

SUDAN SITUATION

June 2025



Balancing two water containers with practiced ease, Hawa Abu-Ras, a refugee from Sudan, collects water from Batil Camp's communal water point. This is a daily activity that sustains her family in Maban, South Sudan. © UNHCR/Philip James Lukudu

Highlights

- **Sudan:** According to the Sudanese Federal Ministry of Health, as of the end of June, over 83,000 confirmed cholera cases, 32,000 suspected cholera cases and 2,100 deaths have been reported in the country, since the outbreak began in July 2024. The outbreak is widespread in 16 out of 18 states, with the Darfur region reporting a sharp increase in suspected cases. With the rainy season expected to last through October, the risk of flooding is high, potentially worsening the outbreak by contaminating water sources.

Country operations marked this year's World Refugee Day with various interactive activities together with refugees and local communities that host them. In Sudan, UNHCR commemorated World Refugee Day with the global theme of *Solidarity with Refugees* messaging focused on the massive displacement, growing humanitarian needs, UNHCR's ability to stay and deliver and the urgent need for funding. A strong call for peace and lasting solutions was central to the refugee day communications through compelling [video stories](#) and personal testimonies amplifying the voices of refugees and displaced people in Sudan. Likewise, [personal reflections](#) of three staff who were displaced by conflict were posted on social media to share their experience of displacement in solidarity with millions of displaced and their feelings of what it means to serve others.

- **Central African Republic (CAR):** Water and sanitation conditions in Korsi, the refugee neighborhood in Birao, remain critical, with refugees receiving just 10 litres of water per person per day, below Sphere emergency standard of 15 litres per person. With only 393 latrines available and no new ones built since February, the latrine-to-person ratio has risen to 67, far exceeding the emergency threshold of 50 people per latrine. At least 722 additional latrines are urgently needed to meet the needs of over 12,100 people. Despite these challenges, UNICEF's partners Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH)

and All for Peace and Dignity (APADE) are constructing additional water and sanitation facilities, while UNHCR's partner, NOURRIR, reached over 18,600 people in June with hygiene awareness campaigns.

- **Chad:** On 23 June, UNHCR, World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF and the Ministry of Health launched a nutrition response in Wadi Fira as screenings in Iridimi showed a 30 per cent global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate among newly arrived children, double the emergency threshold. Children were enrolled in nutrition programs and partners emphasized the need to scale up health and WASH services.

On 25 June, the [Development Partners Group on the Sudan Regional Refugee Crisis](#) convened a meeting focused on the situation in Eastern Chad. The objective of the meeting was to present and facilitate an exchange on the Government of Chad's recently launched National Response Plan to the Crisis in the East (2025–2027). In addition, the meeting provided a platform for development actors to share updates on their ongoing responses to the Sudan conflict and to discuss strategies on how to scale up development action in eastern Chad.

- **Egypt:** On 24 June, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates, in partnership with UNHCR and UNDP, [launched](#) Egypt's first Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (ERRRP 2025), appealing for USD 339 million to address the growing needs of refugees and host communities. The launch convened representatives from refugee-led organizations, the Government of Egypt, UN agencies, the diplomatic community, humanitarian and development partners, international financial institutions, and civil society. The plan aims to address the comprehensive needs of refugees and affected host communities in Egypt, while fostering strategic dialogue on resilience, social inclusion, and burden and responsibility-sharing, in alignment with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR).

On 26 June, UNHCR reached and surpassed a historic milestone in Egypt with [one million](#) refugees and asylum-seekers registered in the country. As Egypt becomes the top receiving country for Sudanese refugees fleeing the world's largest displacement crisis, the number of individuals registered with UNHCR has more than tripled in just two years, underscoring the scale of humanitarian needs and the country's critical role in responding to this emergency.

- **Ethiopia:** At the Ura refugee settlement site in Benishangul-Gumuz Region, 40 hectares of land were identified for agricultural cultivation at Ura refugee site. The procurement for agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizers is underway. The beneficiary selection process has also commenced across the camps, marking a key step toward the implementation of the agricultural activities.
- **Libya:** On 16 June, 1,270 Sudanese refugees stranded in the Triangle were relocated to Alkufra by Libyan authorities. The group included 125 men, 318 women, and 827 children. Upon arrival, they were accommodated overnight at the Alkufra Detention Centre and received immediate humanitarian and medical support. Health screenings conducted by WHO, the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC), and the Alkufra Mental Health Centre identified high rates of gastroenteritis, bronchitis, respiratory infections, conjunctivitis, and anaemia among children, as well as cases of hypertension and diabetes among adults. LRC carried out blood tests, and free health certificates were issued by the authorities, along with registration cards.
- **South Sudan:** UNHCR and IOM signed a new [partnership](#) with the European Union to support long-term recovery and stability for communities in South Sudan affected by the Sudan conflict and resulting displacement. The initiative, titled "Strengthening Community Adaptability and Resilience for Displaced and Host Populations in South Sudan," aims at providing lasting support to around 40,000 people, including Sudanese refugees, South Sudanese returnees, internally displaced populations and host communities. It will focus on Upper Nile State and the capital, Juba, two of the regions most impacted by the influx.
- **Uganda:** Overcrowding in reception centres remains critical. By the end of June, Kiryandongo reception centre, which is receiving a growing number of Sudanese arrivals, was operating at 360 per cent of its intended capacity of 520 individuals. Nyumanzi reception centre was operating at 166 per cent of its 1,000-person capacity.

There are now 12 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 7.7 million internally and 4 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.

