Relief International will build child-friendly spaces and provide mental health support. Other partners continue offering psychosocial support and case management to children.

Community-based protection

In August, 688 persons with specific needs were documented, commonly identified cases included persons with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children as well as individuals with severe medical conditions.

In the Wadi Fira Province, a comprehensive needs assessment was carried out to inform the development of an inclusive response plan. Despite this effort, significant gaps persist, notably the lack of specialized services. Children who are deaf, mute or blind continue to face significant barriers to education due to the absence of specialized schools in the established refugee sites. Furthermore, individuals with mental health conditions have limited access to appropriate psychiatric care, highlighting the need for strengthened mental health and psychosocial support services across the sites.

In August, 1,562 complaints were received and addressed across the refugee sites. These included requests for information, assistance for shelter, nutrition, health issues and fire incidents. All cases received positive responses (assistance, including specialized services).

In the Sila Province, 71 awareness-raising sessions were conducted on protection risks related to cholera, reaching 34,748 refugees.

On 21 August, a total of 130 community structure facilitators were trained on accountability and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in the Farchana refugee site and on 29 August, 35 administrative, local and military authorities from the Abougoudam prefecture received training on UNHCR's mandate and international protection.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In August, UNHCR's partners, the Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad (APLFT) and the Nouvelle Initiative, Réalité des Valeurs pour une Nouvelle Afrique (NIRVANA) provided support to vulnerable women and girls, including GBV survivors, through individual case management, psychosocial support, and referrals to relevant service providers (health, legal, judicial, security and DPHR).

GBV incident trends included 34 per cent psychological and emotional violence, 27 per cent physical assault, 25 per cent rape, 10 per cent denial of resources, 3 per cent sexual assault and 1 per cent forced marriage.

A total of 85 mass and community-based awareness sessions were conducted by community outreach workers, GBV committee members, and adolescent groups, covering topics such as types of GBV, available services and reporting mechanisms for GBV and SEA. These sessions reached 7,658 individuals.

From 6 to 8 August, a national review workshop on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was held in N'Djamena, bringing together the Government of Chad and the United Nations System in the country. As a pilot initiative, the workshop marked an important milestone in advancing collaboration between the two entities. UNHCR, which leads the coordination of the sub-national PSEA network in the East, played a key role in the development of a joint PSEA action plan. The five-year plan outlines shared priorities and areas for collaboration, aimed at preventing and mitigating risks of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and at ensuring quality support to victims and survivors. The central objective of this initiative is to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to respond effectively to SEA risks. To support this, a roadmap is currently being developed to provide strategic guidance for the rollout of activities under the joint action plan. The implementation of the plan is subject to the availability of funding.

Legal protection

During the reporting period, 66 protection incidents were recorded, including 26 criminal cases such as death threats, torture and assault, and 40 civil cases, mainly involving divorce and requests for divorce certificates. UNHCR and its partners worked with Chadian law enforcement officials to address some of the cases.

Inter-Agency Coordination

Since the start of the emergency, UNHCR, in collaboration with government authorities, established a new refugee coordination model in Iriba. Following guidance from the Humanitarian Coordinator, UNHCR leads inter-sectoral coordination in four eastern provinces with high refugee populations, alongside the ongoing institutionalization of the Integrated Territorial Approach with UNDP. Partners actively engage in coordination efforts, ensuring adequate support for displaced populations and host communities.

Education

On 25 August, under the supervision of local authorities, 4,823 candidates began the written examinations for the Sudanese Secondary School Leaving Certificate. The examination, conducted at seven centres in eastern Chad, was organized by an ad hoc committee made up of members from the Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Vocational Training, the Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion, and the Ministry of Social Action, Solidarity, and Humanitarian Affairs, with support from UNICEF and UNHCR in Chad and Sudan. The examination papers will be sent to Sudan, and the results

will be shared in the coming weeks. UNHCR and its partners provided logistical support for the refugee children.

Health and Nutrition

In Ouaddaï, a total of 1,673 individuals requiring mental health services were received and provided with follow-up care.

Since the beginning of the year, 248,815 medical consultations have been conducted. The most common conditions are acute respiratory infections, malaria, watery diarrhea, and malnutrition.

A total of 13,634 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 5,296 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were treated among children aged 6 to 59 months.

Among 40,300 pregnant and breastfeeding women screened, 1,066 cases of MAM were treated.

