

**Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale**

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## SUDAN SITUATION

September 2025



A Sudanese girl fetching water in Farchana refugee settlement in Chad, home to more than 22,000 Sudanese refugees following the outbreak of conflict in Sudan. With the recent influx of new arrivals, the water demand has grown significantly. © UNHCR/Ala Kheir

### Highlights

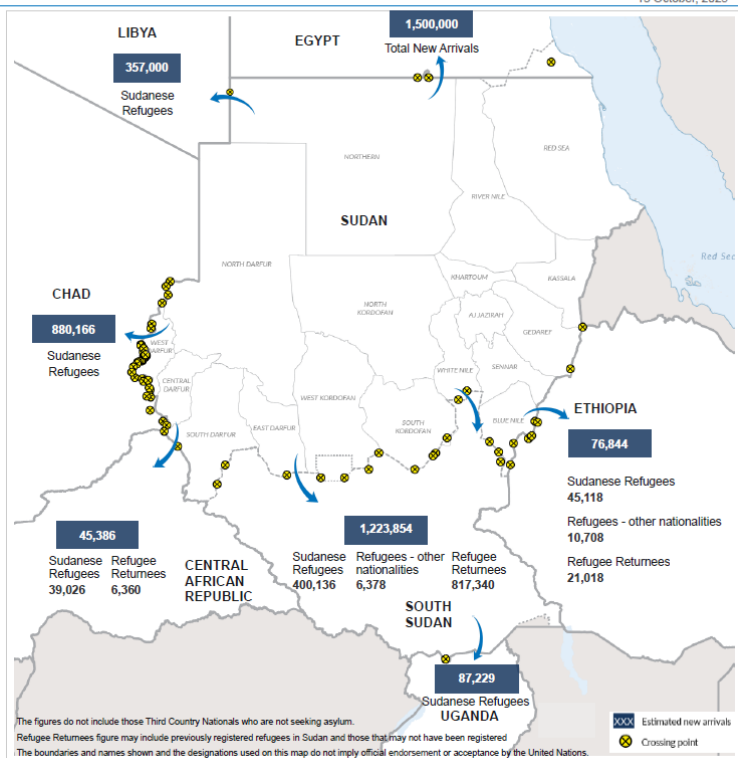
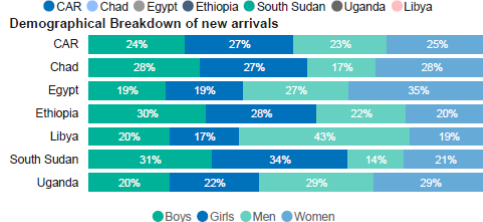
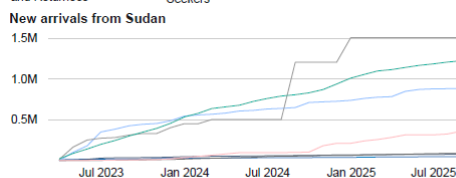
- **Sudan:** In September, the security situation in Darfur and Kordofan States remained highly volatile and unpredictable, marked by intensified military confrontations, drone strikes, aerial bombardments and increasing intercommunal tension, leading to widespread insecurity, civilian displacement and growing humanitarian needs. Humanitarian access along key routes in the Darfur and Kordofan regions were constrained due to a combination of insecurity, roadblocks and active hostilities.

The annual rainy season is affecting access to camps, remote localities and humanitarian service delivery, particularly in White Nile and Blue Nile States with some roads toward Al Salam refugee camps impassable due to flooding. In Khartoum, the rise in River Nile water level poses environmental hazards and potential disruption of staff access and outreach to beneficiaries. In Northern State, an early warning was issued about potential rises in Nile River water levels. Citizens, especially in low-lying areas near the riverbed, were advised to take all necessary precautionary measures in anticipation of possible flooding.

- **Central African Republic (CAR):** In September, UNHCR's partner Centre d'Intervention d'Aide au Développement (CIAUD) recorded 86 protection incidents in Vakaga prefecture, marking a slight increase compared to August. The incidents were primarily attributed to non-state armed groups along transit routes and in nearby localities, including Am-Dafock, Tissi-Sarayevo, Boromata and Korsî. Most victims continued to be men from host communities who face heightened risks, including extortion, theft, violations of property rights, physical assaults, threats to life and in some cases homicide and kidnapping, during their search for livelihoods.

- Chad:** As of 28 September, Chad had reported 2,506 cases of cholera and 143 deaths (at a case fatality rate of 5.7 per cent), with active outbreaks in nine districts across the provinces of Ouaddaï, Sila and Guéra. Although the number of cases has decreased by nearly 30 per cent, mortality remains high, particularly at the community level. Refugees account for 32 per cent of cases and 18 per cent of deaths. Ongoing response measures include the deployment of more than 50 oral rehydration points, strengthened WASH interventions, enhanced surveillance and vaccination campaigns. The Cholera vaccination coverage now exceeds 80 per cent, yet the outbreak remains a serious threat in overcrowded sites with persistent WASH gaps
- Egypt:** On 22 and 23 September, UNHCR, in collaboration with Plan International, evaluated their alternative care and protection of housing components. The primary aim was to ensure compliance with child protection guidelines and identify gaps and areas of improvement. The key gaps identified included limited community engagement in order to identify suitable care arrangements for children as well as a lack of consistent and ongoing home visits for younger children placed in alternative care. A plan is being put in place to address these gaps, including strengthening community involvement and improving follow-up mechanisms for children in alternative care.
- Ethiopia:** From 23-24 September, UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador, Ms. YANG Yang and representatives of the ANTA Group visited the Sherkole camp in the Benishangul-Gumuz region, where 1,848 Sudanese refugees have been relocated. The delegation familiarized themselves with ANTA-funded education and sport activities and facilities provided to refugee and host community children and youth, as well as listened to the urgent needs of refugees. This mission highlighted how sport and learning initiatives are fostering peaceful coexistence and social cohesion between refugees and host communities.
- South Sudan:** UNHCR, in partnership with the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA), the Jamjang County Commissioner and other stakeholders, launched a project to clear and construct a 5-kilometre access road linking Ajuong Thok refugee camp to Ngabule Payam. The road will serve around 3,000 refugees and 1,000 host community members who engage in farming, improving security along a route previously plagued by nearly 10 incidents of robbery, looting and killings in early 2025. Once complete, it will also enable regular police patrols. The project is expected to take 2–3 months.

There are now 11.9 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 7.4 million internally and 4.2 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.



## Situation and Operational Response

### SUDAN

#### Highlights

- In September, the security situation in Darfur and Kordofan States stayed highly volatile and unpredictable, marked by intensified military confrontations, drone strikes, aerial bombardments and increasing intercommunal tension, leading to widespread insecurity, civilian displacement and growing humanitarian needs.
- The general security situation in Khartoum State remained relatively calm during the month, with notable reduction in crime incidents attributed to intensified joint security patrols in areas previously associated with high crime rates. However, the presence of landmines and other explosive remnants of war continued to pose significant risks to humanitarian operations. Additionally, drone strikes targeted multiple locations, including electricity stations west of Omdurman, north of Bahri and several positions south of Khartoum.
- The situation in White Nile State, particularly in the north became increasingly volatile during the month with rising tension in neighbouring North Kordofan and growing militarization around major towns such as Kosti, Rabak and Kenana.
- In Red Sea State, security forces increased their presence in Port Sudan, conducting regular roadside checks targeting individuals and private vehicles. These measures, focused on verifying identification and documentation, appear to be part of broader efforts to enhance public safety and maintain order in the city.
- The annual rainy season is affecting access to camps, remote localities and humanitarian service delivery particularly in White Nile and Blue Nile States with some roads toward Al Salam refugee camps impassable due to flooding. In Khartoum, the rise in River Nile water level poses environmental hazards and potential disruption of staff access and beneficiaries' outreach. In Northern State, an early warning was issued about potential rises in Nile River water levels. Citizens, especially in low-lying areas near the riverbed, were advised to take all necessary precautionary measures in anticipation of possible flooding.
- Humanitarian access along key routes in the Darfur and Kordofan regions were constrained due to a combination of insecurity, roadblocks and active hostilities, and as such ensuring staff safety is a major concern requiring enhanced coordination, risk mitigation measures, and local liaison.

#### Population Movements and Registration

As of the end of September, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) have provided legal documentation to 81,091 refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan since the beginning of the year. This figure includes over 1,500 individuals documented in September alone. In September, the authorities suspended registration authorities to align national identification systems with UNHCR's databases. UNHCR is advocating with the authorities to ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers have continued access to basic services available only with valid documentation.

#### Relocation

Since April 2025, when authorities started to relocate foreigners including refugees and asylum-seekers from Khartoum to other areas, UNHCR and its partners have monitored the process and supported the relocation of 3,130 refugees to Gedaref and White Nile States. In September, a little over 819 South Sudanese refugees and 16 Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees were relocated to White Nile and Gedaref camps, respectively.

#### Cross-border Movements

Since the beginning of the year, over 79,500 refugees and asylum-seekers, comprising 73,000 from South Sudan arrived in Sudan seeking international protection. Other nationalities are Eritreans and Ethiopians.

In September, border authorities in Eshkeet and Argeen crossing points reported that over 41,800 Sudanese nationals crossed into Sudan from Egypt, most of whom intend to move to their area of origin in Khartoum and Al Jazirah States. Since January, close to 306,000 Sudanese are reported to have crossed back from Egypt. Since April 2025, White Nile and Blue Nile States have witnessed a significant rise in the return of Sudanese refugees from South Sudan. As of the end of September, an estimated 87,000 Sudanese refugee returnees, mostly women and children, have returned to Blue Nile State, mainly from refugee camps in Upper Nile State. Most returns take place via the Joda border crossing where UNHCR and its partners are undertaking protection monitoring and movement tracking, while further

assistance is provided at final destinations in Blue Nile State through the inter-agency coordination mechanism.

### **Protection**

UNHCR monitored the situation in Camp 6 in Blue Nile State to identify protection risks, analyze root causes and develop solutions. The visits highlighted increased thefts, limited physical safety and urgent needs for latrine rehabilitation as key protection concerns raised by refugees. In Blue Nile State, 30 requests for Non-Food Items (NFIs), cash assistance, education support and reports of insufficient humanitarian aid were received at the protection desk and hotline which are being addressed through directed assistance or referrals to other service providers.

In Gedaref State, under the Sport for Protection initiative, UNHCR's partner conducted three football matches for 80 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), refugee and host community youth, two awareness raising sessions for 71 IDP and host community children and three workshops for 60 IDP, refugee and host community youth.

Protection monitoring in Darfur States indicates rising tension between farmers and herders coupled with an increased number of incidents of farm and crop destruction. Community networks and IDP leaders in North and South Darfur States also reported cases of gender-based violence targeting women and girls returning from the farms.

