

## SUDAN SITUATION

20 April – 3 May 2025



Thousands of newly arrived refugees from Sudan's North Darfur wait for food near the Tiné border crossing in Chad. As intense fighting drives more people into Chad's Wadi-Fira province, children arrive dehydrated, wounded, and alone, while women describe fleeing bombs with nothing. Refugees and local communities face overwhelming needs for food, water, and shelter as aid agencies struggle to respond with limited resources. © UNHCR/Caitlin Kelly

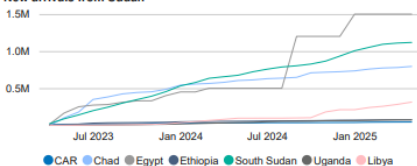
### Highlights

- Sudan continues to face a rapidly worsening humanitarian crisis, marked by intensifying armed clashes and insecurity across multiple states, including the first reported drone strikes in Port Sudan and Kassala. Access constraints persist, and serious human rights violations such as killings, arbitrary detention, and sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) are rising, particularly in frontline areas like North Darfur and West Kordofan. Service gaps are widening due to severe funding shortages, with growing needs in health, nutrition, education, and protection. Partners specifically report significant mental health concerns, escalating GBV, and increasing malnutrition among refugee children in White Nile.
- In North Darfur, brutal attacks by armed groups on displacement camps and El Fasher town have killed at least 542 civilians and forced over 24,000 people to flee. At Chad's Tiné border crossing, nearly 6,000 refugees arrived in just two days, bringing the total since 21 April to 14,000. Most crossed with no food, money, or identification, and a rapid protection assessment revealed that 76 per cent experienced serious violations, including extortion, theft, and sexual violence. Many of the new arrivals have heightened and specific needs, such as unaccompanied children and pregnant women.
- Chad now hosts 794,000 Sudanese refugees, part of nearly 13 million people displaced by the conflict in the region. The country's total refugee population has reached 1.3 million. UNHCR and partners continue to provide emergency support at border points and relocation sites. Since 23 April, eight convoys have transported almost 1,850 newly arrived refugees to Iridimi in Wadi Fira Province.

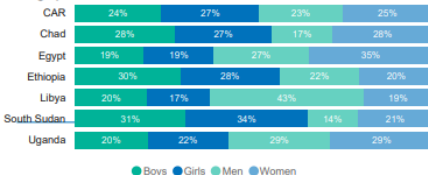
There are now 12.8 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 8.6 million internally and 3.9 million in neighbouring countries. Sudan and neighbouring countries were already hosting large refugee populations before this new emergency and require additional support to provide protection and critical life-saving assistance, including for those who have been secondarily displaced within Sudan. Urgent needs include water, food, shelter, health, and core relief items. The current priority activities are the registration of new arrivals, relocation away from border areas, identification of especially vulnerable families and persons with specific needs, and putting mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and ensure alternative care services for unaccompanied refugee children.

**12.8M** Total Forcibly Displaced  
**8.6M** New IDPs in Sudan  
**267.0K** Self-Relocated Refugees in Sudan  
**3.9M** Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Returnees  
**3.1M** Refugees and Asylum Seekers  
**783.5K** Refugee Returnees

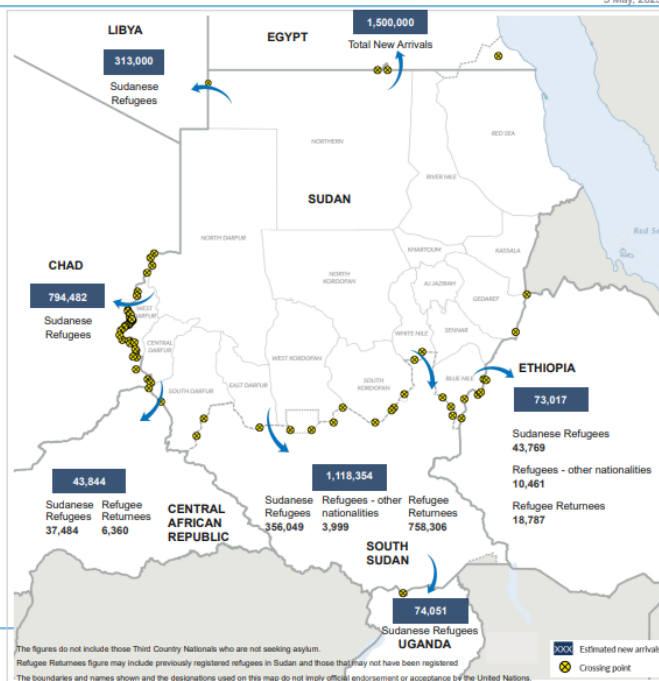
**New arrivals from Sudan**



**Demographical Breakdown of new arrivals**



Sources: UNHCR & Government | Contact: [dimaahag@unhcr.org](mailto:dimaahag@unhcr.org)



## Situation and Operational Response

### SUDAN

#### Highlights

- Armed clashes and security incidents were reported in Khartoum, South Darfur, North Darfur, Central Darfur, West Darfur, East Darfur, South Kordofan, and White Nile States. For the first time since the conflict began two years ago, drone attacks targeting military bases and critical infrastructure were reported in Port Sudan, Red Sea State. Additional drone strikes were reported at Kassala airport (Kassala State) and Nyala airport (South Darfur State). The deteriorating humanitarian situation is further compounded by looting, killings, arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, sexual and gender-based violence, psychological trauma, and movement restrictions for displaced populations in frontline areas such as the routes from El Fasher and Zamzam to Tawila (North Darfur) and in Al Nuhud (West Kordofan), all exacerbated by a lack of basic services and limited humanitarian access.
- On 28 April, UNHCR facilitated a visit by a delegation from the German Federal Foreign Office and the German Mission to Sudan to Tunaydbah refugee camp and a nearby IDP site. The delegation met with Ethiopian refugees and inquired about their return intentions. UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) noted that, according to a 2023 intentions survey, the majority of refugees expressed a desire to return once peace is restored in their areas of origin.
- From 28 April to 1 May, UNHCR's Deputy Representative conducted a mission to Khartoum State to assess the situation of refugees and displaced communities. During the visit, meetings were held with local authorities to discuss the potential relocation of Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees to Kassala and Gedaref States. UNHCR also presented its vision to implement an area-based protection and assistance model in Khartoum to support vulnerable refugees and foster sustainable solutions.

#### Population Movements and Registration

According to Sudan immigration authorities, over 113,000 Sudanese, comprising over 109,300 returnees and 3,700 deportees, have crossed from Egypt to Sudan via the Eshkeet and Argeen border crossings

since January 2025. The cross-border movements are occurring both at Eshkeet and Argeen, with Argeen increasingly used due to congestion at Abu Simbel, Egypt.

The Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) reported the voluntary return of 100 IDP families from White Nile to Khartoum State during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) received over 360 Ethiopians and Eritrean refugees and asylum-seekers in Kassala and Gedaref States. An additional 760 Eritrean, South Sudanese, and Ethiopian refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Kassala, Khartoum, Red Sea, Blue Nile, Gedaref, and White Nile States. Over 620 refugees in Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, and the Red Sea States received photo slips and ID cards.

During the reporting period, Sudanese authorities forcibly relocated 78 Ethiopian nationals from Khartoum to Tunaydbah and Um Rakuba refugee camps in Gedaref State. Additionally, 23 Eritrean families (56 individuals) in Kassala State were recognized as refugees in first instance upon completing refugee status determination.

White Nile continues to receive new arrivals from South Sudan, with 24,000 individuals reportedly arriving in eastern and western camps, including about 2,000 individuals recorded at the Joda Reception Centre since 16 April 2025. UNHCR is registering these arrivals using Kobo tools while awaiting security screening. Lists are shared with WFP for monthly food assistance.