On 28 August, the Governor of Ennedi-East Province officially launched the government's food distribution at the Oure-Cassoni site. The distribution targeted both newly relocated refugees and the host population. A total of 5,000 bags, 100 kg each, were distributed (2,000 bags for host communities and 3,000 bags for the newly relocated refugees).

Shelter, WASH, and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In response to the emergency in the Wadi Fira and Ennedi-Est provinces, as well as in the provinces of Sila and Ouaddaï, 12,316 emergency family shelters and 26 communal shelters were constructed to support the relocation of refugees from border areas to the Kerfi, Kouchaguine-Moura, Iridimi, Goudrane, Ibeida, Oure Cassoni, Dougui and Farchana refugee sites. The intervention by UNHCR and its partners ADES, NRC, CRLux, INTERSOS, HELP-Chad, and Qatar Charity has strengthened protection and improved living conditions for approximately 49,264 refugees, contributing to their stability, safety and dignity in a context of forced displacement and heightened vulnerability.

In August, a 1,000-metre of discharge pipeline was installed in Moura, 450 emergency latrines are under construction in Iridimi (50 completed and 400 ongoing), and 300 family latrines were constructed by CRT in Farchana.

Livelihood and Environment

A UNHCR's partner's project in Chad supports the socio-economic integration of refugee professionals, particularly lawyers and entrepreneurs. In the legal sector, 100 refugee jurists began a six-month training program in July 2025, including legal theory and practical internships, in partnership with the Chadian Bar Association.

A total of 294 refugee entrepreneurs (194 in Ouaddaï, 100 in Sila) were selected after training and business plan evaluations. They will receive mentoring, technical support, and access to financing.

In Strategic Partnership, an MoU with the Office National pour la Promotion de l'emploi (ONAPE) will ensure refugee access to public employment services and national self-employment programs promoting long-term inclusion into Chad's economy.

As part of the ALBIA project in Oure-Cassoni, 3,799 bags (37.99 tonnes) of ecological charcoal were distributed.

EGYPT

Highlights

- On 20 and 21 August, UNHCR welcomed a high-level delegation from the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) for discussions on the ongoing Sudan crisis. The meeting was joined by the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Discussions highlighted areas of cooperation on humanitarian response and cross-border coordination, as well as the importance of strengthening partnerships to address the needs of refugees and communities affected by displacement. All parties reaffirmed their commitment to enhancing collaboration and communication in support of those most in need.

- In an [interview](#) with Südwestrundfunk (SWR) Aktuell Radio (Germany) on 18 August, UNHCR spoke about the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Sudan as well as the consequences of aid funding cuts in Egypt, which has taken in the largest number of Sudanese refugees. This represents a stark reminder of how vital sustained support is for refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as the communities hosting them.

Population Movements and Registration

In August, UNHCR registered around 24,322 new refugees and asylum-seekers, 88 per cent of whom were Sudanese nationals. Smaller numbers include other nationalities (11 per cent) and Syrians (1 per cent).

Since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023, UNHCR has provided registration appointments in Egypt to 964,000 individuals who fled Sudan. Of these, 731,000 people (76 per cent) have been fully registered to receive protection and assistance.

As of 31 August, the total registered population is 1,035,300 individuals, including those who arrived in Egypt before the conflict, with the following breakdown: 772,000 Sudanese (75 per cent), 138,000 of other nationalities (13 per cent), and 125,000 Syrians (12 per cent). Women make up 53 per cent of the registered population.

Protection

Community-based protection (CBP)

In August, 23,100 refugees and asylum-seekers, including new arrivals from Sudan, received information on services, assistance and procedures for reporting fraud and complaints from outreach community workers at UNHCR's Reception Centre in 6th of October City, Greater Cairo. In addition, over the same period, UNHCR's partner Terre des Hommes (TdH) provided on-the-spot basic psychosocial support to 7,900 individuals, out of whom 40 cases were referred for in-depth psycho-social assessment and another 185 fast-tracked for further urgent assistance. Additionally, UNHCR provided counseling to 480 refugees, including 290 who received in-person counseling, while the rest were assisted through remote sessions.

As part of ongoing collaboration with the Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport (AASTMT), UNHCR and TdH organized a summer volunteer program to support the refugee community. Following a training in July, top-performing AASTMT students were connected with community centres and refugee-led spaces, where they facilitated six interactive English classes throughout August. The program reached over 70 refugee children – primarily Sudanese, along with a few Syrians and Yemenis – helping them strengthen their language skills. In parallel, media students collected stories and prepared a documentary film highlighting the resilience of refugees.