12.0M
Total Forcibly Displaced

7.7M
New IDPs in Sudan

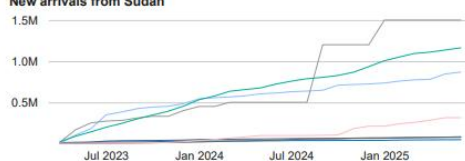
267.1K
Self-Relocated Refugees in Sudan

4.0M
Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Returnees

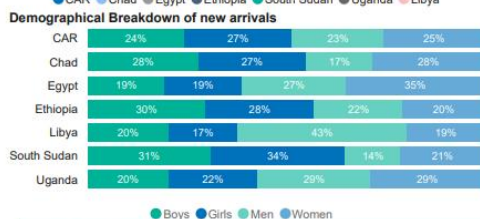
3.2M
Refugees and Asylum Seekers

811.0K
Refugee Returnees

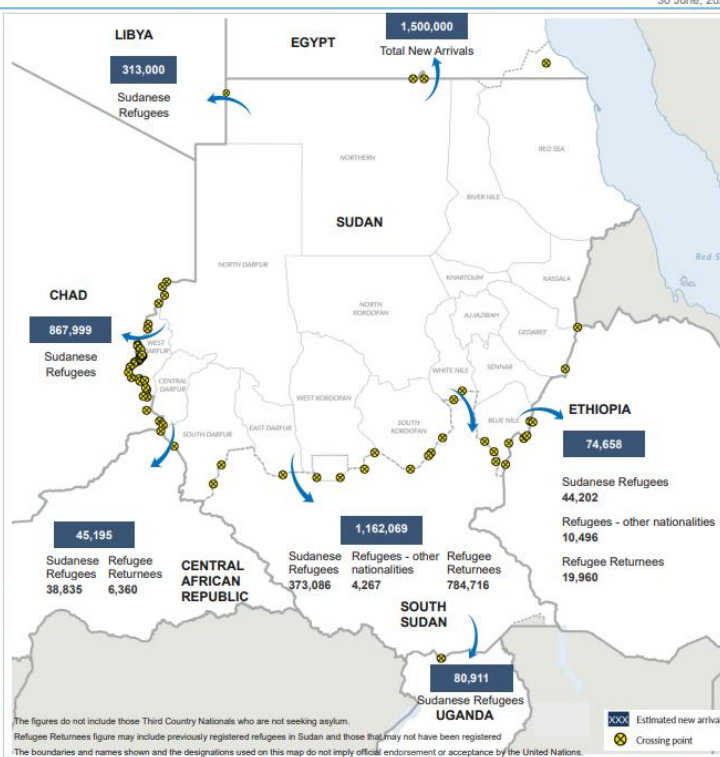
New arrivals from Sudan



Demographical Breakdown of new arrivals



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



The figures do not include those Third Country Nationals who are not seeking asylum.

Refugee Returnees figure may include previously registered refugees in Sudan and those that may not have been registered.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- In June, clashes over the strategically significant Triangle area in Northern State led to a shift in control, triggering the displacement of civilians within Sudan and some towards Egypt for a short period of time. In Blue Nile State, the presence of armed groups, particularly in border localities, continues to pose risks to humanitarian operations through direct threats to personnel, as well as restricted access to affected populations which may cause response delays. Meanwhile, the onset of the rainy season in both White Nile and Blue Nile State has begun to create logistical challenges, especially affecting access to Al Salaam refugee camps and other remote areas. In Darfur and Kordofan regions, the security situation has stayed highly volatile throughout June, with armed clashes and intensified military operations leading to significant civilian displacement and heightened insecurity. El Fasher, North Darfur State faces a severe humanitarian crisis which is further compounded by restricted humanitarian access.
- UNHCR and its partners commemorated World Refugee Day in multiple refugee-hosting locations in Sudan, celebrating solidarity between refugees and host communities through inclusive activities. In White Nile State, events promoted awareness and social cohesion through cultural performances and joint activities. In Wadi Halfa, Northern State, an awareness-raising workshop on refugee rights, GBV prevention, legal aid, and risks of irregular movement was attended by 100 refugees. In Kassala State, UNHCR marked the day in Shagarab refugee camps with a football match, a community clean-up campaign, cultural exhibitions, and stakeholder speeches emphasizing child protection, livelihoods, and anti-trafficking efforts. In North Darfur State, commemorations were held at the multi-purpose community centre in Al Lait town, engaging 100 refugees, 70 host community members, and 80 IDPs. A major highlight was also a football match in Al Lait, which drew over 2,700 participants. In Gedaref State, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) commemorated the day in Um Rakuba refugee camp, highlighting inclusion, protection, resilience, and the need for sustained support for displaced people. Smaller events

were held across the other three refugee camps in Gedaref State. Through speeches, cultural performances, sports activities, and awareness-raising sessions, these events reinforced the message that refugees are not alone and served as platforms for diverse voices to advocate for lasting solutions. These events showcased the resilience of displaced communities and the importance of inclusive, community-driven approaches to protection and peacebuilding.

Population Movements and Registration

As of 30 June, registration teams had successfully documented 59,560 individuals since the beginning of the year and more than 10,000 in June alone. This progress reflects ongoing efforts to enhance access to legal identification and protection services for refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan.

Relocation

In response to government directives on the need to relocate refugees from Khartoum, UNHCR and its partners supported this process in June. A total of 790 South Sudanese and 150 Ethiopian refugees were moved camps hosting similar nationalities and ethnicities in Gedaref and White Nile States during the reporting period.

Cross-border Movements

In June, according to border monitoring conducted by UNHCR and its partners, over 40,000 Sudanese nationals crossed from Egypt to Sudan through the Eshkeet and Argeen border crossings in Northern State. Since January, approximately 197,000 Sudanese nationals have been recorded crossing back to Sudan from Egypt. There are also reports of 2,000 Sudanese using the Libyan border to re-enter the country, via the Triangle area, following the mid-June armed clashes. The majority of those returning originate from Sennar, Khartoum, and Al Jazira States. Upon arrival, they generally identify their most urgent needs as cash assistance, transport to their areas of origin, and food support.

Returns of Sudanese refugees from South Sudan to Sudan continued through the Joda border point towards Blue Nile State. Many are currently hosted at Alkarama gathering sites 5 and 6, unable to return to their areas of origin due to insecurity and lack of basic services, particularly in Bau Locality, which remains critically underserved following recent conflict.

UNHCR and the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) have received over 51,700 refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Eritrea in Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, Kordofan, and White Nile States since the beginning of the year, of which about 48,000 are South Sudanese arriving since April 2025.

Protection

The threat of unexploded ordnance (UXO) remains high in North, South and Central Darfur States. Several fatalities and severe injuries involving children were reported in June. The presence of UXOs continues to pose a danger to civilians, particularly children, in conflict-affected areas. Additionally, protection monitoring indicates a lack of basic needs amongst displaced communities.

In White Nile State, UNHCR's partner conducted protection monitoring in Guli, Rabak, and Al Jabalain localities, engaging 873 individuals through 42 focus group discussions and 98 key informant interviews using the Kobo tool. Communities reported widespread concerns including food insecurity, limited access to health care services, poor water quality, and lack of livelihood opportunities. In Al Jabalain, vulnerable groups such as children and the elderly were particularly affected by aid delays and environmental hazards. In Rabak rising insecurity, gender-based violence (GBV) risks, and tension between host communities and internally displaced persons (IDPs) were highlighted, while in Guli, families sheltering in schools faced eviction pressures, with mental health concerns reported across all age groups.

In Gedaref State, UNHCR and the COR litigation desk addressed concerns related to documentation, registration, and referrals to appropriate service providers. The desk also provided documentation for new arrivals and secondarily displaced refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR completed protection assessments for 169 refugees and asylum-seekers in Um Rakuba Babikri, Um Gargour and Tunaydbah refugee camps in Gedaref State. A total of 17 refugees approached the counselling desk seeking various types of assistance including registration, documentation, protection, education, mental health services and resettlement. UNHCR provided counselling and refugees received information on available services.

Legal assistance

In June, UNHCR's partners provided court representation and legal counselling to about 700 refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs about Sudan's laws and regulations linked to criminal and civil law, and documentation in Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, Northern and White Nile States. The needs especially for documentation are increasing as many claimed to have lost personal identity documents among other belongings during flight.