Key informants in North Darfur reported that 350 families from Tawila and Melit towns crossed into Chad via the Tina border point. Additionally, 41 families from Zamzam IDP camp arrived in Nertiti locality, Central Darfur, with 11 families moving on to Chad and the rest staying at Al-Gharbia School.

Community networks reported that 48 IDP households from Zamzam IDP camp (North Darfur) arrived at Kalma IDP camp due to armed clashes.

In East Darfur, 34 South Sudanese households (176 individuals) arrived in Al Ferdous locality, citing insecurity and famine in South Sudan.

In West Kordofan State, COR and the refugee committee in Kharasana reported the arrival of 36 South Sudanese refugees via the El Amira border, citing insecurity. They have integrated into the existing Nuer refugee population.

Following an inter-agency mission, North Kordofan authorities plan to establish four new IDP gathering sites in Southern Sheikan locality to accommodate 2,000 newly arrived IDPs from various regions.

### **Protection**

UNHCR's partner in North Darfur State reached over 900 men and women through protection monitoring, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews in Tawila locality during the reporting period. About 90 per cent reported experiencing looting of cash, livestock, and phones, as well as incidents of killing, torture, and psychological distress. They also reported widespread extortion and sexual and gender-based violence along the route to Tawila from Zamzam and Abu Shouk IDP camps. IDPs reported receiving instructions for people living in Abu Shouk IDP camp to leave and relocate to Tawila.

In North Darfur State, UNHCR's partner conducted individual counseling for eight IDPs and group psychosocial support sessions on grief and stress management for 90 IDPs at the Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC) in Tawila locality.

In Central Darfur State, 25 people with specific needs were identified and referred for individual and targeted protection assistance and to other service providers for cash assistance. Protection desk counseling sessions took place for 72 individuals at Zalingei, Nertiti, and Golo MPCCs. Recreational activities, including cultural presentations, singing, dancing, and individual and group psychosocial support (PSS) sessions, were held for over 800 forcibly displaced and host community members in those MPCCs. Two table tennis and volleyball tournaments and traditional events were also organized, bringing together 44 participants from both communities in Golo MPCC.

In South Darfur State, UNHCR's partner conducted an awareness session on community feedback and response mechanism committees in Mershing locality. UNHCR and its partners have commenced establishing a new MPCC in Otash IDP camp following assessments on the suitability and need for the centre in consultation with the community, local leaders, and partners.

UNHCR's partner in East Darfur State held six meetings with centre management committees, community-based protection networks (CBPNs), football teams, and community leaders in El Neem and El Nimir to discuss protection issues and the importance of reporting protection risks. CBPNs reported that the host community initiated a community kitchen and began providing meals for refugees in Kario camp, highlighting improved community relations between host and refugee communities.

The Ministry of Health and Social Development (MoHSD) in South Kordofan held a psychosocial support session for 30 refugee elders in Kadugli to address significant mental health needs among older people. Additionally, food baskets, soap, toothbrushes, and clothes were distributed to 60 older people with chronic illnesses and 65 children at risk.

During the reporting period, UNHCR provided protection counselling to 36 refugees in Um Rakuba and Shagarab refugee camps in Gedaref State and referred them to specialized service providers for appropriate support.

To keep refugees informed on operational challenges resulting from funding constraints, UNHCR convened meetings in Um Rakuba and Shagarab refugee camps in Gedaref and Kassala States with some 40 refugees. Information was shared on expected service gaps. Refugees emphasized the need to improve freedom of movement and access to livelihood opportunities to reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance.

In White Nile State, UNHCR's partner, together with authorities, held a seven-day training of trainers on peacebuilding for 21 youths from refugee and host communities. The training focused on effective communication, community engagement, problem-solving, and peer education using UNHCR's Youth Peacebuilding Manual.

During the reporting period, 23 focus group discussions and 88 key informant interviews with IDPs were held in Guli, Aljableen, and Rabak localities, facilitated by UNHCR's partner. IDPs highlighted the lack of access to safe drinking water, healthcare services, high unemployment, and severe economic hardship due to limited livelihood opportunities. They reported difficulties in securing sufficient food for children, pregnant and lactating women, and older people, as well as the presence of communicable diseases such as diarrhea and malaria. These findings will be shared with cluster partners for follow-up.

In Kassala State, UNHCR conducted a Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) awareness session for 40 partner staff to enhance their capacity to prevent and respond to SEA incidents. The session emphasized a survivor-centered approach, integrating PSEA standards into daily work, and inter-agency coordination. Participants were encouraged to share messages and tools to strengthen PSEA compliance in their work.

UNHCR's partner provided legal counselling and representation in civil and criminal cases for 55 IDPs and refugees in Northern and Blue Nile States.

#### Child protection

UNHCR's partners identified over 40 at-risk refugee children in White Nile and Kassala States and conducted Best Interest Assessments (BIAs), referring them for emergency cash assistance, psychosocial support, supplementary nutrition, and shelter assistance.

In White Nile State, 30 partner staff received a three-day training on the standard operating procedures for family tracing and reunification.

In Kassala State, a case management workshop was held for partner staff to strengthen their capacity to manage and protect vulnerable children. Topics included the use of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS), safeguarding practices, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child protection strategies, and child-friendly feedback mechanisms.



In North Darfur State, 30 unaccompanied and separated children were identified. Three were reunified with their families, and 13 were referred to protection actors for targeted services. UNHCR's partner also referred 43 unaccompanied children displaced from Zamzam to Tawila for family tracing and provided psychosocial support to four child survivors in the safe room at Tawila's Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC).

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

UNHCR trained partner staff on conducting a GBV Safety Audit in Camp 6, Blue Nile State, which is scheduled to begin in May. The session covered the Safety Audit's principles, participant selection criteria, and methodologies for conducting focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and safety mapping exercises.

In Central Darfur State, protection monitoring revealed a rise in GBV incidents in IDP camps. Contributing factors include the absence of GBV prevention and response services, general insecurity, inadequate lighting, and long distances to sanitation facilities. Reports also indicate an increase in sexual harassment in public areas, often involving armed individuals.

In South Darfur State, community-based protection network (CBPN) members conducted awareness sessions on GBV, reaching nearly 250 IDPs and refugees across Kalma, Beliel, Gereida, and Otash camps. Additionally, around 90 GBV survivors from these communities received psychosocial support in Otash, Kalma, Gereida, Beliel, and Al Amal settlements.

In Shangil Tobaya, North Darfur State, six IDP girls aged 10–16 were reportedly raped by armed individuals while collecting firewood near Helit Osman village. Survivors received medical and psychosocial care at a local clinic. A women's leader described the situation as dire, estimating that 10 out of every 100 women in the area have experienced sexual violence. In Um Kadada, GBV incidents were also reported, with survivors receiving medical assistance.

#### **Education**

Schools across Gedaref State, including in all refugee camps, resumed classes on 27 April in line with the State Ministry of Education schedule.

In Kassala State, the Ministry of Education conducted the grade six examination during the reporting period. Over 25,500 students, including 2,042 refugee students, participated in the exam.

#### **Health and Nutrition**

During the reporting period, more than 20,000 outpatient consultations were conducted in primary health care facilities across refugee camps in Gedaref, Blue Nile, White Nile, and Kassala States. In White Nile State, over 200 mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) consultations were held, including 82 new cases.

In White Nile State, UNHCR's partner screened over 26,500 refugee children for malnutrition using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC). The results showed 584 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM)—113 new and 471 ongoing cases—and 981 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)—241 new and 740 ongoing cases. A total of 354 children were enrolled in the outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) and targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP).