Between 24-28 August, UNHCR in collaboration with TdH, organized a training for 20 registered grassroots organizations serving refugees, both Egyptian and refugee led. A total of 42 participants attended the sessions, which focused on social cohesion and disability inclusion. The training aimed to strengthen the capacity of these organizations and equip them with the skills needed to support refugee-focused activities and services.

On 20 August, UNHCR convened a community meeting at a multi-purpose community center (MPCC) in Cairo with the participation of 50 refugees and asylum-seekers from Sudan, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen, allowing UNHCR to address any community concerns.

Between 13-15 August, UNHCR held two information sessions on UNHCR and partner services in collaboration with Egyptian community-based organizations (CBOs). A total of 60 refugees, including Sudanese, attended the sessions, benefiting from the services provided by these two CBOs.

On 13 August, UNHCR organized a community meeting with 38 asylum-seekers and refugees with communication disabilities, the majority from Sudan. The session, attended by UNHCR staff from various units, addressed concerns related to violence against women and girls, integrity, legal support and physical protection. Participants proposed practical recommendations to improve access to protection services, including increasing the number of interpreters across partner organizations. On 12 August, UNHCR organized a joint reception event at a MPCC in Cairo. UNHCR staff together with implementing partners, participated in the event. A total of 76 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia received protection services.

Child protection

On 20 August, UNHCR delivered a legal training for the team at Plan International. The session included an overview of the legal services provided by UNHCR's legal team and partners and covered key topics such as cases of violence against women and girls.

On 6 August, UNHCR participated in a roundtable on addressing child marriage, hosted by Plan International and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM). Discussions centered on the legal and procedural challenges in tackling child marriage, particularly in rural contexts. UNHCR highlighted the importance of including refugees in these efforts and emphasized that awareness sessions and counselling provided to refugees should align with national laws.

Legal and physical protection (LPP)

In August, 1,500 individuals received legal counselling sessions through UNHCR and its partners, concerning early and late birth registration, filing legal reports, divorce, custody, and legal representation. Additionally, UNHCR provided LPP case management for 180 refugees, including 40 Sudanese.

Infoline

In August, UNHCR Egypt's Infoline responded to 34,400 inquiries. Additionally, 3,600 individuals fleeing the conflict in Sudan secured registration appointments through the Infoline. Since the crisis began, a total of 629,117 people have successfully been scheduled with appointments using this system.

Capacity-building

On 12 August, UNHCR and TdH, in partnership with Care Egypt, held a training workshop for 18 Sudanese participants who are part of newly formed committees bringing refugee-led organizations (RLOs) together to coordinate and address community priorities. The workshop focused on strengthening participants' skills in assessing community needs and introduced key principles and methodologies of vulnerability assessment. Through interactive exercises, participants revisited their collective vision, refined objectives, and deepened their understanding of strategic planning, helping to lay the groundwork for more effective, collaborative responses to emerging challenges.

Education

In August, UNHCR through its education partner, continued to interview parents of refugee children applying for the standard education cash grants for the 2025-2026 academic year. To date, the partner has interviewed parents of 4,674 refugee students (3,447 Sudanese, 695 South Sudanese, 530 from other nationalities and two Syrian). In addition, the partner interviewed parents of 251 refugee children with disabilities. A total of 30 refugee children attended UNHCR's bridging classes and another 30 participated in UNHCR's Technical and Vocational Trainings (TVET).

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- The relocation of refugees from Abyei to Wedweil Settlement in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State requires logistical support and transport services to safely move 1,800 stranded refugees in a safe and dignified manner.
- In August, UNHCR's partner African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD), completed the construction of 10 emergency family shelters (seven in Doro and three in Gendrassa) funded by the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). All identified beneficiaries have been relocated to the new shelters. In parallel, site planning and management were enhanced to improve accessibility within the settlements and to mitigate flood risks.

Population movements and Registration

Since the onset of the Sudan conflict, some 1,233,531 individuals have arrived in South Sudan as of 31 August. Of these, 68 per cent are South Sudanese returnees, while Sudanese refugees represent 32 per cent. The Joda/Renk Border remains the most popular entry point, accounting for 70 per cent of all entries.

During the reporting period, a total of 1,000 households, consisting of 2,968 individuals, entered South Sudan. Among them, 864 households comprising 2,032 individuals crossed through Wunthou, while 136 households comprising 937 individuals entered via unofficial border points. Sudanese nationals made up 31 per cent of the arrivals, while South Sudanese returnees accounted for 69 per cent.