In South Darfur State, eight feedback and complaint cases from Kalma and Otash IDP camps and Buram refugee communities were received highlighting the high cost of health care services for people without identification documents was a main concern. UNHCR's partner also identified over 40 extremely vulnerable South Sudanese refugees in Buram locality and female-headed IDP households in Gereida camp who received in-kind support such as supplementary food and soap.

In Khartoum State, UNHCR's partner conducted protection monitoring visits, reaching 1,146 key informants in Karrari and Jebel Awliya localities through a mix of focus group discussions and individual interviews. The visits enable the partner to identify vulnerabilities including persons with disabilities, single parents, caregivers, children at risk, and older persons at risk.

### Access to Territory/Legal assistance

UNHCR's partner provided legal assistance, legal representation and consultations to over 400 forcibly displaced people in Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, Northern and Red Sea States. The partner also addressed challenges related to acquiring personal identity documents, restoring justice, 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 supported the issuance of 200 national ID numbers for IDPs and host community members by providing legal and technical assistance and working with the Civil Registry Department, contributing to improved access to legal identity and protection services.

As part of community engagement, UNHCR's partner paralegals conducted 26 focus group discussions at Camp 6 in Blue Nile State reaching 260 participants. These sessions raised awareness on legal procedures, criminal, civil and personal status laws, as well as alcohol and drug regulations and related penalties. In Al Dabbah locality, Northern State, 15 IDP paralegals attended a refresher on legal procedures related to litigation and criminal case documentation in police stations, courts, and prosecution offices. It also focused on strengthening protection against gender-based violence, child protection and access to civil documentation.

UNHCR and its partners organized several Trafficking in Persons training workshops in Gedaref, Northern and Red Sea States to build the capacity of over 70 international and national NGOs, Commission of Refugees, Community-based Protection Networks, refugee community leaders, media, and anti-smuggling officials to enhance their understanding and response to trafficking-related issues.

In Wadi Halfa, Northern State, UNHCR's partner conducted a legal awareness-raising session for 104 IDPs at a gathering site on promoting peaceful coexistence among IDPs and the host community. The session also covered protection from gender-based violence and trafficking, national laws, civil

documentation and child protection. Another 275 IDPs and refugees participated in awareness-raising sessions in Kassala and Gedaref States.

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

UNHCR's partner in Port Sudan conducted eight awareness-raising sessions for close to 200 people on gender-based violence (GBV) and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in Dar Al-Naim, Al-Aman and Al-Wahda MPCCs.

In Kassala State, UNHCR's partner conducted 13 community awareness-raising and dialogue sessions in five camps, addressing key protection topics such as self-confidence, girls' empowerment, early and forced marriage, rape, psychological and physical violence, trafficking, smuggling and drug abuse reaching close to 200 refugee women and girls.

In White Nile State, survivors and vulnerable individuals were referred to specialized services such as case management, protection assistance, medical care, psychosocial support, safety and security assistance. About 70 per cent of these cases were identified and reported by community networks following comprehensive GBV training and awareness sessions, reflecting improved community capacity and responsiveness in early case detection and referral. In Blue Nile State, GBV cases among refugees were identified and received targeted psychosocial support.

UNHCR's partner conducted GBV awareness-raising sessions for close to 400 Sudanese returnee women at the Al Karama gathering sites, Blue Nile State and provided direct support to about 100 survivors. Community awareness sessions on GBV prevention were organized using radio broadcasts and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) sessions for over 200 IDPs in Sennar and Blue Nile States also took place.

In East Darfur, GBV cases among IDPs and refugees in El Neem IDPs and El Nimir refugee camp, Khor Omer, Adila, Kario and El Ferdous camp were identified by UNHCR's partner. The individuals received psychosocial and medical support. Another 60 South Sudanese refugee families from Kario and Khor Omer camps affected by GBV received targeted in-kind assistance. IDP GBV survivors were supported by the partner with dignity kits and received PSS in Gereida camp, South Darfur State.

#### Community-based protection

##### *Multi-purpose community centres (MPCC)*

UNHCR's partners successfully conducted 12 awareness-raising sessions on GBV-related issues at Al-Wahda MPCC in Port Sudan. These sessions targeted key community groups, including Khalwas (religious schools), women's centres under the Ministry of Social Welfare, women's associations and households, reaching 192 women and 32 girls.

The Doka MPCC in Gedaref State hosted multiple activities, including legal awareness-raising sessions reaching over 200 people. A total of 1,300 vulnerable families including IDPs and 200 women of reproductive age received dignity kits during distributions by operational partners.

In White Nile State, focus group discussions and awareness-raising sessions at the MPCCs reached over 109 IDPs, increasing their awareness of protection risks, and promoting community-led identification and referral of persons with specific needs. The sessions also fostered community ownership of protection interventions and ensured that IDPs have access to information, support services, and safe mechanisms to express their concerns.

At the MPCC in Al Lait, North Darfur State, UNHCR's partner organized sessions on GBV, child protection risks and PSEA, and provided psychosocial support to 350 participants, including children. Additionally, meetings were held by community networks aimed at highlighting the malaria outbreak and relevant prevention practices.

At the Tawilla MPCC in North Darfur State, over 6,500 forcibly displaced and host communities accessed the centre for various services provided by UNHCR's partners. Approximately 3,300 people participated in various awareness-raising sessions, 150 people participated in recreational activities, while group and individual PSS sessions reached 270 people and some 75 people participated in capacity building

sessions. It is estimated that some 2,800 people were reached through activities such as health care and other awareness-raising sessions led by other organizations accessing the centre.

In East Darfur State, more than 6,000 individuals accessed services and activities at the El Nimir and El Neem MPCCs. Awareness-raising sessions on child protection, child hygiene, referral pathways, as well as prevention measures for the cholera outbreak reached 1,420 refugees and IDPs. Individual PSS reached close to 2,040 children and group sessions reached over 1,800 children and adults. UNHCR's partner referred some 600 people for PSS, medical and nutrition services from the protection help desks at El Neem and El Nimir MPCCs.

The partners at the MPCC in Mereim, West Kordofan State, reached some 250 people with awareness raising activities, 160 people participated in recreational activities and group and individual PSS. A further 65 people participated in activities led by other organizations or by the community. The centre's protection desk reached 41 people with counselling and referrals.

In Northern State, UNHCR protection partner has commenced the construction of the Al Maworada MPCC, and the rehabilitation of the Abri MPCC is complete. The centers will enhance protection activities in the State.

#### *Community-based Protection Networks (CBPNs)*

UNHCR's partner in Red Sea State established two new CBPNs and trained them on enhancing community participation and raising awareness on mental health and psychosocial support, particularly for internally displaced persons and host communities affected by conflict. The partner also delivered refresher capacity-building sessions to existing networks, strengthening their role in local protection mechanisms. In Al Lait locality, North Darfur State, 30 refugee CBPN members received similar refresher sessions led by the partners.

In White Nile State, 100 IDP CBPNs were established with support from UNHCR's partner in Kosti, Tendalti, and Ad Dueim to engage in awareness-raising activities, support case identification and referrals, and contribute to ongoing protection monitoring in their respective areas. In South Darfur State, UNHCR's partner provided in-kind support for five community-based protection networks comprising 105 members in Mershing, Kalma, Otash, Dereig, and Gereida IDP camps.

Some 1,160 refugees and IDPs participated in various awareness raising sessions on cholera prevention and GBV prevention, risk mitigation and referral pathways, facilitated by CBPNs and social workers in Kalma, Otash, Dereig, Gereida and Mershing IDP camps and Buram, Beleil, Al Radoum, Al Amal refugee settlements in South Darfur.

#### *Forcibly Displaced Persons-Led Organizations*

In Kassala State, a UNHCR supported IDP-led organization Sudanese Organization for Disability and Development (SODD) conducted a two-day training for 13 participants from government bodies, NGOs, and community leadership enhancing their understanding of international and national legal frameworks, particularly the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and equipping them with practical strategies to promote the protection and inclusion of people with disabilities (PwDs). Additionally, SODD carried out field visits to West Airport and Al Karama IDP sites to assess the conditions of PwDs, identify challenges and advocate for more inclusive environments that empower PwDs to participate in decision-making and community life. Based on these assessments, SODD committed to strengthening protection services for people with specific needs by raising awareness and delivering targeted training to camp management, NGO staff and PwDs, in line with UNHCR's protection policies.

In East Darfur State, El Nimir Women's Association with UNHCR's support conducted two general clean up campaigns in El Nimir refugee camp and the market and which over 105 refugees participated in the exercise.

In North Darfur, AVOPD, a forcibly displaced people led organization (FDPLO) supported by UNHCR, conducted a protection risk mitigation session in Tawila, reaching 50 participants from the local community, local authorities, and volunteers. Topics covered included the concept of protection and risk mitigation, gender-based violence and its causes, and the health, psychological, and physical impacts of violence. The session contributed to a better understanding of risk mitigation for GBV among women and girls.

In East Darfur, Al Ryan 2 Youth Association, another FDPLO supported by UNHCR, conducted five awareness sessions in El Neem A, B, C, Sabre, Lagaw and Gereida on GBV issues, attended by 760 individuals.

#### Child protection

In Gedaref State, UNHCR's partner reached over 100 refugees in Tunaydbah camp during awareness-raising sessions on child protection, gender-based violence and community-based protection. In Kassala State, UNHCR's partner supported 160 refugee children in all seven camps by distributing dignity kits, food items and clothing to meet their immediate needs. The partner also conducted home visits to monitor the well-being of unaccompanied and separated children, including those placed with foster families or in alternative care arrangements, ensuring their protection and appropriate support.

In Khartoum State, UNHCR's partner conducted 11 awareness-raising sessions on topics including parental guidance, trauma coping, UXO risks, school preparedness, and harmful social practices, reaching over 400 women and children. The sessions aimed to strengthen psychosocial well-being, enhance parental communication, and promote safety practices. Urgent needs for education, financial support, and housing for displaced persons were observed.

In White Nile State, some 350 children at risk were identified and registered for case management receiving appropriate support services, including psychosocial, cash assistance, medical care, legal aid, and clothing support for a comprehensive and coordinated response to their individual protection needs. In Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner conducted best interest assessments and provided individual psychosocial support sessions for 11 newly identified child protection cases. The partner also identified 110 children at risk in the Sennar and Al Karama gathering sites in Damazine. These cases were registered for case management, and response to their urgent needs is ongoing.

Throughout the month, UNHCR's partner in Blue Nile State organized daily recreational activities for children at the Child and Youth Friendly Space (CYFS), with over 4,000 attendees. Accessibility and space constraints persist, as some children under five are unable to attend the CYFS due to distance and the use of the space by displaced people.