In Gedaref State, UNHCR and its partners are conducting a Balanced Score Card assessment to evaluate the quality of care in primary health care facilities in refugee camps. The data collection is ongoing in Um Rakuba. Preliminary findings show overall improvements compared to 2023, while also identifying areas needing attention, such as laboratory services, patient-centred care, medication management, and supply chain systems.

In South Darfur State, a measles outbreak has been reported in East Jebel Marra, Kass, and Nyala, along with increased whooping cough cases in Nyala and Um Dafoug. Health partners are preparing for a measles vaccination campaign.

In North Darfur State, UNHCR's partner and the Ministry of Health trained pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age in Al Lait to produce reusable sanitary pads. Sanitary pads were also distributed to 150 women in El Lait and 100 women in Abu Jara.

In Khartoum State, UNHCR handed over an ambulance and 468 bottles of emergency IV fluids to the Ministry of Health to support critical health needs. The medicines include essential emergency supplies.

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

In Gedaref State, UNHCR's partner distributed NFI kits comprising plastic sheets, blankets, sleeping mats, a kitchen set, solar lamps, jerry cans, and mosquito nets to over 290 refugee families in all refugee camps.

In White Nile State, UNHCR's partner distributed NFI kits to 1,700 IDP families and pitched 100 tents for IDPs living in Jabal Awlyaa and Algtaina locality. UNHCR distributed NFI kits to 240 IDP families in West Airport IDP and Agricultural Research IDP site, Kassala State, during the reporting period.

On April 25, nine trucks containing 2,500 NFI kits and 1,400 plastic tarpaulins passed through Adre as part of the inter-agency convoy. The trucks are currently in transit to Tawilla, North Darfur State, to their destination in East, South, and West Darfur States. An additional 2,950 plastic tarpaulins (three trucks) passed through the Adre crossing point on 29 April and are currently in transit, destined for East, South, and West Darfur States.

In Khartoum State, UNHCR's partner distributed NFI kits to 300 refugees, IDPs, IDP returnees, and vulnerable host community families at the Omdurman Scientific School during the reporting period.

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

In Gedaref State, over 41,000 refugees received soap, and over 10,000 women and girls of reproductive age have received personal hygiene kits.

Responding to the arrival of South Sudanese Refugees in White Nile State, UNHCR rehabilitated the water facilities at the Joda Reception Centre, improving the water service provision. During the same period, five hygiene promoters were recruited and engaged with the new arrivals, providing hygiene awareness and risk communication messages.

Hygiene awareness campaigns are ongoing in White Nile refugee camps, with 220 community hygiene promoters disseminating risk communication messages about cholera and other waterborne diseases.

UNHCR's partner organized a general clean-up campaign in Shagarab and Wadsharefey camps in Kassala State to enhance the environmental health conditions. 198 metric tonnes of garbage and solid waste were collected and disposed of in designated areas.

#### **Cash Assistance**

In Northern State, UNHCR distributed cash to 461 vulnerable Sudanese returnees from Egypt to cover their immediate needs upon arrival in Sudan. Each beneficiary received the equivalent of USD 180 in Sudanese pounds.

In East Darfur State, UNHCR's partner distributed cash assistance to over 1,300 refugees in El Firduous settlement. Each individual received the equivalent of USD 75 as part of individual protection assistance.

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

### **Highlights**

- Insecurity persists in Vakaga prefecture, near the Sudan border, as non-state armed groups continue to commit human rights violations, including armed robbery, illegal taxation, extortion, and theft along key routes and within Birao town. This insecurity is severely restricting the movement of people and goods, leading to shortages of necessities and contributing to the high cost of living.
- Non-state armed groups also continue to carry out robberies, assaults, and kidnappings for ransom in Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture. Insecurity also remains in Haute-Kotto, especially along rural roads and mining areas, limiting civilian movement. Despite joint patrols, armed groups

remain active in Ippy, Kouango, and Grimari, areas hosting Sudanese refugees, where human rights violations and protection incidents have been reported.

- The water supply in Korsi remains limited due to the increased refugee population and the lack of new water infrastructure. The current daily water supply stands at 10.1 litres per person, below the Sphere emergency standard of 15 litres. UN Women's partner All for Peace and Dignity (APADE) has resumed construction of water facilities to help meet the needs of Sudanese refugees.
- Access to adequate hygiene and sanitation in Korsi also remains critically low. The number of latrines has remained unchanged since early February, 393 in total (261 emergency and 132 semi-durable latrines). With the growing refugee population, the latrine-to-person ratio has risen to 65, exceeding the Sphere emergency standard of 50 people per latrine. This increases the risk of disease outbreaks. To address this, UNICEF's partner Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) has resumed construction of durable latrines after a pause caused by budget cuts.

### Population Movement and Registration

The ongoing conflict in Sudan continues to drive refugee flows into the Central African Republic. In the first week of May, an average of 510 new arrivals were recorded daily in Korsi and Birao (Vakaga), matching the high levels seen in late April and marking a sharp increase compared to previous months. New arrivals have also been reported outside Korsi, notably in Bamingui-Bangoran, including Koundi, Akoursoulback, and Zobossinda.

As of 3 May, UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) have registered 26,204 Sudanese refugees (10,491 households) in Korsi. Among them, 14,584 are women and 58 per cent are children. Outside Korsi, registration activities have been suspended in recent weeks due to insecurity.

### Protection

Between 28 April and 5 May, UNHCR, in collaboration with MINUSCA and the Vakaga Prefecture, organized a workshop on refugee protection and peaceful coexistence in Birao, bringing together 50 refugees and host community members. The workshop led to the establishment of a joint committee composed of refugees, local residents, authorities, and security forces. Radio messages were also broadcast to promote peaceful coexistence in the region.

To further strengthen social cohesion in Korsi (Birao), UNHCR's partner Le Comité International pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD) held two awareness sessions on peaceful coexistence, mutual tolerance, and the prevention of social tensions, reaching 94 participants.

CIAUD recorded seven protection incidents between 21 and 26 April in Vakaga, including arbitrary arrests, physical assaults, extortion, robberies, and theft, mainly attributed to non-state armed groups.

During clothing distribution, CIAUD collected inquiries from 97 refugees, primarily concerning food assistance and non-food item distribution. A door-to-door awareness session was also conducted to raise awareness of the collective feedback and complaint mechanisms available to refugees, including the Complaint Box, Green Line, and discussion forums.

### Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Korsi, UNHCR distributed single tarpaulins to only 111 refugee households, despite significantly greater needs. Approximately 11,500 tarpaulins and 600 rope rolls are required to meet the existing gap. Due to limited funding and to promote sustainable responses, the current shelter assistance approach focuses on allocating plots to refugees, enabling them to build their own shelters using the tarpaulins provided. Between 27 April and 3 May, 65 refugee households were allocated plots measuring 10x15 metres to construct their emergency shelters.

A joint team comprising local authorities, UNHCR, the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), and nearby landowners visited the newly allocated shelter areas to discuss the planned extension of the Korsi district and to address concerns raised by the local community about impacts on their fields. However, essential materials such as wood remain scarce in the Birao area, making construction efforts extremely challenging. Additionally, UNHCR distributed clothing items to 635 newly arrived refugee households in Korsi.

### Health and Nutrition

Between 19 April and 2 May, medical teams from the Centre de Support en Santé Internationale (CSSI) and International Medical Corps (IMC), under the coordination of the Vakaga health district, conducted 1,235 medical consultations in Korsi. Of these, 1,091 consultations (88 per cent) were for refugees, including 166 new arrivals (13 per cent), while 144 consultations (12 per cent) were for host community members. Children aged 0–59 months accounted for 366 consultations (30 per cent). So far in 2025, a total of 13,785 consultations have been conducted, including approximately 11 per cent for the host population.

The most commonly diagnosed illnesses included acute respiratory infections (31 per cent), malaria (19 per cent), and intestinal parasitic diseases (6 per cent). Most patients were treated in Korsi, and 22 outpatients were referred to the Birao District Hospital.