A total of 3,325 individuals exited South Sudan with 3,242 individuals leaving via the Joda/Wunthou border and 82 individuals through unofficial crossing points.

Relocation

The refugee relocation from Abyei to Wedweil requires logistical support and transport services to safely move 1,800 stranded refugees and ensure the relocation is carried out in a safe and dignified manner.

Protection

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) facilitated the establishment of community self-management structures within the Eastern corridor in Renk, Upper Nile State, as part of integration approaches to the affected population. A total of 40 community leaders (20 women and 20 men) were formed across 4 locations (Jerbena, Gosfami, Chemedi and Atam), whose membership consists of refugees (50 per cent) and returnees/ host community (50 per cent). A similar activity will be conducted for Bobnis and Jalhak in the first week of September should road conditions permit.

Education

In Aweil, UNHCR through its partner World Vision, distributed school bags to 148 refugee learners (65 boys and 83 girls) and 38 vulnerable host community children (23 boys and 15 girls) at Wedweil primary school.

Health and Nutrition

In Aweil, UNHCR's partner the International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted a total of 1,180 curative consultations for children, of whom 169 were under 5 years (112 boys and 57 girls) and 1,011 were above 5 years (424 boys and 587 girls).

In Renk, a total of 6,293 medical curative consultations were made (66.1 per cent returnees, 31.8 per cent refugees and 2.1 per cent host community residents).

In Wedweil Refugee settlement, IRC conducted a total of 1,256 curative consultations for children of whom 209 were under 5 (99 boys and 110 girls) and 1,047 were above 5 (432 boys and 615 girls).

A total of 145 children under five were vaccinated against various diseases. The vaccines included vaccines against measles, rotavirus and pneumococcal disease (PCV).

UNHCR's partner World Vision International, provided essential medicine and medical support to 38 refugee patients (13 men and boys, 25 women and girls) who could not access treatment at the Wedweil Refugee Settlement health facility. This assistance included covering the costs of critical medical investigations such as X-rays and ultrasounds.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Aweil, UNHCR through its partner World Vision International, has distributed core relief items (CRIs) to 37 households of 82 individuals (42 men and boys and 40 women and girls). The CRIs distributed were mosquito nets, sleeping mats, a kitchen set, a bucket, blankets and jerrycans.

In Aweil, the construction of the chain-link fences at Wedweil Secondary School and Wedweil Primary School (ECCD) continued and is now approximately 65 per cent complete. The fences will improve safety and protect students and staff once finished.

In Jamjang, 101 households (13 - Ajuong Thok and 88 - Pamir) of 153 individuals (27 - Ajuong Thok and 126 Pamir) new arrivals from Pamir and Ajuong Thok reception centres were supported with 45 readily constructed emergency shelters, three households provided with empty transitional shelters through the refilling process and 45 shelter toolkits as a shelter support package this week.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

In Renk, Christian Mission for Development (CMD) has begun the identification and registration of 1,850 households to benefit from the WASH and non-food items in Chemedi, Atam, Bobnis, Jerbana, Gosfami, Duk-Duk and Gongbar.

A total of 1,028 children were vaccinated, of which 42.8 per cent completed the measles vaccine, and another 859 refugees and returnees received oral cholera vaccine in Wunthou.

Food Security and Livelihoods

From 19–22 August, UNHCR supported WFP and partners in Targeted Food Distribution (TFD) across Jamjang camps. A total of 58,641 individuals from 11,442 households benefited from food, vegetable oil and milling cash assistance.

UNHCR, in collaboration with FAO, facilitated seed distribution to 2,150 farmers (310 refugees and 1,840 host communities and returnees) in Wedweil Settlement. Each farmer received 5 kg of maize and 3 kg of cowpeas.

In Jamjang, UNHCR has begun the distribution of agricultural livelihood received from FAO including malodas, sorghum, cowpeas and various vegetable seeds such as okra, green pepper, pumpkin, onions, eggplant, watermelon and tomatoes. On 29 August, 507 households (3,468 individuals), representing 25.64 per cent of the target population, received inputs in Pamir camp. Earlier, 1,539 households (10,715 individuals), or 73.85 per cent of the target, were assisted in Ajuong Thok.

More than 250 students in Jamjang camps have been onboarded into various skill sets, including computer literacy, painting and artwork, embroidery and design, and bakery. The training is scheduled to conclude in early December, after which all students will participate in a competitive business plan proposal. These proposals will be reviewed by a panel comprising representatives from UNHCR, the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA), the implementing partner and camp leadership. Successful proposals will be supported with grants of USD 976.