UNHCR's partner conducted a series of legal awareness-raising and focus group sessions in Gedaref, Kassala, Northern, and White Nile States reaching almost 1,000 refugees, IDPs, and host community members. These sessions focused on protection topics such as asylum rights, national laws, and the civilian character of asylum gender-based violence, peaceful co-existence, legal rights, civil documentation, and human trafficking. The initiatives empowered participants, especially women, by enhancing their legal knowledge and awareness of available protection mechanisms and services.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

UNHCR and partners continued providing GBV prevention, response, and awareness services in multiple states in Sudan. In Central Darfur State, two structured GBV awareness sessions were held at the Um Dwain and Seleia Multi-Purpose Community Centres, engaging 50 young women aged between 19 and 25 years through interactive sessions and drama performances focused on GBV prevention, PSEA, and psychosocial support (PSS). UNHCR and its partner in Wadi Halfa, Northern State, conducted an awareness session on PSEA and Accountability to Affected Populations reaching 130 IDPs in three gathering sites

In East Darfur State awareness-raising sessions on GBV referral pathways reached 18 women and girls in El Neem IDP Camp, while 47 dignity kits were distributed by UNHCR's partner in Kario Refugee Camp, Al Ferdous, and Ed Daein localities. GBV survivors received support for income-generating activities, and new GBV cases were identified and assisted with PSS and dignity kits.

In South Darfur, IDP and refugee survivors received dignity kits in Beleil, Kalma, Gereida and Otash IDP camps, while other survivors were referred for targeted support such as PSS, and dignity kits.

In West Darfur State, mobile outreach sessions by UNHCR's partner in Riyadh IDP Camp and Seleia (Jebel Moon) locality reached 275 women and children with messages on GBV, child protection, and early marriage.

In Blue Nile State, awareness-raising sessions reached 347 IDPs in Damazine, during which individuals who came forward with protection concerns related to gender-based violence received support. Some survivors received cash assistance, while others previously supported continued to receive both cash and in-kind assistance during the month of June.

In Gedaref State, IDPs participated in psychosocial support activities designed to strengthen survivor-centred care and promote community-based protection initiatives. UNHCR and COR facilitated four awareness sessions for 26 refugee representatives in Gedaref focusing on the risks of irregular movements, counter-trafficking, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and the importance of maintaining the civilian character of asylum.

In White Nile State, UNHCR and its partner conducted a three-day paralegal training for 25 participants from Kosti, Tendalti, Rabak, Al-Salam, and Al-Jabalain localities. The training covered gender-based violence, legal frameworks protecting women and girls, referral pathways for legal aid, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. Following the training, the newly trained paralegals led awareness-raising sessions on female genital mutilation (FGM) reaching 350 women in IDP gathering sites.

Community-based protection

UNHCR's partners facilitated community awareness sessions at multi-purpose community centres (MPCCs) in East, Central, South and West Darfur States reaching over 3,200 community members. These sessions focused on GBV prevention, PSEA, available support services, and community-based protection mechanisms.

In June, more than 1,800 IDPs participated in recreational activities at MPCCs in East, Central and West Darfur States. Activities included traditional music and dance, drawing, storytelling, and cultural performances, creating safe spaces for expression and social interaction. These sessions also served as group psychosocial support opportunities, helping participants, especially children and youth, cope with trauma and stress in a supportive environment.

Protection partners and community-based protection networks (CBPN) facilitated community awareness-raising sessions at multi-purpose community centres in East, Central, South and West Darfur, and West Kordofan, reaching over 3,200 community members, including refugees and IDPs. These sessions focused on child labour, GBV prevention, PSEA, available support services, and community-based protection mechanisms.

UNHCR's partner in West Kordofan State officially launched activities at the MPCC in El Meiram, West Kordofan. The MPCC will enhance protection and support services for refugees and hosting communities. Key activities include, streamlining registration of new arrivals to ensure timely access to services, strengthening outreach to at-risk women and girls through targeted engagement and support, and verifying people with specific needs to facilitate tailored assistance and referrals.

At the Doka Multi-Purpose Community Centre in Gedaref State, UNHCR and its partner organized a workshop for 36 representatives from government law enforcement agencies in Gallabat Ashshargiah locality. The session focused on access to justice for refugees, the implementation of the 2014 Refugee Law Act, mixed migration, human trafficking and smuggling, and crime prevention in and around Um Rakuba refugee camp. UNHCR presented on human trafficking and the importance of maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum.

In White Nile State, UNHCR and its partner implemented youth engagement initiatives to promote peacebuilding and social cohesion across refugee camps. A total of 60 youth mentors received incentives and were coached by experienced peacebuilders on grassroots conflict mediation, peace dialogue facilitation, and how to design inclusive community initiatives. These efforts led to five community-led activities, including sports tournaments, cultural events, inter-camp youth exchanges, psychosocial support initiatives, and night patrols to enhance safety.

To strengthen communication and coordination, 20 youth mentors in White Nile State received bicycles, and a youth centre in Alganna camp was equipped with a television to support entertainment, awareness-raising, and social interaction. Ten peacebuilding workshops conducted by UNHCR's partner in refugee camps in White Nile State reached 210 youth with training in leadership, resilience, and mediation.

To strengthen community engagement on child protection, UNHCR and its partner supported community-based child protection networks (CBCPNs) in organizing meetings in all ten refugee camps in White Nile State. During these meetings, members raised concerns about the inability of unregistered refugees to receive food rations and the lack of income-generating opportunities, factors contributing to rising cases of child labour and neglect, particularly among newly arrived refugees and asylum-seekers. In response, the CBCPNs recommended that refugees should receive messages on the importance of registration to ensure timely food access and that livelihood opportunities be expanded.

Refugee-led and IDP-led organizations

To strengthen community-based protection mechanisms in Darfur, local organizations have begun implementing specific community activities in displacement-affected areas. The Youth Capacity Development Organization, an IDP-led organization, held refresher training for CBPNs, protection advocacy sessions, and conducted community mobilization activities in Kalma IDP Camp, South Darfur. Similarly, Gadah Charity Organization initiated its activities in Dereig IDP Camp, focusing on strengthening accountability to affected populations and conducting CBPN refresher training. These efforts are designed to empower local actors, improve community engagement, and ensure that protection responses are informed by and responsive to the needs of displaced populations. Voice of Peace also continued implementing its programme on community-level capacity building and support to community-based structures in West Darfur State.

In Um Shalaya refugee camp, three refugee-led organizations have also kicked off their programme supporting health, education and WASH activities in the camp with valuable lessons learnt already shared and notable achievements reported regarding service delivery.