From 19 April to 2 May, 39 displaced women received antenatal consultations (a cumulative total of 552 for 2025), seven women attended postnatal consultations (39 as of 2 May), and 43 received gynaecological consultations (632 total for the year). Seven women accessed family planning services (127 total), and three babies were delivered, raising the total to 58 newborns in 2025.

A total of 366 children aged 6–59 months were screened for malnutrition, identifying 14 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and seven cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Since the start of 2025, 4,062 children have been screened, with 162 MAM and 49 SAM cases detected. Thirteen pregnant women received tetanus vaccines, 13 children were vaccinated with multi-antigen vaccines, and six new mental illness cases were reported and treated.

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

UNHCR's partner NOURRIR continued awareness campaigns in the refugee community. During the reporting period, they reached 5,210 individuals (4,341 families) in Korsi through focus groups, block-by-block activities, and door-to-door outreach. The sessions covered topics such as water point management, sanitation maintenance, and household hygiene practices.

## CHAD

### Highlights

- Since April 2023, Chad has received 794,000 Sudanese refugees, including over 72,000 new arrivals in 2025, with nearly 20,000 crossing in just the past two weeks due to escalating violence in North Darfur. Over 10,000 people are currently at the border, and many more are expected to flee, raising urgent protection, food, and humanitarian needs. UNHCR has declared a Level 2 emergency for Chad. The operation is reinforcing its protection response, scaling up reception and registration, updating contingency plans, and coordinating with authorities and partners to provide life-saving aid, monitor borders, and relocate refugees away from high-risk areas.
- On 7 April, UNHCR [issued](#) a briefing note warning of soaring needs amid the Sudanese influx into Chad from Darfur. The UNHCR Representative in Chad urged the international community to support the response urgently. Of the USD 409 million required for the 2025 refugee response in Chad, only 20 per cent has been funded.

### Population Movements and Registration

As the crisis deepens in Sudan, Chad continues to receive increasing numbers of new arrivals. Over the past two weeks, UNHCR and its partners, supporting the Government, have registered 24,051 new arrivals, the majority women and children, in Wadi Fira and Ennedi Est provinces, with an average of 1,718 individuals arriving daily in these two provinces alone. At the Adré border crossing point in Ouaddaï Province, 762 individuals were registered over the same period.

Biometric registration at the Kouchagin Moura refugee site concluded on 26 April, with the Agence Nationale des Titres Sécurisés (ANATS) successfully enrolling 1,500 refugees, reaching 100 per cent of the target.

### Relocation

Over the past week, UNHCR and its partners relocated more than 2,600 refugees from the border areas of Adré to the Dougui and Kouchaguine-Moura refugee sites (Ouaddaï Province), and from Tiné to Iridimi



(Wadi Fira). With the influx continuing, efforts are being scaled up to deliver life-saving assistance, including water supplies and transitional shelters to protect vulnerable groups from the extreme heat. However, mounting needs and severe funding shortfalls are hampering critical responses in shelter, WASH, health care, and food assistance. Over 273,000 people remain stranded at the borders, urgently awaiting relocation.

## **Protection**

### Child protection

Three awareness sessions on refugee rights and duties under Chad's asylum law reached 154 participants across Arkoum, Bredjing, and Treguine.

UNFPA and NIRVANA distributed 60 birth kits in Koursigué and Kounoungou to support lactating mothers.

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) facilitated 320 supplementary birth certificates for refugee children in Metché.

Mobile court civil registration covered 802 children, with 320 certificates issued, but case management capacity in Ouaddaï remains insufficient, despite over 11,953 at-risk children, mainly new arrivals.

### Community-based protection

Six awareness sessions in Adré, Aboutengué, and Metché reached 4,493 people (2,591 women, 421 men, 1,004 girls, and 477 boys), focusing on available services, reducing risks, and building resilience.

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

The Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad (APLFT) distributed 911 hygiene kits (provided by UNHCR) to women and girls of reproductive age in Farchana camp, plus 50 kits to local host community members.

### Legal protection

On 25 April, a working session was held with all law enforcement agencies at the Adré border to present and explain ongoing protection activities, with participation from the Comité International pour l'Aide D'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD), IOM, MSF, and UNHCR.

## **Inter-agency coordination**

UN-Habitat conducted a mission from 30 April–2 May to support site planning in Wadi Fira and Ouaddaï, discussing past survey results and next steps with refugees and host communities.

UNDP, UNFPA, and the Government of Chad held a workshop in Guéréda to present a project on strengthening social cohesion among host communities, returnees, and refugees in Ouaddaï, Sila, and Wadi-Fira.

A UNICEF mission met with UNHCR on 25 April to discuss classroom construction, a multimedia center, school supplies, and teacher training in Zabout (Sila Province) and Koursigué and Milé extension (Wadi-Fira). Follow-up discussions with Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) were held to identify gaps.

## **Education**

JRS trained data collection focal points and key education stakeholders in Amdjarass to improve data collection on education, child protection, and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS).

With Expertise France funding, JRS organized a teacher training course at Farchana, reaching 163 teachers (60 women, 103 men) from multiple refugee sites.

## **Health and Nutrition**

UNHCR and the Chadian government health authorities officially inaugurated a health centre constructed in the Arkoum Refugee site (Ouaddaï Province) on 29 April. Financed by the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives (MBRGI foundation), this facility will serve both refugee and host communities.

The National Office of Higher Education Examinations and Competitions (ONECS) conducted a mission to Arkoum and Alacha refugee sites to collect the files of refugee health graduates for equivalency assessment and registration with professional health bodies. Out of 37 files submitted, 30 were deemed

eligible, including general practitioners, veterinarians, nurses, pharmacy technicians, medical assistants, and public/environmental health graduates. UNHCR Chad continues to work closely with the government to help provide job opportunities for refugees.

On 24 April, the National Polio Vaccination Campaign, coinciding with African Vaccination Week, was launched at Gouroukoun Health Centre near Goz Beida under the theme "Saving lives through vaccination is humanly possible." The campaign targets 171,000 children (ages 0–5) in Sila Province, including refugee children.

Since the start of the year, 137,715 consultations have been conducted, including 6,782 new consultations during the reporting week. Main health issues include acute respiratory infections, malaria, watery diarrhea, and malnutrition.

To date, 8,150 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 2,789 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been treated in children aged 6–59 months. Screening activities reached 18,997 children, identifying 526 MAM and 173 SAM cases. Additionally, 24,980 women were screened, with 871 MAM cases treated, and 1,475 pregnant women were screened last week, including five with moderate malnutrition.

A total of 2,741 births have been attended by qualified personnel, including 180 last week. Overall, 169 patients have been referred for secondary or tertiary care, including 40 last week.

Despite ongoing efforts, massive funding shortfalls leave critical needs unmet, including the need for specialist doctors (surgery, trauma) in Adré and Hadjer Hadid district hospitals, four additional ambulances, electrification of health centers, enhanced maternity and nutritional care, cold chain installation, and strengthening the health care workforce (e.g., midwives, nurses).

WFP and International Medical Corps (IMC) distributed one-month food rations to 1,232 newly relocated individuals in Iridimi, Zabout, and Dougui refugee sites. Cash assistance distributions for April, May, and June resumed at the Farchana site on 2 May, reaching 2,869 individuals.

#### **Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)**

Cash distribution continues at the Touloum site, where 24,727 individuals (9,467 households) have received assistance out of a planned 34,405 individuals (12,477 households), representing 70.2 per cent of the target.

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

UNICEF WASH kits were distributed to 2,952 individuals (765 households) in the Kerfi and Zabout refugee sites.

At the Arkoum refugee site, 880 emergency shelters have been completed by UNHCR's partner Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR), out of 1,000 planned.