UGANDA

Highlights

- As of 31 August, Uganda had received 25,296 Sudanese new arrivals since January with a majority of the arrivals being adults between 18 and 59 years.
- Conflict and famine remain the top causes of their flight from Sudan.
- The main areas of origin include Khartoum (42,047), South Darfur (13,384), North Darfur (10,937), South Kordofan (4,073) and Al Jazirah (3,549).
- Nyumanzi Reception Centre remains the main entry point for most Sudanese arrivals, while Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement is the largest host, with 77,652 individuals by the end of the reporting period. Out of the 90,898 Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers registered in Uganda, 9,544 (11 per cent) are urban refugees, living in Kampala.
- Delays in investigations, prolonged detentions, fraud concerns, and the lack of juvenile facilities continue to weaken access to justice. Reliance on cultural practices for dispute resolution often conflicts with formal procedures, while Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs) require stronger oversight from local authorities. Weak law enforcement, inadequate detention and interview facilities, and slow case resolutions erode community trust in legal systems and fuel tensions. Recent clashes between Sudanese and South Sudanese in Kiryandongo highlight the consequences of poor case handling and weak enforcement. Strengthening justice mechanisms, engaging local councils, enhancing community policing and investing in structural support are critical to restoring rule of law and promoting peaceful coexistence.
- In August, Kiryandongo settlement recorded several security incidents, mainly interpersonal violence and robbery.
- On 11 August, heavy flooding overwhelmed warehouse drainage, damaging storage areas holding critical supplies, including core relief items and medical stock, highlighting operational vulnerabilities in the settlement.

Population Movements and Registration

Arrivals from Sudan were relatively high at the start of the year, peaking at 4,360 in January. Numbers then declined steadily through the mid-year, dropping to around 1,400–1,900 between April and June.

In August, 2,213 Sudanese were registered, representing a 21 per cent increase compared to July.

Some new arrivals with financial means manage to rent accommodation in town, while vulnerable households lacking resources for shelter often remain without support. This is especially difficult for families caring for Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs). Shelter remains a major challenge, as high material costs and health or physical limitations prevent many PSNs from improving their living conditions.

Relocation

A total of 1,461 Sudanese individuals were relocated from reception centres to their respective plots in the settlements.

While the relocation numbers have increased, overcrowding in transit and reception centres remains high. Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, which is receiving most of the Sudanese was by the end of August operating at 240 per cent of its intended capacity (521 individuals).

Protection

Access to territory

Prima facie recognition for Sudanese asylum-seekers remains in force.

Legal and Access to Justice

Refugees and focal persons were supported to attend hearings at Masindi High Court and Kiryandongo Chief Magistrate's Court; some cases concluded with sentencing, others postponed.

A total of 40 juveniles including refugees and nationals at the remand home received psychosocial support, counselling and legal aid. 16 juveniles were transported from Masindi Remand Home to Kiryandongo Chief Magistrate's Court for hearings, where they faced charges including theft, robbery and malicious damage. They also received psychosocial counselling and legal advice. 16 Justice actors were trained in juvenile justice frameworks, restorative justice, and diversion approaches.

In Kiryandongo, 128 refugees attended a legal aid clinic. In August, Kiryandongo recorded consistent legal case follow-ups, strong emphasis on juvenile justice and expanded legal aid services.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

From 07–13 August, a Community Baraza on GBV in Kiryandongo reached 198 participants, focusing on GBV prevention, PSEA and peaceful coexistence. Additionally, 90 individuals participated in SASA! Together methodology sessions on gender, power dynamics and violence prevention.

From 14–20 August, a total of 52 community members attended GBV prevention and awareness-raising sessions. A total of 129 women and girls accessed Women & Girls Friendly Safe Spaces for English learning and counselling.

From 21–27 August, 200 people in Kiryandongo were reached through awareness-raising activities on GBV prevention as part of wider Area of Responsibility (AoR) outreach.

From 28 Aug – 03 September, a total of 144 community members in Kiryandongo joined awareness-raising sessions on SGBV. Sessions covered types of GBV, referral pathways and understanding gender-based violence.

Kiryandongo consistently reports new GBV cases weekly, primarily involving physical and emotional violence, along with cases of sexual violence, rape, and forced marriage. Case follow-ups are active, with referrals made when necessary. Awareness and prevention efforts are strong, using Community Barazas, SASA! Together methodology as well as Women and Girls Safe Spaces to build resilience and shift community norms.