Child protection

In Kassala State, child-friendly spaces (CFS) in Shagrab, Kilo 26, and Wad Sharify refugee camps engaged about 600 children to promote safe and inclusive environments where all children can participate equally and feel protected. In addition, 37 asylum-seeker children received Psychological First Aid and PSS at the Wad Sharify Reception Centre. Awareness-raising sessions on physical violence reached 45 teenage girls in Shagrab, while 48 home visits were conducted for refugee children and three children with special needs received nutrition support.

In East Darfur State, PSS and recreational sessions by UNHCR's partner reached 436 refugee and IDP children in Kario Refugee Camp, Sha'ria CFS, Khazan Jadeed, and Al Ferdous refugee settlement. Awareness-raising sessions in Khazan Jadeed reached 510 people with messages on child protection, child labour and GBV prevention.

In White Nile State, 103 at-risk children were enrolled in case management services, with 25 receiving emergency cash assistance and others referred for health, nutrition, and non-food items (NFIs) support. A total of 220 home visits were conducted to monitor unaccompanied and/or separate children living in alternative care arrangements. Recreational and art materials were distributed to five CFSs and five mobile PSS teams, reaching over 1,900 children in creative and social activities.

Education

The Sudan National Secondary School Examinations commenced and UNHCR through its partner supported refugee children with transport, food, accommodation, medical care, and water. In White Nile State, over 21,100 students of whom almost 400 were South Sudanese refugees and 150 IDP children took the exams in June. In Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner distributed learning materials and textbooks to support 32 Grade 6 students preparing for exams in September.

UNHCR and its partners trained 160 teachers in Al Girba, Kassala and New Halfa localities, Kassala State on Arabic, English and Mathematics to improve education services in refugee hosting locations. A total of 131 primary school teachers in Tunaydbah, Um Rakuba, and Babikri refugee camps in Gedaref State received three months of incentives and were assisted to open bank accounts.

Health and Nutrition

Over 33,000 outpatient refugee, host community and IDP consultations took place in primary health care facilities in refugee camps in Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala and White Nile States. The highest morbidities reported were malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, acute diarrhoea and eye infections. UNHCR and its partners facilitated 145 secondary health care referrals in Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, and White Nile States to ensure timely and specialized treatment for refugees with serious medical conditions.

According to the Federal Ministry of Health, over 32,000 suspected cholera cases, 83,000 confirmed cases and 2,100 deaths have been reported in Sudan so far in 2025 since the outbreak began in July 2024. The outbreak is widespread in 16 out of 18 states, with the Darfur region reporting a sharp increase in suspected cases. With the rainy season expected to last through October, the risk of flooding is high, potentially worsening the outbreak by contaminating water sources.

In June, eight new suspected cholera cases were reported among refugees in White Nile's Al Jameya and Alagaya refugee camps. Since October 2024, almost 120 suspected cases have been reported with refugees in White Nile.

UNHCR's partners continued to provide critical mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services to IDPs and refugees at MPCCs in Darfur and Kordofan States benefitting about 4,000 people in June. This comprises about 3,200 participants in group-based psychosocial activities and about 800 people who received one-on-one support. These interventions addressed stress, trauma, and other mental health challenges faced by individuals affected by conflict and displacement.

In White Nile State, UNHCR's partner carried out 539 new and follow-up mental health consultations in refugee camps compared with 443 consultations in May. Cumulatively, between January to June 2025, over 2,000 mental health consultations have been taking place. Also, UNHCR's partner reached over 630 refugees in Gedaref State with mental health and psychosocial support services and 15 members of the MHPSS Community Committee received training on psychological first aid.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

UNHCR and its partners provided vital support to displaced populations across Sudan by distributing core relief items, such as soap, dignity kits, solar lamps, blankets, mosquito nets, and plastic buckets, and emergency shelter assistance.

UNHCR and its partners distributed 3,000 NFI kits to vulnerable refugee and asylum-seeker families in Kassala State providing essential support to those affected by displacement and hardship. The distribution targeted households most at-risk such as newly arriving refugees and asylum-seekers, female-headed households, older people and people with disabilities.

In South Kordofan State, UNHCR's partner distributed 2,500 NFI kits to IDPs in Abu Jubaiha, Ar Rashad, and Al Abbassiya localities. Also 1,500 kits were delivered in Sheikan locality, North Kordofan State to IDPs from El Nuhud and surrounding areas. In El Firdous locality, East Darfur State, 900 refugee households and 100 host community households also received NFIs while in Central Darfur, UNHCR's partner distributed 1,250 kits to recently displaced IDPs in Daba Naira, Jebel Marrah localities.

In Blue Nile, UNHCR's partner distributed 3,000 NFI kits to 14,600 IDPs and pitched 450 family tents which supported over 2,000 Sudanese refugee returnees from South Sudan, residing in Al Karama gathering sites in Damazine and in Bau locality. A total of 75 family tents were pitched for recently arrived refugee and asylum-seeker in Camp 6, Blue Nile.

In White Nile, UNHCR and its partners completed the distribution of the full kits through addition of the kitchen sets and solar lamps to IDPs reaching over 3,600 families in Algetiana locality, Kosti, Tendalti and in Ad-Dowaim. UNHCR's partner distributed over 2,500 NFI kits Umsangour, Alagaya, and Dabat Bosin refugee camps and 334 kits for host community household around the eastern camps in Al Jabalain locality. In Al Redis 1 and 2, Al Kashafa, Um Sangour, and Jouri refugee camps, UNHCR and its partner pitched some 540 family tents to accommodate newly arriving refugees, asylum-seekers and secondary movers.

In Gedaref State some 580 and 120 refugee households received NFI kits and emergency shelter kits.

Water, Health, and Sanitation (WASH)

In Kassala State, approximately 14,230 cubic metres of water are provided on average in all seven camps, achieving an average of 21 litres per person per day, in line with humanitarian standards. Joint field visits with local authorities supported hygiene promoters in Shagarab, Girba, and Wad Sherfey camps in Kassala State reinforcing hygiene practices.

In White Nile State, UNHCR and its partners provided clean water to some 500,000 refugees, asylum-seekers and host community members with 11 water systems, supplemented by 140 m³ of trucked water to meet increased demand. Due to the recent arrival of refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan, the per capita water supply unfortunately declined to 13 litres per person per day, below emergency minimum standards.

Sanitation access improved in White Nile State with the construction and rehabilitation of 105 latrines, benefiting 4,780 refugees. However, average latrine coverage remains below the standard, at 47 persons per latrine instead of over 50.

Hygiene promotion activities such as the distribution of menstrual hygiene kits, soap, and awareness-raising sessions on safe water handling, latrine use, and personal hygiene reached over 52,000 individuals in the ten refugee camps in White Nile State. Solid waste management and vector control campaigns took place in all camps, with 11 community-led clean-up campaigns enhancing environmental health. These efforts aimed to reduce the risk of WASH-related disease outbreaks.