UNHCR's partner in El Ferdous and El Nimir settlements and Kario refugee camp in East Darfur State reached over 100 children and their caregivers during home raising awareness on cholera prevention and personal hygiene. The partner also facilitated child rights awareness-raising sessions in El Ferdous and Kario Camp for some 180 children. Psychosocial support and recreational sessions were held in Kario Camp and El Ferdous refugee settlement benefiting 110 refugee children. Activities included storytelling and games aimed at enhancing emotional well-being and resilience. The partner also identified 50 unaccompanied and separated children in Kario refugee camp who had recently arrived from South Sudan. The children received PSS and participated in awareness and entertainment sessions.

#### **Education**

UNHCR's partner conducted a curriculum training for over 60 primary school teachers in Um Rakuba, Tunaydbah and Babikri camps, in Gedaref State, implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Education as part of efforts towards advancing the refugee inclusion agenda.

In White Nile State, UNHCR's partner distributed educational supplies such as books and school uniforms to secondary school students and teaching materials in Al Alagaya Refugee Camp and in Al Jabalain locality aimed to encourage better school attendance and quality of teaching.

#### **Health and Nutrition**

Routine community health, reproductive health, HIV/Tuberculosis and Expanded Programme on Immunizations services continued across refugee camps in White Nile State. In Blue Nile State, community health programmes supported by UNHCR have been scaled down due to budget constraints, with only six community health workers remaining to sustain essential activities.

Over 500 mental health consultations took place in White Nile and Blue Nile States bringing the total between January and September to 3,490 and some 190 respectively.

In September, WFP carried out general food distribution for refugees and asylum-seekers in camps in White Nile, Blue Nile and Gedaref States. The distributed rations included lentils, oil, salt and wheat flour.

In Khartoum State, UNHCR's partner supported three communal kitchens (Taqiya) in Al Thoura 48, Al Thoura 70, and Ombada with food items from July to September 2025, benefiting nearly 5,000 refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, returnees, and vulnerable host community members.

#### **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

In September, UNHCR and its partners provided NFI assistance to some 7,000 households, reaching some 35,000 IDPs, refugees and host community members. Since the beginning of the year, over 92,560 households comprising 462,820 refugees, IDPs and members of host communities, have received NFI support in 16 states: Al Jazirah, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, Northern, North Kordofan, Red Sea, River Nile, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur and White Nile.

During the reporting period, emergency shelter assistance reached approximately 2,490 refugee, IDP and host community households comprising about 12,445 individuals through both cash and in-kind modalities. Since January, close to 9,260 households comprising 46,300 individuals have received emergency shelter support. This included the provision of tents, emergency shelter kits and cash for shelter in Blue Nile, Gedaref, North Darfur, Red Sea, West Darfur and White Nile States.

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

In September, UNHCR and its partners provided clean water to refugees in 11 refugee camps in Gedaref and Kassala States. The average quantity of daily water production ranged from 1,363 m<sup>3</sup>/day in Gedaref to 2,289m<sup>3</sup>/day in Kassala. The average water consumption stood at 22 litres/person/day in Kassala and 24 litres/person/day in Gedaref, with both locations exceeding the UNHCR minimum SPHERE standard of 15 litres/person/day.

In Kassala State, UNHCR and partners distributed soap to 20,200 refugees in Abuda, Girba and Kilo 26 refugee camps, while in Gedaref 47,800 individuals about 14,800 women of reproductive age received soap and personal hygiene kits respectively. In Kassala State, UNHCR's partner and community volunteers distributed chlorine tablets in all seven refugee camps to enhance water quality and prevent the spread of water-borne diseases such as cholera. The partner also conducted hygiene promotion activities reaching over 5,000 households with hygiene messages to raise awareness and improve knowledge about proper hygiene practices. In Blue Nile State, soap distribution by the partner reached close to 1,820 households.

UNHCR, in collaboration with WASH implementing partners, provided access to clean drinking water for more than 510,000 refugees and host community members in White Nile and Blue Nile States by maintaining and keeping the 11 existing water systems functional. This is complemented by water trucking in Al Jamya Camp (White Nile) and Camp 6 (Blue Nile) to meet additional needs arising from the increase in the number of refugees and asylum-seekers in these camps.

Clean up campaigns took place at the ten refugee camps in White Nile State to remove vector-breeding sites such as stagnant water and waste accumulation which contribute to illnesses such as malaria and dengue fever. These efforts were complemented by a six-day vector control spraying campaign in Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin and Al Ganaa refugee camps. To further mitigate the risk of WASH-related diseases and improve public health outcomes, UNHCR and its partners reached over 135,600 refugees and host community members with hygiene awareness and risk communication messages.

#### **Cash Assistance**

To support forcibly displaced people, meet their most urgent needs and reduce the incidence of harmful practices, UNHCR and its implementing partners have provided cash assistance to some 52,000 forcibly displaced people and host community members since the beginning of the year. In September, close to 720 refugee and IDP households in Kassala and Gedaref States received multi-purpose cash grants equivalent to USD 450.

### **Livelihoods, Self-reliance and Economic Inclusion**

UNHCR's partner in coordination with local authorities in Wadi Halfa, Northern State, supported some 20 IDP and host community with business start-up assets and equipment for producing and packaging milk products, spices and fish enabling them to launch small businesses and strengthen their livelihoods.

In Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner distributed small business start-up kits, benefiting over 120 forcibly displaced and host community members in Ban Jaded and the Damazine IDP gathering site including women, men and youth groups with solar units, club equipment and air compressors to strengthen their income-generating opportunities.

In Khartoum State, UNHCR and its partner organized a business management training for 55 Sudanese returnees and host community participants from Karrari, Umbada and Omdurman localities. Participants were introduced to essential business concepts and tools to operate and sustain small enterprises, aiming to strengthen household income and improve livelihoods as part of economic empowerment interventions.

UNHCR's partner distributed income-generating activities kits including tea making and restaurant equipment to about 20 IDP and refugee GBV survivors in Khor Omer, El Neem, Adila and El Ferdous, in East Darfur State.

## **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)**

### **Highlights**

- In September, the security situation in the Vakaga prefecture, particularly near the Sudan border remained volatile. While the situation in Birao, hosting 27,000 Sudanese refugees in the Korsi refugee neighborhood stayed relatively calm, the Am-Dafock border area experienced a drastic deterioration, with a rise in incursions and deadly attacks on towns and villages by unidentified armed individuals. These attacks have triggered inter-community clashes, leading to kidnappings, civilian casualties and internal displacement.
- Travel between Am-Dafock and Birao remains difficult, particularly during the rainy season. In addition, local and cross-border commercial activities in the border areas have come to a halt due to insecurity, further increasing prices of basic goods and exacerbating vulnerabilities of the population.
- Despite ongoing humanitarian efforts, significant gaps remain in sustainable support for Sudanese refugees and host communities. Water and sanitation conditions in the Korsi refugee neighborhood remained below emergency standards in September despite ongoing rehabilitation and maintenance 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, partly due to vandalism at some boreholes. Sanitation conditions continued to be critical with 52 people per latrine. Over 16,440 refugees still lack adequate access to sanitation, with an estimated 822 additional latrines urgently needed.

### **Population Movement and Registration**

In September, new Sudanese arrivals in Birao remained low, with fewer than 100 people 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. However, with the rainy season ending in October, the number of new arrivals is expected to rise amid ongoing insecurity in Sudan.

As of 31 September, UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) have registered 26,924 Sudanese refugees (10,708 families) in Kosi. Of these, 56 per cent of them are women and girls and 44 per cent are men and boys. 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 September, UNHCR's partner Centre d'Intervention d'Aide au Développement (CIAUD) recorded 86 protection incidents in Vakaga prefecture, marking a slight increase compared to August. The incidents were primarily attributed to non-state armed groups along transit routes and in nearby localities, including Am-Dafock, Tissi-Sarayevo, Boromata and Korsi. Most victims continued to be men from host communities

who face heightened risks, including extortion, theft, violations of property rights, physical assaults, threats to life and in some cases homicide and kidnapping, during their search for livelihoods.

To mitigate and respond to protection-related risks and incidents, UNHCR and its partner CIAUD continued regular protection monitoring, case management and strengthening of community-based protection and vigilance committees. The committees are actively engaged in strengthening community security and safety, social cohesion and early-warning alerts, in coordination with the authorities and UNHCR.

In Korsi, awareness-raising sessions conducted by CIAUD on human rights, complaint mechanisms, conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence reached over 950 people, including refugees, internally displaced populations and host communities. These initiatives aimed to improve the population's understanding of protection risks, strengthen community resilience and promote safer cohabitation in an increasingly volatile environment.

#### Accountability to the affected population (AAP)

In September, UNHCR and its partners continued to strengthen accountability to affected populations in Korsi through regular feedback collection, referral and awareness-raising sessions. CIAUD recorded 93 refugee requests via the information and feedback centre (CIF) as well as through community engagement activities such as meetings with community leaders and door-to-door outreach, with issues primarily related to food assistance, shelter, WASH, education, health facilities and protection services. UNHCR and its partners provided responses, referred cases to relevant partners and followed up on them to ensure timely assistance.

To foster a better understanding of mechanisms for accountability to affected populations in Korsi, CIAUD continued to conduct door-to-door awareness-raising sessions, reaching hundreds of people. These sessions aimed to improve refugees' understanding of their rights and responsibilities and collective feedback mechanisms.

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

In September, UNHCR's partner CIAUD continued to respond to gender-based violence in Vakaga prefecture, including sexual violence, physical assault, psychological abuse, denial of resources and forced marriage among Sudanese refugees and host communities. All survivors received psychosocial support at the safe spaces, with 33 per cent referred for medical care and 67 per cent receiving dignity kits based on individual needs.

To strengthen prevention of GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse, multiple awareness raising sessions organized by CIAUD reached over 200 women and girls, focusing on GBV types, referral pathways and PSEA. CIAUD also organized six sessions of Engaging Men through Accountable Practices (EMAP) in Birao and Korsi, engaging 40 men from refugee and host communities to discuss gender roles, social power dynamics and the impact of unequal norms on women and vulnerable groups. These activities reinforced community understanding of gender equality and GBV, while actively involving men in the prevention of gender-based violence.

#### Child protection

UNHCR and its partners continued to identify child protection issues in Korsi, such as cases of neglect, exposure to inappropriate domestic and economic work, physical punishment and psychological abuse. 11 awareness-raising sessions on the risks of child labour and the importance of education reached 551 people, while door-to-door sensitization and school enrollment promotion engaged 85 parents.

In Korsi, 380 (194 girls and 186 boys) participated in activities at the Child Friendly Space, including sports, dance, and games, supporting their psychosocial well-being and socialization. Refugee children were the main participants, with only 40 children from the host community, indicating a need for greater local involvement to foster joint participation from the refugee and host communities.

#### **Education**

In September, 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 with a focus on preparing a safe and inclusive learning environment for IDPs, refugees and host community children.

The French language courses in Birao saw increased attendance, reaching 396 learners across three levels, with an additional classroom for beginners. 450 school kits were distributed to the learners.