Challenges and gaps include that women and girls face harmful cultural norms, alcoholism and intimate partner violence, identified during GBV dialogues. Survivors highlighted the need for stricter alcohol bylaws and increased male involvement in prevention and support effort.

Attendance at Women and Girl Friendly Safe Spaces (129 women and girls in Clusters G & C) indicates a strong demand but also reflects limited reach compared to overall needs.

Education

In the Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, both teachers and adolescents took part in training sessions to strengthen safe learning environments and promote child protection awareness. Despite this progress, significant challenges remain. Safe spaces for learners are still not fully guaranteed and stronger child protection measures are needed to address ongoing risks.

A feasibility study at Kiryandongo High School on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) highlighted the need for structured support for schoolgirls, underscoring gaps in menstrual health resources that affect attendance. There is severe classroom overcrowding, with pupil to teacher ratios as high as 1:200 compared to the national standard of 1:51. Limited classrooms and long travel distances discourage school attendance, particularly for new arrivals.

Many Sudanese children lack academic records, delaying school placement and progression. A shortage of teaching assistants and caregivers affects both language support in lower primary classes and quality early learning in ECD centres.

Health and Nutrition

IRC initiated emergency local procurement of essential medicine in Kiryandongo to address stock-outs and ensure continuity of care, complementing supplies from UNHCR and the National Medical Stores.

During the week of 14–20 August, 362 new arrivals in Kiryandongo were screened for health conditions. Among them, non-communicable disease cases were identified, including hypertension and diabetes. In late August, 1,651 children (0–14 years) and pregnant women in Kiryandongo were vaccinated under the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). Skilled birth attendance stood at 99.5 per cent in the last week of August, with nearly all deliveries facility-based.

Kiryandongo faced medicine stock-outs requiring emergency procurement, carried out health screenings for new arrivals, reported one death and conducted a large-scale immunization campaign. Maternal health indicators were positive with nearly universal skilled birth attendance.

Nutrition

A Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) was planned for Kiryandongo, set to launch on 1 September 2025, amid a critical shortage of nutrition commodities. WFP finalized agreements and confirmed the release of BSFP commodities for the Kiryandongo Reception Centre. IRC and Andre Foods International (AFI) will run the programme for three months, with possible extension depending on need and resources.

Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) was out of stock. Super Cereal Plus was temporarily being used as a substitute. There were critical stockouts of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and therapeutic milks for three consecutive weeks, threatening effective malnutrition management. Overall, August showed severe commodity gaps but also steps toward stabilizing services through the BSFP roll-out at Kiryandongo Reception Centre.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Environmental health and hygiene campaigns reached a total of 842 new arrivals at the reception centre in mid-August and 628 new arrivals during the week of 21–27 August. Sessions covered food hygiene, environmental cleanliness, waste management, safe water handling, vector control, personal hygiene and menstrual hygiene.

Water production stood at 3,605–4,143 m³/day (3.6 – 4.1 million litres) across clusters, translating to an average of 11 litres per person per day, well below the 20 litres per person per day UNHCR standard. Some taps were closed due to leakages, with repairs delayed as they depend on community contributions.

A total of 842 new arrivals were reached with hygiene sessions. However, poor practices such as open defecation and unsafe water storage remain widespread.

Shortages of construction material hindered completion of drainage channels at the reception centre. Waste management challenges persist, with partners transporting solid waste to avoid disease outbreaks

Livelihoods, Energy, Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

Refugees continue to rely on kitchen gardens and small farming initiatives. However, these face water shortages during dry spells and pest outbreaks, limiting food self-reliance.

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 355.14 million, only **20%** 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. As of 24 August, the total funding for the HRP reached USD 1.05 billion, covering **25.3%** 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**. The appeal is funded at **35%** as of 31 August 2025.

Resources

- NEW! [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan: Mid-Year Progress Report \(January - June 2025\)](#) and [“At a Glance”](#)
- NEW! [Sudan Emergency: Critical Life-saving Needs September - December 2025](#)
- NEW! [Sudan Emergency: Critical life-saving needs to support forcibly displaced people in Darfur, Sudan and relocate refugees in Eastern Chad \(July - December 2025\)](#)
- NEW! [\[Video\] Sudanese Refugees in Uganda](#)
- NEW! [\[Video\] UNHCR, “The Humanitarian Situation in North Darfur Is Getting Even Worse.”](#)
- [Sudan Situation | 2025 Regional RRP Hyper-prioritization Factsheet](#)
- [OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Dashboard](#)
- [Sudan Regional Crisis Development Action Platform](#)
- [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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