#### **Livelihood and Environment**

A total of 957 agricultural producers (772 refugees and 185 host community members) were identified in Aboutengué and Metché to receive support for market gardening and rainfed farming activities.

## **EGYPT**

### **Highlights**

- On 3 May, the UNHCR Representative to Egypt and the League of Arab States [participated](#) in the Strategic Dialogue between the United Nations and Egypt's Foreign Minister. The Minister reaffirmed Egypt's strong commitment to multilateralism, noting that current global tensions call for renewed collective efforts to strengthen international cooperation. He emphasized Egypt's role as a regional hub for addressing global challenges and highlighted the increasing strain on national systems and infrastructure due to the high number of refugees and migrants hosted in the country. He also expressed concern over funding shortfalls and their impact on the UN's operational capacity, while reiterating Egypt's readiness to serve as a regional hub for the UN. In

her remarks, the UNHCR Representative outlined regional displacement trends, reaffirmed UNHCR's support for Egypt's transition to a nationally led asylum system and stressed the human impact of funding cuts on millions of refugees across the Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA) region.

- On 30 April, due to funding shortages, UNHCR Egypt closed its registration centre in Zamalek, Cairo. As of 1 May, all refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from Sudan, are now required to approach the UNHCR Reception Centre in 6th of October City, which currently receives an average of 3,000 individuals per day. The transition was preceded by engagement with local authorities and supported through targeted messaging and community meetings to inform refugees of the change and address concerns. UNHCR also [announced](#) the Zamalek centre's closure via social media.
- On 17 April, UNHCR Egypt [hosted](#) a live Facebook session to [explain](#) recent changes to the residency permit process for refugees and asylum-seekers. The session helped improve access to critical information and reached a wide audience, contributing to a 341 per cent increase in engagement on UNHCR Egypt's Arabic Facebook [page](#) in April. The [Help website](#) also recorded 210,000 visits during the month, making it the third most-visited Help site globally.

### Population Movements and Registration

As of 3 May, UNHCR Egypt has provided registration appointments to 922,300 people who fled Sudan following the outbreak of conflict in April 2023. Of these, 638,800 individuals (69 per cent) have been registered by UNHCR for protection and assistance. The vast majority of the newly registered population from Sudan are Sudanese nationals (96 per cent), followed by Eritreans (1.7 per cent) and South Sudanese (1.6 per cent).

Women make up 55 per cent of the population, and 41 per cent are children. Including those who arrived before April 2023, Egypt now hosts a total of 960,000 UNHCR-registered refugees and asylum-seekers from 62 nationalities.

### Protection

#### Community-based protection

During the reporting period, 6,900 refugees and asylum-seekers, including new arrivals from Sudan, received information on available services, assistance, and complaint reporting procedures from outreach community workers at UNHCR's Reception Centre in 6th of October City, Greater Cairo. UNHCR's partner Terre des Hommes (TdH) also provided basic psychosocial support to 3,700 individuals, referring 53 cases for in-depth assessment and fast-tracking another 175 for urgent assistance. UNHCR's Community-Based Protection (CBP) team further counseled 151 refugees, with 105 receiving in-person support and the remainder assisted remotely.

On 28 April, UNHCR Egypt conducted an intensive training session for Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs), hosted at the TdH Community Centre in Alexandria. This initiative reflected UNHCR's broader strategy to localize protection by building the operational capacity of RLOs, empowering them to lead, respond, and advocate effectively within their communities. The training brought together 48 active refugee community members who play vital roles in supporting and mobilizing their communities. The purpose is to encourage RLOs to take greater ownership of the response and assume increased responsibilities within their communities, particularly in the context of the ongoing funding crisis. This includes building their capacity in resource mobilization, intersectoral coordination, and service mapping to avoid duplication, enabling them to identify and address critical gaps more effectively.

On 28 April, UNHCR and TdH co-organized the monthly Refugee-Led Organization Coalition meeting in Cairo, with the participation of 20 refugee representatives. UNHCR addressed various questions, including inquiries about the new asylum law adopted by the Government of Egypt in December 2024.

On 27 April, 86 refugee leaders from various nationalities participated in a community meeting hosted by UNHCR and TdH in Greater Cairo. The session aimed to update community representatives on recent developments in services, including health care, cash assistance, and residency permit procedures.

#### Legal and physical protection

On 25 April, a bus accident in central Egypt affected 19 refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR and its legal partner responded promptly, coordinating with local authorities to ensure the injured received

emergency medical care. Three individuals with serious injuries were transferred to a nearby hospital for specialized treatment. UNHCR's legal partner supported the response by liaising with hospitals, assisting with family tracing, especially for a separated child, and following up on each case to ensure appropriate medical care and protection support.

During the reporting period, 942 individuals received legal assistance and counselling through UNHCR and partners, concerning early and late birth registration, filing legal reports, divorce, custody, and legal representation. Additionally, 18 birth certificates were issued during the period.

On 29 April, UNHCR, in coordination with its partner CARE, held a legal clinic in Cairo, providing legal support to 26 individuals.

#### Capacity Building

UNHCR, in collaboration with the Egyptian Ministry of Defense, held a three-day training for 23 Border Control Officers in Cairo. The training focused on key refugee protection principles, services provided by UNHCR and its partners, and care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Participants showed particular interest in issues related to birth registration, family reunification, and child separation.

#### Infoline

During the reporting period, UNHCR Egypt's Infoline responded to 19,000 inquiries. Additionally, an average of some 206 individuals per day fleeing the conflict in Sudan secured registration appointments through the Infoline. Since the crisis began, a total of 612,800 people have successfully been scheduled with appointments using this system.

## ETHIOPIA

### Highlights

- UNHCR and its partners continue to respond to the needs of Sudanese refugees across the Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz regions, where more than 31,000 individuals have been registered since April 2023. Relocation to the Ura refugee site continues, with over 12,800 individuals now relocated. While protection services and education activities are expanding, key challenges persist, including water shortages in Aftit, cases of malnutrition, and limited access to health services. Awareness-raising on GBV and child protection is ongoing, and efforts to improve learning environments and transport to schools are underway. Despite these efforts, services remain below standards in some locations, highlighting the need for sustained support.

### Population Movements and Registration

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, 71 individuals from 24 households underwent household-level registration at Kurmuk Transit Centre (TC), bringing the cumulative total registered since 15 April 2023 to 31,294 individuals. As of 28 April, 5,431 individuals from 1,998 households completed biometric Level 3 registration and verification at Ura refugee site, with 3,710 of them enrolled in the National ID Programme (NIDP).

### Relocation

UNHCR, in coordination with Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) and IOM, relocated 83 individuals from 26 households from Kurmuk TC to the Ura refugee site. Additionally, 3 individuals from 1 household self-relocated. To date, a total of 12,802 individuals from 4,607 households have been relocated to Ura.

### Protection

In Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz regions, UNHCR and its partners continued protection activities, including counselling, feedback, and response services, and referrals. On 24 April, in Aftit, UNHCR and RRS held a meeting with the Refugee Central Committee (RCC) to address challenges related to health services, food distribution, and registration. The meeting also included key messages on resettlement to help manage expectations, as many refugees anticipated the process to start in 2025.

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

In the Amhara region, the Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC) provided GBV services in Aftit, closely monitoring adult female survivors and offering support to ensure their well-being. To



address GBV concerns, DICAC and Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) organized community dialogues and delivered awareness sessions specifically for girls aged 14–17.

An awareness campaign was also conducted, focusing on available services for GBV survivors, the importance of reporting within 72 hours, and available Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services. In addition, sessions on the Community-Based Complaint Mechanism (CBCM) and prevention of sexual exploitation were held.