Throughout September, community-based awareness-raising activities were conducted in Korsi to promote school enrollment and reinforce the importance of education. Door-to-door visits, conducted with the support of trained community relays, informed parents about enrolling their children, particularly younger learners and helped identify out-of-school children in the neighborhood. Meetings with members of Parents' Associations (APE) emphasized the upkeep of school facilities and the role of families in supporting a safe and conducive learning environment.

Preparations for the 2025–2026 school year are ongoing in collaboration with the Academic Inspection Office as well as education and logistics partners. Despite progress, challenges remain, including some parents' preference to involve their children in agricultural activities during school hours. Continued engagement with families and monitoring of learners is ongoing to ensure refugee children's sustained access to quality education.

#### **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

UNHCR and its partner NOURRIR completed the construction of 51 semi-durable shelters for Sudanese refugees in Kosi in September, while 30 others are still under construction. The continuing shortage of baked bricks in the local market slowed the construction work. To address this, alternative suppliers were identified, local brick production was promoted and coordination and technical monitoring were strengthened.

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

UNHCR's partner NOURRIR continued to conduct hygiene promotion activities throughout September, reaching 3,398 individuals from 2,727 families through focus group discussions, 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 September, food and livelihood assistance continued in Korsi. By mid-September, WFP and NOURRIR, in collaboration with UNHCR, had provided dry food rations to 212 Sudanese refugee families out of the 7,693 targeted in Korsi. Distributions will continue in October for the remaining families.

Meanwhile, market gardening and agricultural activities for livelihood continued in Birao to strengthen self-reliance and economic inclusion of refugees and their host communities and foster sustainable livelihood and peaceful co-existence. Under the livelihood project supported by UNHCR, 550 households received vegetable seeds and training on sowing, field maintenance and community participation. Beneficiaries also began land clearing for sesame and watermelon cultivation.

#### **Health and Nutrition**

In September, medical teams from the CSSI and International Medical Corps (IMC), coordinated by the Vakaga health district, provided 2,211 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 29 per cent of patients.

In previous months, the most common conditions diagnosed were malaria (46 per cent), followed by intestinal parasitic diseases (14 per cent) and respiratory infections (12 per cent). A total of 34 patients (1.5 per cent) were referred to Birao District Hospital during the month.

Reproductive health services continued to be provided in Korsi. In September, 137 women received antenatal care, 17 received postnatal care and 33 women received gynecological consultations. 23 women accessed family planning services. Seven childbirths were recorded at the Korsi health facility bringing the total number of births in 2025 to 129. 100 per cent of the new childbirths were assisted by qualified health workers at the hospital.

In September, 636 children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition with 21 cases (3,3 per cent) of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 10 cases (1,6 per cent) of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) identified and treated. So far in 2025, 336 MAM and 134 SAM cases have been treated among 7,358 children screened.

Twenty-four new cases of mental health were recorded and treated in September among refugees and members of the host community, totaling 262 cases since the beginning of the year.

Throughout the month, awareness-raising sessions continued among the communities on the prevention of malaria, measles and digestive infections, focusing on mosquito net use, elimination of stagnant water, vaccination of children, handwashing as well as food and water hygiene.

## CHAD

### Highlights

- As of 30 September, Chad was host to 1.29 million Sudanese refugees across four eastern provinces, including 397,700 long-term refugees and 888,813 new arrivals since April 2023. About 14 per cent have specific needs, while women and children make up 87 per cent of the population.
- Arrival trends at entry points such as Tiné have been highly volatile, with initial surges followed by noticeable declines in September, largely due to rainy season, highlighting the unpredictability of cross-border movements and the persistent vulnerabilities among new arrivals.
- After a temporary suspension due to infrastructure constraints, relocations to Abougoudam have resumed, signaling progress in site development and shelter readiness.
- As of 28 September, Chad had reported 2,506 cases of cholera and 143 deaths (at a case fatality rate of 5.7 per cent), with active outbreaks in nine districts across the provinces of Ouaddaï, Sila and Guéra. Although the number of cases has decreased by nearly 30 per cent, mortality remains high, particularly at the community level. Refugees account for 32 per cent of cases and 18 per cent of deaths. Ongoing response measures include the deployment of more than 50 oral rehydration points, strengthened WASH interventions, enhanced surveillance and vaccination campaigns. The Cholera vaccination coverage now exceeds 80 per cent, yet the outbreak remains a serious threat in overcrowded sites with persistent WASH gaps.
- Refugees continue to express a strong demand for vocational training and livelihood opportunities underscoring the need to transition from emergency assistance to sustainable solutions that promote self-reliance and economic inclusion.

### Population Movements and Registration

September saw fluctuating arrival trends in Tiné (Wadi Fira), with an initial increase followed by a decline, with vulnerabilities among new arrivals remaining high, particularly among persons with specific needs (separated children, pregnant and lactating women). A total of 850 households (1,598 individuals) were registered in Eastern Chad, with 49 per cent arriving through Ouaddaï borders, 26 per cent in Ennedi East and 25 per cent in Wadi Fira. They have fled armed conflict (99 per cent), scorched-earth tactics (20 per cent) and many arrive to reunite with their family (7 per cent). Transit sites are under significant pressure, with refugees awaiting relocation.

As of 30 September, Chad was host to 1,286,526 Sudanese refugees from 320,579 households, primarily concentrated in the four provinces of Eastern Chad. This figure includes 397,700 refugees from 86,585 households who have been in Chad since 2003, alongside 888,813 newly arrived individuals since April 2023. Among this population, 14 per cent are persons with specific needs, including women at risk, older persons, children at risk, and individuals living with disabilities. Women and children represent the overwhelming majority, with 57 per cent of the population being female and 87 per cent comprising women and children.

### Relocation

UNHCR and its partners, with Government support, relocated refugees from entry points to organized sites of Marassabré (Wadi Fira) and Adré (Ouaddaï). Since 29 August, over 30 convoys transported 2,522 households (10,413 refugees) from Birak, Korobo (Ibeida) and Aringbote to Marassabré. Additional 215 refugees were relocated from Adré to Kouchaguine-Moura and the new site of Abougoudam site.

Relocations to Abougoudam which had been suspended pending shelter construction resumed on 30 September. Key challenges included impracticable roads due to heavy rains, site saturation risks and refugee complaints about limited assistance, highlighting the need for cash support, additional space and improved infrastructure.

## Protection

### Legal protection

Access to Chadian territory remains generally smooth for forcibly displaced populations, particularly at border points and transit sites at the Ouaddaï, Farchana, Sila and Wadi Fira. According to interviews with over 100 heads of households, no major difficulties were experienced crossing into Chad. However, significant constraints persist on the Sudanese side, including extortion, document confiscation and high transportation costs. The main reasons for flight include persecution, generalized insecurity, lack of basic services and family reunification.

A significant proportion of new arrivals lack identity documents, reaching up to 30 per cent in some sites. According to those interviewed, the most prevalent types of documentation were nationality certificates followed by ID cards, birth certificates and less frequently, passports and marriage certificates. This gap increases vulnerability, particularly regarding access to services and legal protection.

Over Protection incidents have risen with over 600 cases recorded in the Ouaddai. Documented violations mainly involve human rights abuses (42.5 per cent), physical integrity (27.82 per cent), and gender-based violence (22.19 per cent). Refugees account for the majority of victims (80 per cent), with women and girls representing 65 per cent. Perpetrators are primarily armed bandits (40 per cent), family members (22 per cent), and host communities (27 per cent). Most incidents occurred at home (61.7 per cent) and during distributions (12.8 per cent). In the Sila, 28 incidents reported including theft (14), assault (13), and extortion (one). In the site of Amnabak & Iridimi (Wadi Fira), six cases were recorded being three civil (divorce, alimony, trade) and three criminals (threats, attempted abduction, aggravated theft).

In September, detention monitoring missions were conducted across Ouaddaï and Sila. In Farchana (Ouaddaï) and Goz Beida, ten visits recorded six refugees in custody, including two minors for various infractions. In Sila, nine visits identified three refugees detained, with advocacy efforts leading to provisional release of three for health reasons. In Ouaddaï, 11 visits reported 10 individuals detained for various infractions, with one released following advocacy for exceeding legal detention limits.

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

New GBV cases were reported, with physical assault being the most prevalent (49 per cent), followed by psychological violence (28 per cent), denial of resources (12 per cent), rape (10 per cent) and forced marriage (1 per cent). All survivors received psychosocial support and eight were referred for medical care.

In September, UNHCR and its partners intensified GBV prevention and awareness activities across multiple locations. In Touloum and Iridimi, sessions on free services, Prevention from sexual exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and hygiene reached 1,335 participants, including women, men, girls and boys. In Sila (Kerfi), 220 individuals attended a CRT-led session, while in Ouaddaï, 16 sessions engaged 3,507 participants, including persons with disabilities. Additional outreach included community relay activities in Iridimi (704 participants) and mass sensitization in Ennedi-East, reaching 271 people through group discussions and door-to-door campaigns.

Under the AMANA WA SALAM project, two targeted discussions were held with GBV survivors to identify priority needs. Survivors expressed a strong demand for financial support and vocational training, particularly in small business and construction trades.

### Child protection

In September, 990 children at risk (515 in organized sites and 472 on the streets) were identified. Of these, 43 per cent are girls. These cases include unaccompanied and separated children, those with disabilities or medical conditions, mental health concerns, neglect, and orphans. This highlights the urgent need for tailored protection interventions. In response, twenty-one Best Interest Assessments were conducted in Zabout (six), Kerfi (six), and Djabal (three). Fifty cases were referred for specialized services, including medical and nutritional care through ALIMA and legal assistance via APLFT for persons with specific needs. A Best Interest Determination Panel convened to review five cases from Iridimi and Oure-

Cassoni, resulting in decisions for enhanced protection and durable solutions. Furthermore, a multisectoral response was provided, including referrals for medical care and protection services. Additional support included food, milk and non-food items (NFIs) to address immediate needs and ensure child well-being.

The Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) continued to provide safe environments and psychosocial support for children across multiple regions. In the refugee sites 9,521 children (5,255 girls and 4,266 boys) in the Sila 2111 and Wadi Fira (7,410), participated in recreational and motor activities. Additional psychosocial support reached 1,405 children (715 girls) in the site in the Sila and 5,434 children (including 47 with disabilities) for psychosocial activities in the Ouaddai. Community awareness sessions complemented these efforts. In Goudrane, 151 participants were sensitized on child abuse and early marriage, while broader campaigns on early marriage reached 236 people in Aboutengué, Metché, Farchana, Gaga, and Kouchaguine-Moura. Other awareness activities engaged 265 people in Aboutengué, 54 in Metché and 792 in Dougui, reinforcing community-based protection and child well-being.

UNHCR supported the enrollment of 258 children in preschool programs across Kounougou (105), Milé (153), and Koursigué (133), ensuring access to early childhood education for refugee children.