In Blue Nile State, UNHCR and partners distributed 20,190 barrels of water in June, an average of 673 barrels per day, and conducted water quality monitoring tests with the Ministry of Health. Partners also provided tools to local water committees and started soap distributions benefiting 800 refugee households. Environmental cleaning campaigns covered residential and public areas, promoting sanitation and reducing health risks.

Water supply in all four camps in Gedaref State was stable in June, with an average of 26 litres per person per day exceeding minimum standards.

Cash Assistance

In June, UNHCR and its implementing partners provided cash-based assistance to some 3,200 forcibly displaced people in Gedaref and Northern States. The total disbursement for the month amounted to USD 454,366. Between January and June, close to 32,000 people (approximately 8,130 households) received cash assistance valued at USD 3.2 million.

In June, the cash-for-protection programme to extremely vulnerable returnees in Northern State reached 2,000 returnees. Also, multi-purpose cash was distributed to some 140 households in Gedaref State while close to 145 students in Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea, River Nile and White Nile States received Cash for Education to support their studies. Students received monthly stipends of SDG 420,510 (approximately USD 197) to cover their educational needs for three months. The students also received varying amounts of Tuition and Registration fees ranging from an equivalent of USD 100 to USD 1,290 depending on the school.

Livelihoods

UNHCR and its partner conducted a two-day livelihood capacity building training in Wadi Halfa, Northern State, for 16 IDPs and two members of the host community on small business development, financial management, marketing and customer service. By the end of the training, participants selected three group business ventures: milk product processing and distribution; spice grading and packaging; and fish processing and marketing. UNHCR and its partner will soon provide start-up capital and materials to support the launch of these income-generating projects.

UNHCR and its partner conducted five agricultural and horticultural training sessions in Gallabat East, Al Mafaza, and Al Fashaga localities in Gedaref State for 120 participants from refugee and host community members. The trainings focused on land preparation and seed selection to support improved harvests and enhance food security and self-reliance among participants.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Highlights

- Insecurity persisted throughout June in Vakaga prefecture near the Sudan border, with reports of regular patrols by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and road bandits. Illegal checkpoints continued to be used for extortion, obstructing humanitarian access and endangering civilians. Reports of human rights abuses by NSAGs, such as armed robbery, assaults, arbitrary arrests, and extortion remained a concern.
- On 14 June, approximately 750 people (150 households) fled from the villages of Sissi and Guede to Birao (about 12 kilometres), where they are now hosted by the local community. They fled due to rumours of potential attacks and the prevailing environment of insecurity. Additionally, over 2,100 IDPs from villages along the Takamala–Boromata axis arrived in Birao with authorities reporting that some of them are already returning.
- Water and sanitation conditions in Korsi, the refugee neighborhood in Birao, showed no improvement in June. The average daily water supply was around 10 litres per person, remaining well below the Sphere emergency standard of 15 litres per person. No new latrines have been constructed since February. With only 393 available latrines constructed by UNHCR's partner, NOURIIR and UNICEF's partner, Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), as well as continuing arrivals, the latrine-to-person ratio has risen to 67, far exceeding the emergency threshold of 50 people per latrine. More than 12,100 people still require adequate access to sanitation, highlighting the urgent need to construct at least 722 additional latrines. TGH and UN Women's partner, All for Peace and Dignity (APADE) are constructing additional water and sanitation facilities.

Population Movement and Registration

The number of new Sudanese arrivals in Birao continued to drop in June, after a significant decline in May. In June, fewer than 50 new arrivals were recorded, compared to just under 300 in May. This decrease is likely due to the onset of the rainy season, which deteriorates road conditions and renders some areas inaccessible.

As of 30 June 2025, UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) had registered 26,698 Sudanese refugees (10,648 families) in Kosi. Among them, 56 per cent are women and girls and 44 per cent are men and boys.

Protection

In June, UNHCR's partner, Le Comité International pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD) recorded 144 protection incidents in the border area with Sudan in Vakaga prefecture, representing a significant increase compared to 82 incidents in May. As in previous months, the vast majority of victims were men from host communities due to their mobility in search of livelihoods, with incidents reportedly perpetrated by non-state armed groups in the Birao, Ouandja and Am-Dafock sub-prefectures. Most protection incidents recorded involved property-related offences (thefts, robberies, extortion, illegal taxation, looting), followed by arbitrary arrests, assaults and killings.

To help mitigate risks and strengthen community resilience, UNHCR and CIAUD carried out several protection monitoring missions to Korsi, Birao, Am-Dafock, Ouandja and surrounding areas. Thirteen perception surveys with newly arrived households in Korsi highlighted shelter as a priority concern due to limited resources. Community awareness-raising activities also continued, focusing on human rights, social cohesion, child protection and the importance of non-discrimination between refugees and host communities. Over 400 people participated in these awareness-raising sessions, strengthening community awareness and engagement.

Accountability to the affected population (AAP)

In June, CIAUD continued strengthening accountability mechanisms in Korsi through information-sharing and feedback collection. A total of 246 refugee inquiries were collected through the Information Center (CIF), with requests mainly related to food distribution and humanitarian activities in Korsi.

To improve awareness of collective feedback mechanisms (including Complaint Boxes, Green Lines and discussion forums) and handwashing practices, six mass awareness-raising sessions were held, reaching 579 people. These sessions aimed to improve refugees' understanding of their rights and responsibilities and promote hygiene measures amid a recent conjunctivitis outbreak in Korsi.

Protection

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response:

In June, CIAUD continued receiving reports of incidences of violence against women and girls in Birao, such as early marriage, physical assault and psychological abuse. All survivors received psychosocial support at the safe space in Korsi.

Prevention efforts continued in Birao with eight community awareness-raising sessions targeting host communities and refugees. These sessions covered critical topics such as the various forms of violence against women and girls, early and forced marriage, psychological abuse, referral pathways and PSEA. A total of 546 people, including 316 women and girls, participated in these sessions.

Child protection

In June, the Child-Friendly Space (CFS) in Korsi engaged 580 children (315 boys and 265 girls) through structured recreational, creative and cultural activities such as dancing, games and singing. These activities helped strengthen children's resilience and psychosocial well-being in a safe and inclusive environment.

While most children participated regularly in the CFS, some child protection concerns persisted, especially in relation to poverty and limited parental supervision. CIAUD also contributed to a training on child protection in conflict settings led by the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, strengthening inter-agency coordination on child protection and child rights in Vakaga.

Peaceful coexistence

Throughout June, several initiatives were implemented to reinforce peaceful coexistence and social cohesion between refugees and host communities. CIAUD organized seven awareness-raising sessions on peaceful coexistence and social cohesion, reaching 813 people.

On World Refugee Day, UNHCR and its partners brought together refugee and host community members in Birao for joint activities under the theme “Solidarity with Refugees.” The day featured drama plays illustrating refugees’ daily challenges and collective solutions, a football match with mixed teams, dance performances by both communities, and joint award ceremonies recognizing academic excellence among students from both communities.