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) provided GBV services at the Ura refugee site. IRC organized awareness-raising activities for refugee women and girls on early marriage, including home visits addressing basic GBV concepts, types, and consequences. The Women and Girls' Safe Space (WGSS), run by IRC, continued to offer skill-building and awareness activities, with several individuals participating. During the reporting period, incidents of domestic violence and one early marriage case were reported to the IRC. Quality case management, including psychosocial and material support, was provided to survivors.

#### Child Protection

In Aftit, Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) and Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) provided child protection services. IHS, in collaboration with the Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC), trained 20 mid-adolescent boys and 21 mid-adolescent girls on issues of violence, exploitation, and early marriage, helping them understand and resist harmful practices.

A Best Interest Assessment (BIA) was conducted for 755 vulnerable children, ensuring their needs and well-being were prioritized. The Child-Friendly Space (CFS) hosted various indoor activities to encourage social interaction, creativity, and physical well-being, engaging an average of 569 children during the week.

At the Ura refugee site, PIE continued identifying, verifying, and registering unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and other vulnerable children (OVC). BIA and registration were completed for 32 separated children, and a total of 780 children accessed the CFS during the week.

#### **Health and Nutrition**

In Aftit settlement, Medical Teams International (MTI) and World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) provided outpatient consultations to 1,103 refugees and host community members. Common health conditions reported included upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, acute watery diarrhoea, urinary tract infections, malaria, acute febrile illness, and intestinal worms/infections.

Nutrition screening in Aftit covered 974 children and 175 pregnant and lactating women (PLW), identifying 14 PLW with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). All identified cases were enrolled in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP).

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, UNHCR's partner MTI provided outpatient consultations for 1,118 refugees and host community members at the Akuda health post in Ura. Common illnesses included malaria, upper and lower respiratory tract infections, and watery diarrhoea.

Nutrition screening by GOAL reached 258 children under five and 117 PLW in Ura, with 18 children identified with MAM and 5 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). All cases were admitted to the TSFP.

#### **Education**

In Aftit, the second semester resumed after a one-week break, with 899 refugee students and 535 host community children attending primary school. Additionally, 308 refugee students are provided transportation to attend Gende Wuha/Metema host community secondary school.

During the reporting period, 47 adolescent girls received menstrual health (MHM) support, including dignity kits and counselling, to promote health, dignity, and reduce absenteeism related to menstruation.

Two-day life skills and GBV training was conducted for 120 adolescent girls and 10 female teachers at Aftit Primary School to enhance critical thinking and coping strategies.

In Ura, the second semester is ongoing at the Akuda-Tumet Primary School, where 2,327 students, including 1,352 refugees, are enrolled. Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) is also being provided for children aged 4–6 at the Child-Friendly Space (CFS) in the Ura refugee site. During the reporting period, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) supplied 214 combined desks to the Akuda-Tumet Inclusive Primary School.

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

In the Amhara region, Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) provided an average of 104,285 liters of chlorinated water per day to refugees in Aftit Settlement, 20,000 liters to Aftit Primary School, and 5,000 liters to Aftit Health Centre. This results in an average supply of 14.75 liters per person per day (l/p/d), which remains below UNHCR's post-emergency standard of 20 l/p/d.

In the Benishangul Gumuz region, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) is supplying an average of 15 l/p/d of chlorinated water to refugees in the Ura settlement. A total of 195,000 liters of chlorinated water is produced daily and distributed throughout the settlement.

## **SOUTH SUDAN**

### **Highlights**

- Since the onset of the Sudan conflict, approximately 1,142,724 individuals have arrived in South Sudan as of 3 May. Of these, 68 per cent are South Sudanese returnees, while Sudanese refugees make up 31 per cent. The Joda/Renk border remains the primary entry point, accounting for 72 per cent of all arrivals.
- All relocations from transit centres have been temporarily suspended due to funding challenges, leaving over 2,000 refugees stranded and awaiting transfer to refugee-hosting settlements.

### **Population Movement and Registration**

In Abyei, headcount exercises conducted on 2 May recorded 1,426 individuals (545 households) currently staying in the transit centre. Preparations are underway for a relocation from the Abyei transit centre to Wedweil, scheduled for 9 May. Four additional relocation movements are planned afterward to cover the remaining registered refugees.

Since the start of the response in 2023, a total of 14,771 refugees have been relocated from Renk to various refugee-hosting settlements across the country.

### **Protection**

During the reporting week, 56 households (153 refugees and asylum seekers) were recorded entering Abyei through the Amiet market entry point. About 130 individuals (49 households) were newly registered at the Abyei Transit Center. The modest number of arrivals is partly due to the road closure between Amiet market and Abyei town.

In Renk County, a total of 1,159 households (3,587 individuals, including returnees, asylum seekers, and refugees) entered through the Joda/Wunthou official entry point and five unofficial crossings.

### **Health and Nutrition**

In Jamjang, 30 children (14 boys, 16 girls) were screened for malnutrition in Yida, all meeting acceptable nutrition standards. Additionally, 32 patients (24 females, 8 males) received curative consultations at Yida, provided by Care International, UNHCR's health partner.

In Renk, the Nutrition Program screened 680 children under five, identifying 6 per cent as moderately malnourished and 3.1 per cent as severely malnourished. Among 153 pregnant and breastfeeding women screened, none were found to be malnourished. During the reporting week, 3,609 curative medical consultations were conducted, with 57.9 per cent for refugees, 40.5 per cent for returnees, and 1.6 per cent for residents. Under the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), 629 vaccinations were administered, including measles vaccinations for 59.3 per cent of eligible children. Reproductive health services recorded 155 women attending antenatal care (ANC) and 12 assisted deliveries.

In Wedweil Refugee Settlement, UNHCR and its health partner, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), carried out 880 curative consultations, including 226 for children under five (112 boys, 114 girls) and 654 for individuals over five years old (220 males, 434 females).

In Abyei, 170 individuals staying at the transit center were referred to external medical facilities due to the lack of adequate onsite services. Refugee children in Abyei were also included in the ongoing measles vaccination campaign led by the South Sudan Ministry of Health.

Across the eastern and western corridors (where static clinics operate independently and are not supported by the Humanitarian Support to Primary Health Care Project, HSTP), the Bobnis clinic, run by Africa Development Aid (ADA), reported 85 medical consultations, with 16 per cent for refugees, 48 per cent for returnees, and 26 per cent for host community members.

### **Shelter**

In Aweil, 123 households (539 individuals) were supported with core relief items (CRIs) as part of ongoing distributions for new arrivals at the Wedweil refugee settlement.

In Jamjang, 50 UNHCR family tents were set up at the reception centers (30 in Ajuong Thok and 20 in Pamir) to expand accommodation capacity for anticipated refugee arrivals from Abyei. Additionally, 16 transitional shelters for people with specific needs were completed (13 in Ajuong Thok and 3 in Pamir), providing shelter for 77 individuals (35 males, 42 females) who had initially arrived in July last year. One household also received emergency shelter through a protection referral.

In Yida, 43 households (90 individuals) accommodated at the transit center received CRI distributions, including laundry soap, blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, and buckets.

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

In Renk, severe water shortages continue in areas hosting new arrivals at unofficial crossing points, as all the hafirs (water catchments) in Atam, Duk-Duk, Abayok, Gongbar, Emtidad, and Omudulis have dried up. Despite these challenges, WASH teams successfully delivered 60 m<sup>3</sup> of water to the reception centre and 250 m<sup>3</sup> to surrounding sites, reaching over 1,000 individuals. Water quality monitoring at the tap stands showed a chlorine residual of 0.5 mg/L and a pH value of 7.2, confirming that the water supplied is safe for consumption.

In Jamjang, 387 new arrivals were accommodated at the Yida transit center and the Pamir and Ajuong Thok reception centres, where they received clean drinking water. Each person currently has access to approximately 15 litres of potable water per day, meeting the Humanitarian Sphere Standard for emergency response.