In Sila, 262 new births were registered. However, 48 children remain unregistered in Goz-Amir. In Ouaddaï, 2,034 supplementary judgments were issued, with 1,000 birth certificates delivered.

In Adré, 12 refugee children are currently in detention (one released and 11 undergoing legal procedures).

#### Community-based protection

Community sensitization reached over 9,500 refugees across four provinces through door-to-door campaigns, community meetings, group discussions, workshops and activities in Child-Friendly Spaces. Additionally, community relays were mobilized to conduct awareness sessions. Key themes included UNHCR free services, safe environments, refugee rights and obligations, prevention of child drowning, cholera and malaria, environmental protection, peaceful coexistence, GBV prevention, protection standards, hygiene and sanitation as well as community leadership.

A total of 782 PSNs were identified (479 women, 235 men, 34 boys and 34 girls), including women at risk, vulnerable children and persons with disabilities. They received protection services and assistance to access support, including material aid such as clothing and NFIs.

An inter-agency workshop with 30 participants (UN agencies, NGOs and partners) was held to harmonize complaint management procedures and strengthen accountability mechanisms.

#### **Coordination**

Regular coordination meetings were held across key locations to address emerging humanitarian needs. In Iriba, it focused on updates regarding new refugee arrivals in Wadi Fira, relocation plans from Birack to Ibeida, and urgent actions such as registration missions in Tiné and runway cleaning. In Ouaddaï, it reviewed cholera response, security dynamics, cross-border movements and site occupation issues.

Joint meetings strengthened collaboration among sectors. In Sila, a session on 03 September addressed cholera outbreak management, partner mobilization and advocacy tools. At Iridimi site, the meeting provided emergency updates, discussed sectoral challenges and prepared for a joint UNHCR-IOM mission using a route-based approach. Recommendations included establishing bi-monthly multisectoral and protection meetings to ensure timely interventions.

Child Protection actors met on in the Wadi Fira, on 16 September to draft a work plan, finalize training schedules, and update the directory of partners, alongside assessments of child-friendly spaces in the site of Iridimi and Goudrane. In Tiné, a Protection meeting validated actor mapping and referral pathways, recommending wider dissemination to beneficiaries and systematic use of referral forms to improve case management.

Site management discussions in the sites in the Ouaddai focused on NFI distribution, food assistance challenges, water access, inter-site transfers and youth needs, including community market initiatives. Specialized coordination included two case management meetings in Bredjing and Tréguine, a GBV sub-

group meeting in Farchana and awareness-raising activities in Farchana and Gaga. On GBV response and PSEA, the inter-agency Task Force met to harmonize reporting channels, while a joint UNHCR–UNFPA training on 27 September equipped 32 participants with skills for survivor-centered interventions and accountability standards.

### Education

After two months of intensive sessions, remedial classes for newly arrived refugee students have concluded, helping them better integrate into the local education system.

Preparations for an inclusive school year intensified through meetings in several localities, awareness-raising campaigns and large-scale identification of students and teachers. Despite these efforts, major challenges remain unfinished school infrastructure, lack of equipment and urgent needs to accommodate new arrivals particularly in Oure-Cassoni, where three new schools are required for 13,000 students.

In Ouaddaï, school enrollment remains low as many children are still engaged in agricultural work. Current figures indicate that 1,813 primary, 532 middle and 212 high school students enrolled in Bredjing and Treguine. To address this challenge, a large-scale awareness session was conducted in refugee communities. In Farchana, a computer literacy training program was launched on September 17 by DAMBE to strengthen the digital skills of young people, equipping them for future educational and professional opportunities.

Sudanese Baccalaureate exams were held from August 25 to September 2, with 5,368 refugee students sitting for the tests across seven centres located in Ouaddaï, Sila, Wadi-Fira and Ennedi Est.

A total of 113 refugee teachers received a 13-day training across six designated sites, delivered by four trainers from the Provincial Delegation of National Education. In parallel, a specialized session in Iriba strengthened the skills of 42 participants (including 33 women), focusing on preschool monitors and sports teachers. Key topics included educational and community leadership, conflict management, and participatory teaching methods, all aimed at improving the quality of instruction.

### Health and Nutrition

In September, WFP and partners continued large-scale food and cash distributions reaching over 77,800 households of 250,000 individuals across Ouaddaï (78 per cent) and Wadi Fira (22 per cent) in kind and cash transfer. General food distribution, cash transfer and in-kind modality continue.

As of 28 September, Chad had reported 2,506 cases of cholera and 143 deaths (at a case fatality rate of 5.7 per cent), with active outbreaks in nine districts across the provinces of Ouaddaï, Sila and Guéra. Although the number of cases has decreased by nearly 30 per cent, mortality remains high, particularly at the community level. Refugees account for 32 per cent of cases and 18 per cent of deaths. Ongoing response measures include vaccination campaigns, the deployment of more than 50 oral rehydration points, strengthened WASH interventions and enhanced surveillance.

In Eastern Chad, a cholera awareness-raising campaign has been ongoing since early September to support vaccination efforts. In Farchana, 1,622 households, representing 4,840 individuals (1,194 men, 2,565 women, and 1,081 children), were reached with key messages on prevention and treatment. Community meetings also mobilized local leaders ahead of the vaccination campaign, which began in the last week of September. The vaccination drive continued into its sixth day across Abéché (Ouaddaï), Abdi, and Goz-Beida (Sila), achieving a coverage rate of 81.2 per cent in three health districts.

Beyond vaccination, the response included robust WASH and measures such as improving water supply chains, constructing and decommissioning latrines, distributing WASH kits, disinfecting households, and ensuring safe and dignified burials. Risk communication and community engagement have been reinforced through the distribution of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials, mass sensitization campaigns using community agents and local radios, and capacity-building for mobilizers. High-level advocacy, including involvement from the Minister of Health, has further strengthened community participation in the fight against cholera.

In Adré (Ouaddai), GBV survivors received support. Psychoeducation and training activities were also conducted with 60 participants in Aboutengué and Metché. In Farchana, seven people are currently receiving follow-up for psychosocial disorders, including two cases of rape.

### **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

In Oure-Cassoni, a total of 1,400 households benefitted with NFIs, including clothing, jerrycans, soap, blankets, plastic sheets, mosquito nets, tarpaulins, kitchen kits, buckets and hygiene kits. In Marassabré, 1,583 households (6,500 refugees). In Aboutengué 16 households, Irdimi 2,210 households (7,616 people) and 2,880 households (17,280 people) in Goudrane received NFIs.

Shelter installations advanced across multiple sites. In the (Wadi Fira) 4,870 shelters were completed in Goudrane and Ibeida. In the In Oure-Cassoni (Ennedi East), 2,209 shelters were completed out of the 2,231 planned, serving 2,805 families (9,101 people). Additional works in Ouaddai included 403 emergency shelters in Dougui and 2,437 shelter in Marassabré.

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

The average water supply in the Eastern region stands at 11.56 litres per person per day, which remains below the minimum Sphere standard of 15 litres per person per day. Improvements have been noted in sites such as Farchana, Allacha, Koursigué, Kounoungou, Milé and Goz-Amir, mainly due to pump repairs. However, challenges persist in Goudrane, Gaga and Marassabré, where breakdowns and population influx have led to service degradation. Ongoing Works and interventions are underway to enhance water access and quality. In Dougui, a 1,600-metre network extension is in progress, while Koursigué is nearing completion of a 95m<sup>3</sup> reservoir (95 per cent) and network installation (85 per cent). Additional works include two reservoirs in Milé, a hybrid power system in Metché and generator maintenance in Zabout. Chlorination activities are ongoing in Goz-Amir and Alacha, alongside distribution of water purification sachets in Farchana, Arkoum and Metché.

In Irdimi-Goudrane, efforts in the construction of latrines are ongoing with 186 out of 450 latrines completed and 27 out of 50 in Ibeida. In Oure Cassoni, 205 of the 290 latrine-shower units targeting 559 households, with 69 of 1,000 slabs were installed and 100 blocks received.

Mass sensitization reached 81,698 people (9 per cent coverage) through 112 sessions in the Ouaddai, focusing on cholera prevention and safe water practices. Additionally, 13,815 households of 72,300 individuals received soaps. To strengthen cholera prevention and improve hygiene, health centres received hygiene and sanitation products (bleach and soap), handwashing devices to promote safe hygiene practices.

### **Cash Assistance**

In September, 60,839 people received cash assistance, bringing the total to 391,663 since January 2025, representing 71 per cent of the annual cash assistance target of 550,000. Of these, 98 per cent (384,193) were refugees. Among them, 94 per cent (368,019) received support for cholera prevention, while 12,050 new refugees were assisted with essential household items (NFIs). Additionally, 20 per cent were supported for specific protection needs and 4 per cent for livelihoods, economic inclusion, and education. Host communities (around 7,100 Chadians) were targeted for livelihoods and economic inclusion activities, mainly in rain-fed agriculture and entrepreneurship, to promote social cohesion.

### **Livelihood and Environment**

In Sila, 300 hectares were developed for recession farming with bund construction in collaboration with the Agriculture Delegation and ANADER. In Ouaddai, 48 beneficiaries received seeds for peanuts, sesame and beans, covering 119 hectares of rain-fed crops. Monitoring continues across sites with activities such as weeding and drainage.

UNHCR provided 144.5 tons of seeds to host producers, supporting crop diversification and expansion for the 2025–2026 campaign. A total of 233 hectares of crops (58 hectares for refugees and 175 hectares for the host community) were monitored in Wadi Fira despite low rainfall and pests. Livelihood efforts included assessing 98 entrepreneurs, training 100 in GERME methodology and providing cash assistance to 144 farmers and 66 entrepreneurs. Livestock health checks covered 330 animals in Zabout (Sila), with no diseases detected.

## EGYPT

### Highlights

- As of 30 September, the total registered population is 1,056,651 individuals, including those who arrived in Egypt before the conflict, with the following breakdown: 792,760 Sudanese (75 per cent), 140,508 of other nationalities (13 per cent), and 123,383 Syrians (12 per cent). Women make up 53 per cent of the registered population.
- In September, 29,752 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.
- On 22 and 23 September, UNHCR participated in a roundtable held by the National Council by Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), by an initiative called the National Child Empowerment Initiative. This is focused on developing countrywide Standard Operating Procedures for the empowerment of children, preventing and addressing child protection risks. This roundtable brought together national counterparts, INGOs, UN agencies and ministries and is the first in a planned series of roundtables and workshops to develop these national SOPs.

### Population Movements and Registration

In September, UNHCR registered approximately 25,739 new refugees and asylum-seekers, 89 per cent of whom were Sudanese nationals. Smaller numbers include other nationalities (9 per cent) and Syrians (2 per cent).

Since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023, UNHCR has provided registration appointments to 967,517 individuals who fled the country. Of these, 755,224 people (78 per cent) have been fully registered to receive protection and assistance.