Education

In June, 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 supporting refugees and host communities’ access to education in Birao.

Exams for primary and intermediate classes took place during the month. UNHCR and its partners organized exam preparation classes taught by qualified teachers, benefitting 225 children from three local schools, including the two schools attended by refugees- Prefectorale and Nguerendomo school.

The Certificate d'Études Fondamentales 1 (CERF 1) exams mark the completion of primary education and are a key national assessment before entering secondary school. This year is the first time the Sudanese refugees in Birao have participated in national exams since their arrival in 2023. A total of 35 refugee candidates sat for the exams alongside more than a hundred of their host-community peers. Refugee students performed exceptionally well, with an overall 60 per cent pass rate and a 100 per cent pass rate for the female refugee candidates. They secured top rankings at both Nguéréndomo and the Prefectural School, demonstrating strong academic achievement and promising futures in the Central African education system. On World Refugee Day, the top five students from each of the three schools were awarded prizes in recognition of their achievements, with half of the awardees being refugee students.

French language courses continued, with an enrolment of 524 learners as of the end of June, including 46 per cent women, an increase from just 34 per cent women at the beginning of the year. To enhance language proficiency and cultural integration, a French conversation club was launched in Korsi in June, meeting weekly and covering topics such as self-introductions, current events and cultural themes.

School canteens set up by the WFP and its partners contributed to improved classroom attendance, especially among refugee learners. In addition, recommendations were made to further mobilize community relay networks to support planning of educational activities during summer school vacation periods.

Shelter and non-food items (NFIs)

In June, the shelter response continued to prioritize sustainable approaches by allocating plots of land (10x15 metres) to newly arrived refugee families, who construct their own emergency shelters with tarpaulins provided by UNHCR. By the end of June, 35 shelters were completed out of the 80 plots allocated. Registration and plot-allocation for additional families for plots continued throughout the month, alongside monitoring visits by UNHCR, CNR, and UNHCR’s partner NOURRIR.

The construction of all 220 planned semi-durable shelters in Korsi was completed by the end of June, providing the refugee families with more stable and resilient living conditions.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

UNHCR's partner NOURRIR, continued conducting hygiene awareness campaigns within the refugee community despite challenges related to limited facilities. In June, they reached 8,213 families comprising 18,609 people through focus group discussions, block-by-block activities and door-to-door outreach. These campaigns covered various topics including water point management, sanitation facility maintenance, waste management and household hygiene practices.

Food Security and Livelihood

Market gardening activities advanced under the FAO project, with 51 planned groups, including 24 formed by the refugees and 27 formed by members of the host community, fully established by the end of June.

Each group received 15 livestock (goats and sheep) and seeds to support livelihoods. UNHCR and its partner, CIAUD, in collaboration with other actors such as FAO and MINUSCA, continued conducting awareness-raising sessions to promote the identification and enrollment of beneficiaries for the market gardening projects.

WFP distributed nutritional supplements to children aged 6–23 months, reaching 631 children in June out of a planned 2,905. Distribution will continue in July.

Health and Nutrition

In June, medical teams from UNHCR's partners, Centre de Support en Santé Internationale (CSSI) and International Medical Corps (IMC), coordinated by the Vakaga health district, carried out 1,821 medical consultations in Korsi. Of these consultations, 1,631 (89 per cent) were for refugees, including 123 new arrivals, and 190 (11 per cent) were for the host community. Among all patients, 491 children aged 0–59 months were treated. So far in 2025, 17,765 medical consultations have been carried out, with around 11 per cent for the host population.

The most frequently diagnosed illnesses were malaria (26 per cent), respiratory infections (20 per cent), and intestinal parasitic diseases (15 per cent). Seven patients were referred to Birao District Hospital during the month.

Reproductive health services continued to be provided in Korsi. In June, 67 displaced women received antenatal care, totaling 688 for 2025. Four postnatal consultations were also conducted, raising the total to 59 for 2025. Meanwhile, 17 women received gynecological consultations, bringing the cumulative total to 679 for 2025. Seventeen women accessed family planning services, bringing the total for the year to 153. Four safe births were recorded at the Korsi health facility, bringing the total to 85 new births in 2025. 100 per cent of the new births were assisted by qualified health workers at the hospital.

Following screening for malnutrition among children from the refugee and host community aged 6–59 months, UNHCR and its partners identified and treated 28 new cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and nine cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in June. Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 245 MAM and 85 SAM cases have been detected out of 5,226 children screened.

Mental health support was provided to 22 individuals in June (14 refugees and eight host community members), bringing the cumulative total to 157 cases in 2025.

CHAD

Highlights

- In June, Chad continued receiving large numbers of new refugees fleeing armed conflict in Sudan, primarily through Tiné, Oure Cassoni, and Adré. As of 30 June, a total of 17,156 new arrivals had been pre-registered.
- The UNHCR Special Adviser on Development concluded a mission focused on integrating refugees into Chad's national development plans, including health, education, and employment, through inclusive, sustainable solutions.
- On 23 June, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health launched a nutrition response in Wadi Fira as screenings in Iridimi showed a 30 per cent global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate among newly arrived children, double the emergency threshold. Children were enrolled in nutrition programs and partners emphasized the need to scale up health and WASH services.
- World Refugee Day was celebrated across Eastern Chad under the theme "Solidarity with Refugees." Despite limited funds, diverse activities, debates, and community mobilization events were organized in Abéché, Sila, Wadi-Fira, and Ennedi Est, with strong participation from refugees, local authorities, and partners.

Population Movements and Registration

A total of 133 households comprising 562 individuals were biometrically registered at the Zabout camp and issued refugee attestations.

Relocation

In the Wadi Fira Province, 33,940 new arrivals had been relocated from the Tine border crossing point to the Iridimi refugee site as of 5 July. Since the start of the year, 516,495 have been relocated from border areas to refugee sites.

Protection

Child protection

In June, a total of 172 children at risk were identified across all the refugee sites. These include separated children, unaccompanied children, and children with disabilities.

Eight Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted at Dougui, Aboutengué, K-Moura, and Gaga sites. Four Best Interest Determinations (BIDs) were completed for two girls and two boys.

On 17 June, SOS Children's Villages conducted a mission to Guéréda to assess the needs of refugee children in terms of protection, education and psychosocial support, while engaging with local authorities and community structures.

Community-based protection

The quantitative phase of a national study on vulnerabilities and capacities was completed in Ouaddaï, surveying 1,955 households (105.05 per cent of the initial target). The study covered 33 refugee/returnee sites and 34 host villages.

UNHCR's partner, NIRVANA, conducted two training sessions at the Ouré Cassoni site to strengthen the capacity of community governance structures, particularly women and girls' committees. The sessions focused on leadership, community-based protection, the role of community leaders, and the rights and responsibilities of refugee women. 25 women participated in the training.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

Survivors of GBV received support across several sites. The assistance provided included physical security, healthcare, legal aid, psychosocial support and material assistance. In Farchana and Gaga, survivors of GBV incidents such as physical assault, emotional violence, sexual assault, and forced marriage, were documented and addressed through appropriate services.