## **LIBYA**

### **Highlights**

- UNHCR and its national partner, LibAid, accompanied the UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator, and Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC) on a visit to the Al-Sella shelter in Ajdabiya (165 km southeast of Benghazi) on 5 May. Established by military authorities in late 2024, the shelter currently hosts about 130 Sudanese refugee families (around 700 individuals). UNHCR has assessed the living conditions at the site and provided non-food items to support the essential needs of refugees.

### **Population Movement and Registration**

As of 1 May, 69,978 Sudanese refugees are registered with UNHCR at its registration centre in Tripoli.

New arrivals have also been reported in the southwestern city of Sebha (772 km south of Tripoli), coming from Chad. UNHCR and partners are distributing core relief items, reaching 438 families so far, and are also sending mobile latrines.

## Protection

Over 250 refugees have participated in focus group discussions in Benghazi and Tripoli to help identify the protection needs of Sudanese refugees and inform UNHCR's response. Key concerns raised include fear of detention, overcrowded and unaffordable housing, and very limited access to healthcare, particularly for undocumented refugees. These challenges have been further exacerbated by the suspension of international NGO activities. Refugees also highlight that despite possessing valuable skills, they are trapped in low-paying, unsafe informal work, with new arrivals quickly falling into destitution.

### Child protection

In an emotional reunion in Tripoli, UNHCR's child protection team successfully reunited a young Sudanese girl with her older sister after they were separated while fleeing Sudan. The younger sister was smuggled into Libya in late 2024 and faced detention and severe hardship before reuniting with her sibling. She has since received targeted support to help her cope with the traumatic experience.

At UNHCR's registration centre, 417 Sudanese children were welcomed at the Child-Friendly Space (CFS), where they participated in informal play activities. Since the start of the year, a total of 3,992 Sudanese children have accessed the CFS.

## Education

A total of 261 out-of-school refugee children, including Sudanese, were identified and referred to UNICEF. This referral is part of a coordinated effort under a Letter of Understanding between UNHCR and UNICEF, aiming to ensure that children in need are considered for informal education, skills training, and inclusion in the national education system. Since January 2025, 1,040 Sudanese refugee children have been identified and referred.

## Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

UNHCR continues to provide critical assistance to Sudanese refugees across Libya. Through the Libyan Red Crescent, UNHCR conducted a non-food item (NFI) distribution in Alkufra detention centre, reaching 500 households (2,907 individuals). Distributed items included blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, solar lamps, sleeping bags, jerrycans, and plastic sheets.

Targeted support to vulnerable individuals also continues in eastern Libya, 25 Sudanese refugees with disabilities received wheelchairs, significantly improving their mobility.

## Health

As summer approaches, refugees in open areas face heightened risks of scorpion stings due to the desert climate in Alkufra. UNHCR's Public Health team has gathered information on antivenom availability and treatment locations, which will be shared with members of the Health Taskforce to ensure timely access to treatment for refugees.

# UGANDA

## Highlights

- A USAID monitoring mission, led by two members of the Global Emergency Group (GEG), visited Kiryandongo refugee settlement to assess the impact of WFP interventions, particularly the effects of ration cuts and funding constraints. The team engaged with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR, protection and livelihood partners, and refugee leaders, and observed food and nutrition activities. Key sites visited included the reception center and local markets. The concerns raised during the visit were documented and will be escalated to the appropriate authorities.
- In Kiryandongo, growing frustration over upcoming food assistance cuts has raised the risk of protests, with police on alert and staff advised to avoid crowds. Twenty male refugees were arrested for cutting the Reception Center fence to access services.

## Population Movements, Registration, and Relocation

Since the start of the conflict in April 2023, Uganda has registered a total of 78,004 Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers, including 9,506 (12 per cent) residing as urban refugees in Kampala. As of 3 May, Uganda has received 11,791 new Sudanese arrivals since January, of whom 10,753 have been registered.



During the reporting week, 813 Sudanese refugees were registered across the country, marking a 33 per cent decrease compared to the 1,225 registered in the previous period; among these, 4 were registered in Kampala. Meanwhile, 780 new arrivals from Sudan were received in the settlements.

A total of 1,047 individuals (456 households) were relocated from the Kiryandongo, Nyumanzi, and Ocea reception centres to settlement plots during the reporting week, a 14 per cent increase from the previous period's 915. Despite this improvement, severe overcrowding persists at reception centres, especially in Kiryandongo and Nyumanzi, currently operating at 181 per cent and 167 per cent capacity, respectively. The continued influx of new arrivals is outpacing relocation efforts. UNHCR is actively working with partners to address key operational challenges, including limited transport, delayed land preparation, and staffing gaps, while also mitigating protection risks associated with prolonged stays at the reception centres.

### **Protection**

Prima facie recognition for Sudanese asylum seekers remains in effect. General violence and insecurity in Sudan led to 780 new Sudanese arrivals in Uganda during this reporting period, an 87 per cent increase compared to the previous period, mainly from South Darfur and Khartoum.

As of 3 May, Sudanese nationals make up 44 per cent (1,832 out of 4,154 individuals) of the refugee population hosted in the Adjumani, Arua, and Kiryandongo reception centres.

#### Community-Based Protection

In Kiryandongo, 33,902 Sudanese new arrivals received Inditex clothing distributions (three pieces per person), coordinated by the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) with support from UNHCR and cluster leaders. A protection monitoring exercise is ongoing, targeting Sudanese individuals based on how long they have stayed (new arrivals, those present for six months, and those here over a year) to assess their living conditions, risks, and coping mechanisms.

Refugee-led protection desks in 10 clusters received 2,483 complaints, mainly related to education, health, and cash assistance. Of these, 1,374 cases were referred, and 10 were resolved. Additionally, 13 supported business groups were monitored, showing mixed progress, with key needs identified including capital, financial literacy, and better access to credit.

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

In Kiryandongo, 37 PSNs were identified and assessed, and issued temporary PSN cards to enable access to services such as registration, hot meals, and accommodation. Additionally, two individuals with disabilities received auxiliary crutches, supported by the Salvation Army, improving their mobility and service access.

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

In Kiryandongo, 10 refugees enrolled in interpersonal therapy showed improvements in communication, emotional awareness, and relationship skills. Additionally, 34 refugee volunteers and para-social workers were trained by LWF to strengthen MHPSS support and reduce emotional strain on frontline workers. All 10 refugee-led protection desks were confirmed fully operational and well-received by the community. Also, 23 community members participated in suicide prevention awareness sessions, promoting early recognition of distress and coping strategies.

Mental health awareness sessions reached 330 individuals (200 female, 130 male) across three settlements: Adjumani (100), Palorinya (160), and Kiryandongo (70). Sessions addressed topics such as mental health triggers, suicide prevention strategies, support-seeking behaviors, referral pathways, and positive coping mechanisms.

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

In Kiryandongo, women and girls engaged in activities at Female Safe Spaces, including tailoring, liquid soap making, and basic English classes. GBV survivors also participated in a client satisfaction survey, with all reporting positive feedback on the support received.

### **Child Protection**

A total of 984 children participated in Child-Friendly Space (CFS) activities, including 373 in Adjumani who engaged in indoor and outdoor structured play, while 611 in Kiryandongo (319 girls, 292 boys) took part in outdoor games such as volleyball, music, and rope skipping.

Under case management, 29 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and children at risk across Adjumani (13), Moyo (9), and Kiryandongo (7). Follow-up support was provided for 162 UASC/children-at-risk cases: Adjumani (139), Moyo (13), and Kiryandongo (10).