As of 30 September, the total registered population is 1,056,651 individuals, including those who arrived in Egypt before the conflict, with the following breakdown: 792,760 Sudanese (75 per cent), 140,508 of other nationalities (13 per cent), and 123,383 Syrians (12 per cent). Women make up 53 per cent of the registered population.

### Protection

#### Community-based protection (CBP)

In September, 29,752 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.

UNHCR's partner Terre des Hommes (TdH) provided on-the-spot basic psychosocial support to 8995 individuals, out of whom 63 cases were referred for in-depth psycho-social assessment and another 83 fast-tracked for further urgent assistance. Additionally, UNHCR provided counseling to 505 refugees, including 315 who received in-person counseling, while the rest were assisted through remote sessions. On 2 and 3 September, UNHCR participated in the capacity-building training for the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD). The team provided sessions on disability inclusion and community-based protection, focusing on communication and transparency to 23 staff members from the national council. The training aimed at exploring the role of the council in light of the new national asylum law.

On 9 September, UNHCR conducted a focus group discussion at the Terre des Hommes Community Centre Dokki with a group of refugees with communication disabilities. The purpose was to finalize testing and reviewing the communication tool for refugees with communication disabilities. The next phase will be to roll out the tool at UNHCR Registration and Reception areas.

On 10 September, UNHCR conducted a briefing session on complementary pathways and labour mobility at the Terre des Hommes Community Centre Dokki. The session was attended by 23 men and women refugee youth from different nationalities (Sudan, South Sudan, Syria and Eritrea). The objective of the session was to provide information and raise awareness on complementary pathways.

On 16 September, UNHCR and UNICEF conducted two focus group discussions at a Terre des Hommes community centre as part of the taskforce on Asylum law messaging. A total of 13 children participated in one session for the 10–14-year age group and the other for the 15–17-year age group. The focus group

discussions were conducted to better understand the most suitable channels for disseminating information about the national asylum law to these specific age groups.

From 21 to 25 September, UNHCR in collaboration with Terre des Hommes team conducted a training for 39 RLOs' representatives (20 men, 19 women) from 20 RLOs. The training sessions covered key topics including problem analysis, budgeting, planning, M&E, documentation, disability inclusion, and referral pathways. As a result, the training enabled the 20 participating RLOs to develop proposals for material support, which will be awarded to 10 RLOs to help sustain and strengthen their ongoing efforts in addressing refugee community challenges and needs.

On 23 and 24 September, as part of the ongoing training series initiated by UNHCR to strengthen the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) institutional understanding of international refugee protection, the CBP team in collaboration with Terre des Hommes facilitated two training sessions for 45 MoYS Youth Center administrators from different governorates. The training covered key topics, including UNHCR's role, the Asylum Law No. 164 of 2024, and refugee registration procedures.

On 24 September, UNHCR conducted a community meeting attended by 35 asylum-seekers and refugees from Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrean, Syrian and Yemen at Terre des Hommes community centre, Dokki. The meeting focused on health services that are provided in Egypt by a different organization and was attended by the health working group chairs and members, including UNHCR, IOM, WHO, Mersal and StARs staff were present. The meeting was informative, and the different organizations staff updated the community on the available health services in Egypt and how they can access the services.

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

On 3 September, as part of the national initiative to launch Safe Women Clinics in university hospitals across Egypt, UNHCR delivered an awareness-raising session to the medical cadre at Aswan University Hospital virtually. This initiative, implemented by UNFPA in collaboration with the National Council for Women (NCW), aims to strengthen institutional responses to gender-based violence and ensure survivors have access to specialized support services. UNHCR's participation in the session focused on raising awareness among healthcare providers that refugees have the right to access public hospitals and should be treated on an equal basis with Egyptian nationals. The presentation also included an overview of the referral pathway for GBV case management, highlighting how refugee survivors can be connected to appropriate protection and psychosocial services when needed.

#### Child protection

On 01 September, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) inaugurated its new branch in Alexandria. UNHCR provided key material support for the NCCM branch along with six others, given their pivotal role in supporting children at risk, including refugee children.

On 7-8 September, UNHCR delivered a two-day workshop to the technical secretariats of the National Coordinating Committee for Prevention of Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Persons NCCPIM&TIP. The session focused on the international legal framework, the newly adopted asylum law, registration, RSD and child protection.

On 22 and 23 September, UNHCR in collaboration with Plan International, conducted an evaluation of their alternative care and protection of housing components. The primary aim was to ensure compliance with child protection guidelines and identify gaps and areas of improvement. The first day focused on discussions with the Emergency Team Leader, the project manager, and the community volunteers, as well as a review of data protection practices. On the second day, two field visits were conducted: one for an alternative care family hosting two children at risk under the age of five and another to a community-based organization hosting unaccompanied children. The key gaps identified included limited community engagement in order to identify suitable care arrangements for children as well as a lack of consistent and ongoing home visits for younger children placed in alternative care. A plan is being put in place to address these gaps, including strengthening community involvement and improving follow-up mechanisms for children in alternative care. The report is currently being drafted by Plan and will be shared once finalized and upon request.

### Legal and physical protection (LPP)

On 16 September, UNHCR attended an event by the Danish Institute for Human Rights and the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) towards enhancing the protection of migrants and refugees. The meeting highlighted NCHR's work since 2003, including Law 92/2017 (amended 2022) criminalizing trafficking, the set-up of a new complaints' hotline on trafficking and youth outreach activities. Civil society and academics noted persistent gaps such as discrepancies in migrant data, delays in refugee registration, insufficient funding to address the needs of migrants, need for further skill development for migrants and security concerns related to the challenges in accessing residency. Priorities for the NCHR moving forward will focus on: Strengthening the hotline to receive complaints of immigrants; training lawyers following the adoption of the executive regulations; awareness-raising and training of civil society on refugee and migrant rights. This initiative comes at a time when NCHR faces the risk of being downgraded to "B" status. UNHCR Protection is exploring further opportunities for engagement with NCHR, in line with common objectives.

On 28 September, UNHCR hosted a briefing and visit of the Main Building by the National Council for Human Rights. NCHR explained their constitutional mandate and scope of work, which includes mediation between victims of human rights violations and authorities, monitoring and reporting on human rights issues, reports to the parliament, the Prime Minister and the President and provision of legal aid services. NCHR has been engaged in the development of the law and asked the parliament to consider international standards. NCHR and DIHR will organize a workshop on 6-7 October to promote human rights principles in the executive regulations, with the attendance of several key ministries and national councils.

### Infoline

In September, UNHCR Egypt's Infoline responded to 26,409 inquiries. Additionally, 1,451 individuals fleeing the conflict in Sudan secured registration appointments through the Infoline. Since the crisis began, a total of 628,423 people has successfully been scheduled with appointments using this system.

### Capacity-building

Between 16 – 18 September, UNHCR delivered a training to the Egyptian Ministry of Defence for 17 border guard officers took place. The workshop was conducted in the border control school, covering a variety of topics related to UNHCR mandate and international protection, identification of persons with specific needs and protection in mixed movements.

## ETHIOPIA

### Highlights

- Humanitarian actors, including UNHCR have unrestricted access to refugee sites in both the Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, despite ongoing security challenges, particularly in the Amhara region.
- From 23-24 September, UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador, Ms. YANG Yang and ANTA Group visited the Sherkole camp in the Benishangul-Gumuz region, where 1,848 Sudanese refugees have been relocated. The delegation familiarized themselves with ANTA-funded education and sport activities and facilities provided to refugee and host community children and youth as well as listened to the urgent needs of refugees. This mission highlighted how sport and learning initiatives are fostering peaceful coexistence and social cohesion between refugees and host communities.

### Population movements and Registration

In the Amhara Region, the Level 3 (L3) registration exercise officially commenced on 20 May, marking a significant step toward the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in Ethiopia's National Identification Program (NIDP). This consent-based process enables individuals to be integrated into the national identification system, granting them access to essential services such as employment opportunities, work permits, the ability to open bank accounts and greater freedom of movement for work or educational purposes. As of 30 September, 2,633 individuals (933 households) have been verified. In parallel, the issuance of identification documents progressed, with 980 individuals receiving Fayda ID cards and 656 households receiving Proof of Registration (PoR) documents.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, no registration and relocation activities were conducted during the reporting period. To date, in response to the ongoing conflict in Sudan, UNHCR has received and

registered 32,971 Sudanese new arrivals through Level 1 household registration in Benishangul-Gumuz Region. As of 30 September, 10,296 individuals (3,482 households) underwent biometric Level 3 (L3) registration and verification exercise at Ura Refugee Settlement. Additionally, 8,089 individuals were recorded under the National ID Programme (NIDP). A total of 8,214 individuals aged five and above were enrolled in the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS).

### **Protection**

In the Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, UNHCR and its partners actively implemented a range of protection interventions in September. These included individual and group counselling sessions, mechanisms for collecting and responding to community feedback, and timely referrals to appropriate services. These efforts aimed to address the specific protection needs of affected populations and strengthen community-based protection systems.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz region, protection desk services continued at Ura, reaching a total of 31 individuals. In Amhara Region, 13 individuals with specific needs received psycho-social support and counselling services. Focus group discussions reached 31 participants including elderly persons and persons with disabilities, to identify their needs and priorities.

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

In September, UNHCR and its partners conducted several targeted and creative awareness-raising sessions and home-to-home visits, reaching a total of 442 individuals. These sessions focused on critical topics such as gender-based violence and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PESA). In addition, GBV survivors received psychosocial support and individualized counselling services. Referral service was facilitated for GBV survivors for psychosocial and medical services and one new GBV survivor was supported and provided with essential services including psychosocial first aid.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, GBV prevention and response activities continued during the reporting period through UNHCR's funded partner, International Rescue Committee (IRC). GBV cases were supported through provision of material assistance, psychosocial support and referrals to other service providers for further specialized care, ensuring a comprehensive and survivor-centered approach. At Ura, home-to-home visits focusing on sexual, physical and domestic violence reached 937 individuals (466 women and 471 men). Activities at the Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) also continued, engaging 469 participants (155 girls and 314 women) in a variety of skill-building and awareness sessions. These included henna art, music, beautification, hairstyling, handicrafts, volleyball, and traditional coffee and tea ceremonies, alongside discussions on gender-based violence. A total of 1,179 individuals (727 women and girls as well as 452 men and boys) participated in SASA sessions on the topics of impacts of isolation, domestic violence, sexual violence and rape at various community locations, including 38 persons with disabilities (15 women and 23 men). IRC celebrated the graduation of 150 participants (125 women, 25 men) who successfully completed two flagship programs: the Adolescent Girls Program (AGP) and the Engaging Men through Accountable Practice (EMAP). The graduation ceremony, held at Ura Refugee Site, was attended by representatives from RRS, UNHCR, community structures, and members of the refugee community. The event featured a variety of engaging activities, including poetry, traditional songs, motivational speeches, drama performances, interactive games, and a Q&A session with prizes. In addition, a total of 200 individuals (100 adolescent girls and 100 caregivers) benefited from IRC's in-kind distribution, including mats, headscarves, tops, underwear, pajamas, sanitary pads, and soaps.