On 7 June, a training session was conducted in Tiné for community leaders, including one woman representing new arrivals, on protection principles, GBV, fraud prevention, and site neutrality.

Legal protection

UNHCR, UNICEF and Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad (APLFT) engaged with the juvenile court to review 10 cases of detained refugee children; three were heard, three referred to the prosecutor and four processed. Some had been arrested since 2024. One unaccompanied child from Adré was relocated to Dougui on 5 June via convoy 95.

UNHCR conducted a training session on fraud and accountability for 20 partner staff in Iriba, led by the Fraud focal point for Eastern Chad.

The Amana Wa Salama Project monitoring took place between 7 and 13 June in Iridimi and Oure Cassoni, eight interviews revealed seven serious human rights violations including gang rape and torture, affecting mainly women and a 16-year-old boy. The project aims to document violations, identify vulnerable individuals and ensure referrals to appropriate support services.

UNHCR's partner, CIAUD, supported by UNHCR and Chad's National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (CNARR), trained 34 local officials on Chadian Asylum Law and international protection, aiming to strengthen border-area governance. Two online sessions led by a UNHCR integrity expert trained 28 staff and implementing partners on fraud prevention and response.

Inter-Agency Coordination

UNICEF's Representative visited Iriba, Iridimi and Tine, committing to support in WASH, education, and mental health, while acknowledging operational challenges.

A multi-sectoral coordination meeting, co-led by UNHCR and CNARR at the Digital Learning Centre, reviewed ongoing emergency interventions at the Iridimi site, updated partners on gaps, and aligned activity schedules.

Regular coordination meetings to assess ongoing activities, follow up on previous recommendations, and adjust response efforts for new refugees in Ennedi Est.

In Guéréda, Wadi Fira Region, UNHCR welcomed a mission from Dignité International, including the Director of Operations, the National Coordinator, and the new Guéréda Head of Office. The mission aimed to evaluate ongoing activities and partnerships. The NGO plans to manage the Milé health centre, collaborate more closely with UNHCR, and implement recommendations such as recruiting medical personnel from refugee communities to support empowerment and integration.

Education

The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) assessed education sector interventions at the Metché and Aboutengué sites, with discussions held with education and protection partners.

The June 2025 session of the Chadian baccalaureate commenced on 2 June across refugee-hosting provinces. A total of 2,257 refugee students, including 1,516 girls, sat for the exams.

A new centre was opened in Aboutengué to accommodate candidates affected by the Sudanese emergency.

The Pedagogical Inspections of Hadjer-Hadid and Amleyouna received essential office and school supplies to strengthen their operational capacity.

Health and Nutrition

On 12 June, a multi-agency team treated 41 detainees after reports of skin rash and fever; diagnoses included chickenpox and malaria co-infection. Medical kits were delivered on June 14.

On 16 June, members of the Tine Djararaba community and representatives of the armed forces made private donations of millet, sugar, clothing, flour, and macaroni to support newly arrived Sudanese refugees at Ouré Cassoni.

Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

WFP began food cash distribution on 5 June as part of a 90-day cycle (June-August 2025). In Kounoungou, 2,638 households comprising 12,686 refugees were served, with 304.46 million FCFA, approximately USD 542,842.30 (97.45 per cent completion rate). In Milé, the ongoing distribution reached 4,814 households comprising 20,824 refugees with 499.78 million FCFA, approximately USD 891,091.75 (65 per cent completion). A total of 4,766 households (22,873 refugees) were served during that period.

In Kerfi, Goz-Amir and Zabout in Sila Province, simultaneous distributions began on 11 June. In Kerfi, 1,923 households comprising 7,697 individuals were served. A total of 3,129 households comprising 17,192 individuals were served in Goz-Amir and 2,738 households comprising 4,056 individuals were served in Zabout.

Shelter, WASH, and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

From 24 to 25 June, a multi-sectoral team assessed five potential relocation sites, Abouteingue, Tongori, Djoroko, Ligné Gargadaye, and Doula, for refugee villagization.

On 30 June, OXFAM officially closed its mission in Farchana and Allacha camps, handing over operations to Lutheran Mission Initiative (LMI) to ensure continuity of services.

The Chadian Red Cross (CRT), in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Energy, distributed WASH kits to 1,342 households in Ouré Cassoni, including water buckets, soap, bleach, baby pots, containers, and mosquito nets in support of the newly arrived Sudanese refugees.

UNIQLO clothing distribution began on 18 June at Kerfi, serving 1,271 households with adolescent and adult clothing tailored to size, per established allocation protocols.

UNHCR's partner, World Vision, conducted gender-sensitive capacity-building training for masons, carpenters, and community leaders in Dougui, establishing a Shelter Committee comprising 20 members (11 men and 9 women).

Livelihood and Environment

In Kerfi, data on harvests indicated that 996 kg of crops were collected. A portion was used for household consumption, and others were sold, generating 437,600 XAF (approximately USD 714) income for 15 market gardeners.

The market gardening site in Gaga was provisionally handed over on 4 June, clearing all reservations. It will serve both refugees and host community producers.

On 13 June, a site near the Farchana market was officially handed over for constructing an agri-food processing unit, aimed at boosting local economic development and refugee livelihoods.

From 16 to 20 June, the NIRVANA team sensitized 297 farmers (primarily women) across three refugee sites. The sessions were on the use of improved seeds and field preparation for the 2025 agricultural season, focusing on pearl millet, sesame, peanuts, okra, and sorghum. Technical inspections of vegetable drying facilities were held in Farchana on 2 June and in Lira on 6 June, with participation from humanitarian partners and local leaders. These facilities support women in drying vegetables to enhance resilience and subsistence.

Two awareness sessions in Metché and Aboutengué promoted the use of improved seeds to local farmers, with strong interest and requests for technical support and field demonstrations.