### **Core-Relief Items (CRIs) and Cash-Based Interventions (CBIs)**

In Kiryandongo, 365 individuals from 148 households benefited from UNHCR's Cash-Based Intervention, receiving a total of UGX 58,359,350 (approximately USD 15,357) via MTN Mobile Money to support their settlement on plots allocated by the Office of the Prime Minister.

### **Education**

In Kiryandongo, the Forum for African Women Educationalists Uganda, in partnership with the MasterCard Foundation, launched bursary applications for the 2025/26 academic year, offering 700 scholarships. Ten percent of these are reserved for refugees, with a focus on supporting 80 per cent girls and 20 per cent boys, particularly in science disciplines.

Additionally, 275 parents attended engagement meetings at Arnold and Bidong Primary Schools to address student misbehavior and strengthen home-school collaboration. Teachers and parents jointly pledged to support improved student behavior and academic progress.

At the Community Technology Access Centre, 36 trainees from refugee and host communities completed their end-of-course computer examinations.

### **Health and Nutrition**

Epidemic Preparedness/Response: No new cholera cases were reported in the AoR. However, Mpox cases persist in Kiryandongo, with 6 new suspected cases enrolled in home-based care during the reporting period. This brings the total number under care to 11 (7 refugees—including 5 new arrivals—and 4 nationals). Ongoing community surveillance and risk communication efforts continue, and a clinical review is planned to confirm diagnoses and rule out other causes of similar skin conditions.

Morbidity: During the reporting period, a total of 18,883 outpatient consultations were recorded across the area of responsibility, with Adjumani accounting for 7,970, Kiryandongo 3,813, Palorinya 4,616, and Palabek 2,484. The leading causes of morbidity were respiratory tract infections (RTIs), malaria, and diarrheal diseases. RTIs accounted for approximately 23% (4,271 cases) of total consultations and were highest in Kiryandongo at 1,068 cases (26%). Malaria accounted for around 12% (2,206 cases), with the highest burden reported in Lamwo at 557 cases (44%). Diarrheal diseases represented 2% (357 cases) of all consultations.

Mortality: A total of 10 deaths were reported during the period: 2 in Adjumani, 4 in Kiryandongo, 2 in Moyo, and 2 in Lamwo. All but one of the deceased were adults, with the exception of a single neonatal death. Kiryandongo continues to record a higher mortality trend compared to other settlements, prompting a planned joint mortality audit in the coming weeks.

Referrals: 123 referrals were made within the AoR, including 72 emergency referrals (Adjumani: 47, Moyo: 10, Kiryandongo: 9, Lamwo: 6).

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

Water Infrastructure Maintenance and Repairs: In Kiryandongo, essential repairs were carried out on the water supply system, including fixing a 50mm pipeline leak using two straight connectors and a replacement pipe section. Additionally, a faulty gate valve connected to the temporary tank was replaced, restoring normal water flow to the tap stands.

Hygiene and Sanitation: A post-distribution monitoring visit to 169 households that received dome-shaped slabs showed positive outcomes: 154 households (91 per cent) had constructed latrines, nine had covered pits, and six had not yet used the slabs.

**Community Health Campaigns:** In Kiryandongo, 821 new arrivals participated in four environmental health and hygiene sessions covering topics such as food and environmental hygiene, solid waste management, handwashing, safe water handling, vector control, personal hygiene, and menstrual hygiene management. Additionally, 83 refugees (69 women, 14 men) attended a community awareness meeting on WASH, focusing on water source maintenance, household latrine construction, and installing handwashing facilities. To improve sanitation for new arrivals, five blocks of communal latrines and bath shelters were constructed.

### **Access to Energy and Natural Resources**

In Kiryandongo, a field visit to 20 households in Ranch 1 assessed the survival of seedlings and the use of Lorena stoves, finding that most trees, especially fruit trees, were well maintained. Recommendations included expanding the distribution of fruit seedlings and strengthening environmental conservation awareness. Additionally, 17 Lorena cookstoves were constructed by a group of 15 women to promote efficient fuel use and reduce dependence on charcoal and firewood. Furthermore, 39,101 assorted seedlings were distributed to 25 refugee and host community farmers for planting across 40 hectares.

### **Challenges**

#### Overcrowding and Critical Gaps

The Kiryandongo Reception Centre is operating at 181 per cent capacity, despite a 28 per cent decrease compared to the last reporting period. Overcrowding is worsened by relocated individuals returning to sleep at the centre, severely straining resources and degrading WASH, health, and protection services, ultimately affecting the well-being of new arrivals.

#### WASH Gaps

Clean water supply has dropped from 14 to 9 litres per person per day between January 2024 and May 2025, as water infrastructure improvements have not kept pace with the increasing arrivals. Latrine coverage and handwashing facilities remain insufficient. The demand for latrine emptying at Elegu, Nyumanzi, and Kiryandongo reception centres exceeds available capacity, heightening health risks. Additionally, there is a rise in non-communicable diseases (NCDs), with limited access to suitable treatments.

#### Healthcare challenges

Health services in Kiryandongo are overstretched due to chronic underfunding, frequent medicine stockouts, staffing shortages, and overwhelmed Village Health Teams. Persistent issues include measles outbreaks, poor hygiene, rising malnutrition, and disrupted HIV-TB clinic operations. Increasing dog bites, mounting pressure on inpatient and neonatal units, and the high burden of NCDs further complicate healthcare delivery. Preventive efforts are also limited by gaps in infection prevention and control (IPC) infrastructure, such as the lack of oral rehydration salt (ORS) cans. While partners are helping with supplies and vaccinations, sustainable investments in the health workforce and resources are urgently needed. Moreover, multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) referrals to Hoima Regional Referral Hospital continue to face transport challenges, delaying access to specialized care.

#### Overcrowding in classrooms

Classroom overcrowding, limited space, and long commutes are lowering school attendance. The pupil-to-teacher ratio has worsened from 60:1 to 85:1 due to the Sudanese refugee influx, well above the recommended standard of 40:1. Many new arrivals face long travel distances to reach schools, negatively affecting learning outcomes.

## 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 190.8 million, only 11% 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 3 May, the total funding for the HRP reached USD 547.2 billion, covering **13.1%** of the requirements. Access OCHA's Financial Tracking Service here: [OCHA FTS](#).

### UNHCR Supplementary Appeal – January - December 2025

UNHCR's financial requirement for 2025 for the [Sudan situation emergency response](#) – in Sudan and RRP countries – amounts to **USD 1.1 billion**. As of 30 April, UNHCR has received 26% of the requirements.

## Resources

- [NEW! UNHCR Guidance Note on the International Protection Needs of People Fleeing Sudan](#)
- [NEW! UNHCR warns of soaring protection needs amid Sudanese influx to Chad from Darfur](#)
- [NEW! Funding crunch increases risks of violence, danger, and death for refugees](#)
- [NEW! Sudanese refugee doctors given opportunity to practice medicine in Chad](#)
- [NEW! Flash Update #8: L'afflux de réfugiés soudanais au Tchad continue](#)
- [2025 Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan](#)
- [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan - At a Glance](#)
- [UNHCR Sudan Situation Appeal 2025](#)
- [Sudan-Emergency-Critical-Life-Saving-Needs](#)
- [UNHCR Mpox Appeal 2024](#)
- [Refugee Coordination Model](#)
- UNHCR's [Operational Data Portal \(ODP\) for the Sudan Situation](#) provides weekly updates on the refugee and returnee arrivals in Sudan's neighbouring countries.
- [UNHCR and IOM Joint Dashboard](#) of arrivals to South Sudan, including data on returnee intentions, onward movements, and numbers and locations of returnees in and around Renk.
- [UNHCR Global Focus Sudan Operation page](#)
- [UNHCR Sudan Emergency website](#)
- UNHCR's HELP site for Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Sudan provides information to individuals seeking information and support inside Sudan (in [English](#) and [Arabic](#))

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