#### Child protection

In September, UNHCR's partners, Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) and Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS), maintained two operational semi-permanent Child-Friendly Space (CFS) at Aftit Refugee Settlement in Amhara Region. This space served as a vital hub for children's well-being, offering a range of age-appropriate recreational, play, and pre-education services. Over the course of the month, a total of 63 children accessed these services, benefiting from a safe and nurturing environment designed to support their development and resilience.

In addition, 35 children conducted the Best Interest Assessments (BIA). 67 individuals conducted individual counselling. 361 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) as well as Other Vulnerable Children (OVC) were reached via home visits. Seven cases were referred for further assistance, including medical support and family tracing services. 20 case workers, community social workers and Child-Friendly Space facilitators participated in a capacity building training on case management, documentation and data

protection. Awareness-raising sessions reached 853 primary school students on PSEA, hygiene and sanitation practices, and child safeguarding.

At Ura refugee site in Benishangul-Gumuz region, UNHCR, in partnership with Plan International Ethiopia (PIE), continued to implement comprehensive child protection activities during the reporting period. These efforts focused on the identification, verification and registration of UASC as well as OVC. As a result, a total of 47 children (22 boys and 25 girls) were newly identified and registered for child protection case management services across both the host community and refugee site. Six separated refugee children and 20 host community children received a range of support services tailored to their needs. These included Best Interest Assessments (BIA), the establishment of alternative care arrangements, psychosocial support, regular follow-up, and referrals to appropriate services, ensuring a holistic and protective response. Additionally, 46 children (20 boys and 26 girls) received psychosocial support services through home-to-home follow-up visits. A total of 2,260 children (1,220 boys and 1,040 girls) participated in sociocultural, indoor and outdoor recreational and non-formal educational activities at the Child Friendly Space.

### Education

In the Amhara region, UNHCR and Metema General Secondary School management discussed and agreed on to conduct the placement tests for refugee students, most of whom were educated under the Sudanese curriculum and lack documentation. A half-day discussion was held with 236 secondary school students on challenges in education and suggested improvements for the next academic year. In addition, UNHCR explored short-term vocational training opportunities with Gendawuha TVET College and arranged two school buses to transport secondary school students between Aftit and Gendawuha. Notably, scholastic materials were distributed to primary and secondary students in Aftit and Gendawuha schools, including 48,190 exercise books, 14,924 pens, 3,602 pencils, 5,602 rulers, 2,602 sharpeners, and 2,602 erasers, 11,800 textbooks, 420 teachers guide and 493 reference materials. In addition, one block of classrooms, two blocks of latrine, Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) rooms, 580-metre fencing and a masonry stand for water tankers was finalized at Gendawuha Secondary school.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz region, the registration of primary school students was ongoing during the reporting period. As of 30 September, 2,251 students were registered (1,186 boys and 1,065 girls) including 1,364 refugees (724 boys and 640 girls) and 887 host community children (462 boys and 425 girls).

### Health and Nutrition

In September, the Aftit Health Facility in Amhara Region, supported by Medical Teams International (MTI) and World Vision Ethiopia (WVE), provided a total of 2,135 adult medical consultations (1,574 for refugees and 561 for host community members). Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services reached 100 individuals (77 refugees and 23 host community members).

Maternal and reproductive health services continue to be a priority in Aftit. A total of 130 women and girls received antenatal care, while 20 women delivered with the assistance of skilled health personnel at the facility. Postnatal care was provided to 49 women and 75 women accessed modern family planning services. Furthermore, 37 pregnant women benefited from ultrasound services. Two maternal conferences were conducted, reaching 49 pregnant women from both communities.

In the same location, nutrition support remained robust, with 10 children enrolled in Outpatient Therapeutic Programs (OTP) for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 91 children treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programs (TSFP). Additionally, 1,052 refugee children were enrolled in Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs (BSFP). Among pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), 99 MAM cases were enrolled in TSFP and 238 refugee PLWs were supported through BSFP, while 192 refugee women received social medical support.

Community-based nutrition activities at Aftit included nine cooking demonstrations, 98 mother-to-mother support focused group, 75 father-to-father support focused group, 20 breastfeeding discussion, and 163 Individual Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) group sessions. To support recovery and prevent relapse, 11 SAM cases with complications received cash assistance.

Health awareness-raising sessions reached 2,199 individuals at Aftit. 52 participants from the Government, refugee and host communities attended a Mpox and other epidemic prone disease sensitization workshop in Gendawuha town. One confirmed case of Mpox was managed and facilitated for recovery through proper treatment. Preventive health services at Aftit included deworming for 22 mothers, iron-folate supplementation for 138 pregnant women, and tetanus-diphtheria (TD) vaccination for 45 pregnant women. Additionally, under the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), 50 children received various immunizations. 129 patients were referred for advanced care (117 to Metema General Hospital and 12 to Gondar Tertiary Hospital) for further investigation and management.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, UNHCR, through its funded partner Medical Teams International (MTI), continued to deliver essential health services at the Akuda-Tumet Inclusive Health Centre at Ura refugee site during the reporting period. A total of 3,242 patients received clinical consultations, with the most common health conditions being upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, and watery diarrhoea. In addition, 171 patients received mental health and psychosocial support services. 169 pregnant women completed their antenatal care follow-up and 36 females in labour received skilled birth assistance.

Meanwhile, screening for acute malnutrition continued at both the Kurmuk Transit Centre and the Ura refugee settlement, led by UNHCR's funded partner GOAL. A total of 2,027 children under the age of five and 265 pregnant and lactating mothers were screened. Among the children screened, 37 were diagnosed with MAM and 12 with SAM. These children were promptly enrolled in the targeted supplementary feeding program and the outpatient therapeutic feeding program, respectively.

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

In the Amhara Region, UNHCR and its partner NRC continued with Shelter and CRIs activities in collaboration with RRS and the community shelter committee. 109 households were verified for shelter upgrades. Two shelter coordination meetings were held with key partners (UNHCR, RRS and WASH actors), focusing on shelter-WASH integration, implementation strategies, and identifying sites for solar streetlight installation. In addition, 16,404 garments were distributed to 5,468 refugees with everyone receiving three items of clothing. 17 solar streetlights were installed at Aftit settlement.

During the reporting period, shelter construction activities at the Ura refugee settlement site continued to progress steadily. UNHCR's shelter partner, NRC, covered 44 emergency shelter frameworks with plastic sheets, bringing the total number of completed and handed-over emergency shelters in Ura Refugee Site to 2,736. Additionally, 1,063 shelters were upgraded, including 598 with walling and 465 with roofing. Funded by Qatar Charity, the distribution of Shelter Kits was underway. As of 30 September 2025, NRC has distributed kits to 1,178 households.

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

Throughout the month, UNHCR and its partners maintained the supply of chlorinated water to Aftit Refugee Settlement in Amhara Region, delivering an average of 2,524,000 litres per day to the refugee population. In addition, 644,000 litres were provided to Aftit host community. The average per capita water delivery stood at 16.2 litres per person per day (L/P/D). To ensure water safety, Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) tests were conducted at random water points across the settlement. The results showed chlorine concentrations ranging between 0.2 and 0.3 mg/l, with all tests meeting the required water quality standards.

To mitigate and reduce public health risks, shared latrines in Zones B and C at Aftit were disinfected using a 0.5 per cent chlorine solution, in line with UNHCR protocols. Hygiene promoters cleaned all internal surfaces and squatting plates of high-use latrines. A total of 56 latrine areas and stagnant water sites were drained and treated, to reduce mosquito breeding grounds and support malaria prevention. Household waste continued to be regularly collected, transported and safely disposed of. After each waste management cycle, 300 sandbags were recovered and reused, contributing to sustainable resource use until the materials were no longer viable. In addition, awareness sessions on hygiene and environment health were ongoing by community hygiene promoters in close collaboration with refugee communities.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, WASH activities continued at the Ura refugee settlement through UNHCR's funded partner, IRC. The supply of potable drinking water was consistently maintained, ensuring a daily provision of 19.5 liters per person, meeting essential humanitarian standards. Routine hygiene and sanitation promotion and awareness messages through mass education campaigns and home-to-home visits reached 95 households. These integrated WASH interventions enhance public health, promote

dignity, and strengthen resilience for both refugee and host communities. Notably, significant progress was made in improving water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services at Ura. Four new water points were constructed, enhancing access to clean water. Under IRISH AID support, 13 pits were excavated and 11 slabs produced for family latrines, reaching 680 individuals. Additionally, 49 latrines superstructures were completed, benefiting 595 individuals.

### **Food Security and Livelihoods**

At Aftit Settlement in the Amhara Region, the General Food Distribution (GFD) for September 2025 reached a total of 5,468 individuals (1,998 households).

The GFD for the September cycle was also successfully carried out in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region. A total of 13,631 beneficiaries (4,546 households) received their allocated food rations at Ura.

At the Ura refugee site in Benishangul-Gumuz Region, seven hectares of weed management activities were conducted for the Ura cluster farming site where the host and refugee communities jointly participated in soybean hoeing. In addition, 136 individuals from both host and refugee communities participated in a livestock management training held at Akuda Primary School during 15-18 September, focused on animal health, feeding, and housing. The training, facilitated by a livestock expert from the Benishangul-Gumuz Regional Bureau of Agriculture, aimed to enhance livestock productivity and management.

In the Amhara region, an assessment at Metema TVET College confirmed readiness to offer short and medium-term vocational training to refugees and host communities, aligned with local market needs, including tailoring, mechanics, agriculture, and ICT-related skills. Crop progress among 33 households who received improved seeds was monitored. The crops were performing well because refugees applied effective agronomic practices. Livelihood activities continued in Kumer and Aftit, focusing on farm monitoring, GPS data collection, and crop protection. Weed management was conducted across 53 hectares covering soybeans, sorghum and sesame, benefiting 33 individuals and supporting 16 hectares of farmland. In addition, a three-day climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive agriculture capacity building training was held in collaboration with the Metema Woreda Agricultural Office, reaching 119 participants (117 men, 2 women) from both host and refugee communities. The training covered land preparation, pest management, fertilizer use, harvesting and backyard gardening. These efforts aim to enhance productivity through climate-smart agriculture.

## **SOUTH SUDAN**

### **Highlights**

- In September, a total of 880 households, consisting of 2,823 individuals, entered South Sudan. Among them, 700 households (1,721 individuals) crossed through Wunthou, while 180 households (1,102 individuals) entered via unofficial border points. Sudanese nationals made up 46 per cent of the arrivals, while South Sudanese returnees accounted for 54 per cent.
- On 22 September, 476 returnees were facilitated with onward transportation assistance via boat to Malakal. From there, they will be assisted to their final destinations, including Wau, Rubkona and Juba. From 01 September, 1,929 returnees have been assisted through this movement from Renk.
- The registration process for the 2025 Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) examination in Jamjang has been completed at the school level. A total of 975 Primary Eight (P.8) candidates (392 girls and 583 boys) finalized their registration. Among them, 907 candidates are refugees (379 girls and 528 boys), while 68 candidates are from the host community (13 girls and 55 boys). All registered candidates are scheduled to sit for the national examination in November 2025.

### **Population movements and Registration**

Since the onset of the Sudan conflict, some 1,256,076 individuals have arrived in South Sudan. As of 28 August, 69 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. In 2025, 253,546 people (56 per cent women) arrived in South Sudan, of whom 56 per cent are South Sudanese and 42 per cent Sudanese.

A total of 2,949 individuals exited South Sudan, 2,569 individuals via the Joda/Wunthou border, and 380 individuals through unofficial crossing points.

### Relocation

On 22 September, 476 returnees were facilitated with onward transportation assistance via boat to Malakal. From there, they will be assisted to their final destinations, including Wau, Rubkona and Juba. From 01 September, 1,929 returnees have been assisted through this movement from Renk.

On 26 September, the Commissioner for Refugee Affairs (CRA), UNHCR, refugee leadership members, and RLOs held a preparatory meeting for the relocating 255 refugees from Abyei to Wedweil Refugee Settlement scheduled for 28 September. However, because of bad road conditions, CRA, as the convoy lead, postponed the relocation to Monday, 29 September 2025.

### 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

A comprehensive induction program for newly recruited teachers was conducted from 18 to 19 September across the four camps in Maban (Doro, Gendrassa, Batil and Kaya). A total of 46 teachers (12 women, 34 men) participated in the sessions. The training covered essential topics such as the Teachers' Code of Conduct, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Staff Code of Conduct, Safeguarding, and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). These sessions were designed to ensure a smooth and informed transition into their new roles.

On 15 September, the County Education Department in Maban held a briefing with partners, including UNHCR, LWF and Save the Children, to discuss the progress of Senior Four registration. The deadline for submitting registration forms at the county level is 26 September, with final transmission of data scheduled for 01 October. The registration fee has increased sharply from SSP 21,000 (approximately USD 16) in 2024 to SSP 194,000 (approximately USD 148) per candidate in 2025, causing a significant budget shortfall. Following UNHCR's guidance, LWF commenced the registration process even during the school recess. A total of 246 candidates had been registered across three schools. In Jamjang camps, a total of 749 candidates (280 girls and 469 boys) have been registered across three secondary schools.

Under the DAFI Scholarship Program, 27 students (12 girls and 15 boys) in Jamjang have enrolled in e-learning at UNICAF University's Malawi and Zambia campuses accessed internet services at INS centres. This connectivity enabled them to access learning modules, conduct research and submit coursework through the university's virtual learning environment (VLE).

The INS program in Jamjang has continued to deliver enriching educational experiences. On 23 September, INS club members from four centres in Jamjang participated in a virtual life skills lesson led by Emma and Charlotte, founders of Digital Awareness UK. A total of 232 learners (101 girls and 131 boys) attended the interactive sessions, which included discussions and Q&A segments. The session was well-received and inspired learners to pursue their academic goals.

The registration process for the 2025 Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) examination in Jamjang has been completed at the school level. A total of 975 Primary Eight (P.8) candidates (392 girls and 583 boys) finalized their registration. Among them, 907 candidates are refugees (379 girls and 528 boys), while 68 candidates are from the host community (13 girls and 55 boys). All registered candidates are scheduled to sit for the national examination in November 2025.

**Basic ICT Training:** The fourth cohort of the basic ICT training program at Mandela INS Center is ongoing with 46 learners (16 girls and 30 boys). The program, jointly run by the Refugee Council, UNHCR and LWF, aims to equip school leavers and community members with essential digital skills.

### Health and Nutrition

In Renk, a total of 3,423 medical curative consultations were conducted for 919 children under 5 years and 2,504 individuals over 5 years. 75 per cent of these consultations were for returnees, while the rest were made for refugees and members of the host community in Renk

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

A total of 152 children under five were vaccinated against various diseases including measles and rotavirus.

In September, UNHCR's partner in Jamjang, IRC, reached 1,826 (333 men and 1,141 women) and 352 children through daily health facility sessions and community awareness campaigns on hygiene, Ebola, cholera and chronic disease prevention.

On 20 September, UNHCR joined a consultation in Parieng Civil Hospital organized by South Sudan's Ministry of Health with WHO, Ruweng Administrative Area Ministry of Health, UNICEF, UNHCR, Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID), Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), IRC and CARE. The meeting reviewed service quality and guidelines, with strong emphasis on integrating refugees into the national health system and addressing gaps in refugee health facilities.

UNHCR, through World Vision International (WVI), has continued to play a vital role in addressing urgent health needs among refugee populations through targeted medical and logistical support. In Aweil, WVI has provided essential medicine and covered medical investigation costs for 43 refugee patients (24 men and 19 women) who were unable to access necessary drugs at local health facilities. This intervention ensured timely treatment and prevented further deterioration of health conditions.

#### **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

In Oure-Cassoni, 1,400 households benefited from NFIs, including clothing, jerrycans, soap, blankets, plastic sheets, mosquito nets, tarpaulins, kitchen kits, buckets, and hygiene kits. In Marassabré, 1,583 households of 6,500 refugees. 16 households in Aboutengué, 2,210 households (7,616 people) in Iridimi and 2,880 households (17,280 people) in Goudrane received NFIs.

In Wadi Fira, 4,870 shelters were completed in Goudrane and Ibeida. In the In Oure-Cassoni (Ennedi East), 2,209 shelters were completed out of the 2,231 planned, serving 2,805 families (9,101 people). Additional works in Ouaddai included 403 emergency shelters in Dougui and 2,437 shelter in Marassabré.

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

The WASH team completed the repair of Hand Pump No. 24 in Gendrassa by replacing four riser pipes and the connecting rods. This intervention has restored reliable access to safe water for the community. Improved access to sanitation facilities: 60 household latrines were constructed during this period through a community-led approach, supported by UNHCR's WASH partner, Relief International (RI). The distribution of latrines was as follows: 28 in Doro, 8 in Yusuf-Batil, 15 in Gendrassa, and 9 in Kaya in Maban. This effort significantly improved access to sanitation facilities for the affected communities.

WASH distribution to 200 individuals in Wedweil refugee settlement in Aweil: World Vision volunteers distributed WASH items, including a bar of soap, a washing bucket with a stand, and powder soap, to 200 individuals (23 male, 177 female) in Wedweil refugee settlement.

#### **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

UNHCR's partner African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD) completed the construction of KOICA-funded emergency family shelters (seven in Doro and three in Gendrassa). 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.

UNHCR's construction partner, AIRD, also made significant progress on the construction of six emergency family shelters in Doro Zone D, funded by KOICA. These shelters are designated for seven households comprising 20 individuals, all newly arrived refugees currently residing at the Reception Center. Once construction is finalized, these families will be relocated to the new shelters, ensuring they have access to safe, secure and dignified living conditions that support their recovery and integration.

A total of 116 households (204 individuals newly arrived from Pamir, Ajuong Thok, and Yida) were supported with 45 pre-constructed emergency shelters and 45 shelter toolkits across the camps. Additionally, one transitional shelter for a PSN household of nine individuals was completed in Ajuong Thok, ensuring protection from harsh weather.

In Maban, UNHCR distributed essential NFIs across all four camps (Doro, Batil, Gendrassa and Kaya). This initiative was guided by a comprehensive needs assessment conducted by the Protection unit between January and August, which highlighted critical needs among elderly individuals, persons with disabilities and those with serious medical conditions. The distribution provided crucial items including blankets, buckets, mosquito nets, sanitary napkins and women's underwear, to safeguard health, enhance dignity and improve living conditions. A total of 3,900 individuals received blankets and 1,201 received buckets, with additional items addressing specific protection and hygiene requirements. This coordinated effort has significantly improved the well-being and resilience of the most vulnerable camp residents.

In Renk, a targeted distribution of shelter NFIs was conducted to support 34 vulnerable households in the transit centre. The demarcation of 200 plots in the integration site in Abukadra has been completed, awaiting distribution to the returnees.

In Jamjang camps, 10 stances of latrines were completed in schools, easing congestion and improving hygiene conditions for learners in Jamjang camps.

UNHCR conducted a final inspection of projects such as the construction of Chain-link Fences in the Education facilities and Wedweil PHCC, Renovation of RRC Office in Aweil, Construction of Chain-link Fence and VIP Latrines at Wedweil Refugee Settlement Police Station and renovation of Wedweil PHCC.

### **Food Security and Livelihoods**

UNHCR, in partnership with the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA), the Jamjang County Commissioner, and other stakeholders, launched a project to clear and construct a 5-kilometre access road linking Ajuong Thok refugee camp to Ngabule Payam. The road will serve around 3,000 refugees and 1,000 host farmers, improving security along a route previously plagued by nearly 10 incidents of robbery, looting and killings in early 2025. Once complete, it will also enable regular police patrols. The project is expected to take 2–3 months.

A total of 552 host community farmers (160 women and 393 men) received FAO-donated inputs, including vegetable seeds (eggplants, tomatoes, watermelons, okra and onions) and farming tools (maloda). Fishing kits were also distributed. The support is expected to strengthen food security, diversify diets, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

A total of 537 learners are currently enrolled in vocational training in Ajuong Thok and Pamir. Courses include computer skills, garment making, welding/metal fabrication, painting/artwork, bakery, embroidery/bead making, carpentry, women's salon and plumbing/pipe fitting. UNHCR distributed seed and farm implements to 660 farmers (325 men and 335 women) in Wedweil settlement with support from FAO. The items distributed included hoes, rakes, spades, tomatoes, okra, watermelon, red peppers and eggplants. Each refugee receives one piece of each implement and a sack of 20grams of each seed, respectively.

UNHCR, through its partner World Vision International trained 120 farmers (19 men and 101 women) on agronomic practices at Wedweil refugee settlement farms.

## 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 379.51 million, only **21%** 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 1.14 billion, covering **27.4%** 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 September 2025.

## Resources

- NEW! [UNHCR: Escalating violence in Sudan's El Fasher forces thousands to flee](#)
- NEW! [Press Release: IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP urge immediate action to address escalating humanitarian crisis in Sudan](#)
- NEW! [IASC - Sudan: A call for Urgent International Response](#)
- NEW! [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan: Mid-Year Progress Report \(January - June 2025\) and "At a Glance"](#)
- [Sudan Emergency: Critical Life-saving Needs September - December 2025](#)
- [Sudan Emergency: Critical life-saving needs to support forcibly displaced people in Darfur, Sudan and relocate refugees in Eastern Chad \(July - December 2025\)](#)
- [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](#)
- [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](#))