EGYPT

Highlights

- On 24 June the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates, in partnership with UNHCR and UNDP, [launched](#) Egypt's first Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (ERRRP 2025), appealing for USD 339 million to address the growing needs of refugees and host communities. The launch convened representatives from refugee-led organizations, the Government of Egypt, UN agencies, the diplomatic community, humanitarian and development partners, international financial institutions, and civil society. The plan aims to address the comprehensive needs of refugees and affected host communities in Egypt, while fostering strategic dialogue on resilience, social inclusion, and burden and responsibility-sharing, in alignment with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). The ERRRP, developed through an inter-agency partnership involving 30 organizations, will serve as a strategic platform for coordinated planning, programming, advocacy, and resource mobilization to support and complement the Government's efforts in providing protection, assistance, and sustainable solutions to refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities.
- On 26 June, UNHCR Egypt reached and surpassed a historic milestone: [one million](#) refugees and asylum-seekers registered in the country. As Egypt becomes the top receiving country for Sudanese refugees fleeing the world's largest displacement crisis, the number of individuals registered with UNHCR has more than tripled in just two years, underscoring the scale of humanitarian needs and the country's critical role in responding to this emergency.
- To commemorate World Refugee Day 2025, UNHCR Egypt [organized](#) a series of community events from 17 to 20 June, reaching over 350 participants. Activities took place across four Multi-Purpose Community Centers (MPCCs) and partner locations, with a focus on inclusion, well-being, and social cohesion. In collaboration with Terre des Hommes (TdH), MPCC events engaged 145 refugees and Egyptians in cultural and recreational activities such as yoga, soap- and candle-making, and musical performances by artists with visual impairments. A highlight was the Magic for Smiles shows by magician Jamie Balfour-Paul, which brought joy to 205 refugee children at various sites.
- On 16 June, UNHCR [welcomed](#) a mission from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to review progress under the USD 8.5 million Regional Migration Governance Programme (RMGP), which supports Egypt's asylum transition. On 28 June, the UNHCR Representative [met](#) with Austrian Foreign Minister Beate Meisl-Reisinger to discuss the transition and thank Austria for its 2024 contribution. The Minister expressed support for continued engagement and praised Egypt's stabilizing role. On the same day, the Representative also met with EU Ambassador Angelina

Eichhorst to discuss unlocking additional migration funding for Egypt, including a potential top-up to the Joint Programme.

Population Movements and Registration

In June 2025, UNHCR registered 28,600 new refugees and asylum-seekers, 87 per cent of whom were Sudanese nationals. Smaller numbers include other nationalities (10 per cent) and Syrians (1 per cent).

Since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023, UNHCR has provided registration appointments to 950,000 individuals who fled the country. Of these, 689,000 people (73 per cent) have been fully registered to receive protection and assistance.

As of 30 June, the total registered population was 1,002,524 individuals, including those who arrived in Egypt before the conflict, with the following breakdown: 737,000 Sudanese (74 per cent), 135,000 of other nationalities (14 per cent), and 130,000 Syrians (13 per cent). Women make up 53 per cent of the registered population.

Protection

Community-based protection (CBP)

In June, 25,900 refugees and asylum-seekers, including new arrivals from Sudan, received information on services, assistance, and procedures for reporting fraud and complaints from outreach community workers at UNHCR's Reception Centre in 6th of October City, Greater Cairo. In addition, over the same period, UNHCR's partner TdH provided on-the-spot basic psychosocial support to 16,000 individuals, out of whom 100 cases were referred for in-depth psycho-social assessment and another 480 fast-tracked for further urgent assistance. Additionally, UNHCR provided counseling to 600 refugees, including 480 who received in-person counseling, while the rest were assisted through remote sessions.

On 24 June, UNHCR organized a joint reception at TdH's multi-purpose community center (MPCC). During the event, UNHCR and partner staff provided support to 74 refugees and asylum-seekers, including individuals from Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, and Eritrea.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

On 21 May, UNHCR and UNFPA, co-leads of the GBV Sub-Working Group (SWG), organized a donor field visit with the participation of embassy representatives from Canada, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The delegation visited two RLOs in Greater Cairo to observe their efforts in GBV prevention and response, with a particular focus on case management and livelihoods support. The visit highlighted the essential role RLOs play as trusted, community-based service providers and emphasized the need for sustained donor investment to strengthen their leadership and impact.

On 13 May, UNHCR participated in the [launch](#) of a study on female genital mutilation (FGM) among the Sudanese community in Cairo, organized by the Tadwein Center for Gender Studies and Equality Now. UNHCR joined a panel discussion to share information about the services it provides to support refugee survivors of FGM. The study examines how displacement influences attitudes and practices related to FGM, providing an in-depth analysis of community perspectives, social dynamics, and the challenges faced by Sudanese refugees in Greater Cairo.

On 17 June, UNHCR's Representative to Egypt met with the President of the National Council for Women (NCW) to explore opportunities for enhanced cooperation, particularly in the areas of gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response, as well as economic empowerment for refugee women. During the meeting, NCW proposed a range of initiatives to strengthen support for refugees, including promoting a welcoming narrative through social media, facilitating digital and remote employment opportunities under UNHCR's guidance, and enhancing social solidarity. Additional proposals included support for business incubators, awareness-raising through short films, and expanding collaboration through a potential Memorandum of Understanding. A focal point was appointed to coordinate follow-up and future engagement between UNHCR and NCW.

On 17 June, UNHCR participated in a reception hosted by the British delegation to celebrate the Laha wa Maaha Programme on Ending Gender-Based Violence. The event brought together representatives from various organizations and embassies working in the fields of GBV and gender equality, with a focus on networking and collaboration. UNHCR showcased its GBV programming and highlighted the work of a

multidisciplinary medical clinic in Cairo that provides specialized care for managing complications related to female genital mutilation (FGM).

Between 12-16 June, UNHCR conducted field visits to a CARE facility in Cairo where they joined part of a four-day vocational training session focused on clay product making. These sessions brought together around 20 participants, including individuals from Sudan, Syria, and the host community. Active engagement from all participants was noted, reflecting the facility's value as a platform for inclusive skill-building, social support and information exchange, particularly for vulnerable groups.

Child protection

On 3 June, UNHCR and Plan International conducted a training workshop for non-specialized child protection staff. The workshop tackled basic definitions related to child protection and delved into causes for family separation, and its response as well as family tracing.

Legal and physical protection (LPP)

In June, 3,100 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, UNHCR provided LPP case management for 190 refugees, including 130 Sudanese.

Capacity-building

On 25 June, UNHCR delivered a session on "Integration Mechanisms: Humanitarian/Emergency Assistance" during the regional training "Toward Coordinated Actions: Countering Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Across Africa," held at CCCPA premises in Cairo. The training brought together frontline officers and national officials from 15 countries across Africa and the Middle East, including representatives from key ministries – Foreign Affairs, Interior, Defense, Justice, and Social Welfare – and national anti-trafficking bodies. UNHCR's session focused on protection responses and integration pathways for trafficked and smuggled persons within humanitarian contexts.

Education

In June, 137 refugee children and youth participated in UNHCR's Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) program, gaining hands-on skills in mobile phone maintenance, hairdressing, and dessert preparation. In parallel, UNHCR, through its education partner, continues to provide education advising sessions to refugee parents and students, offering guidance on school enrolment procedures and the range of educational opportunities available for refugees in Egypt.

Additionally, DAFI Social Club leaders organized sessions on the ethical use of artificial intelligence, alongside career development workshops aimed at supporting both DAFI alumni and current scholars in pursuing postgraduate academic and professional opportunities. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) also completed the monthly mentorship interviews with DAFI scholars, focusing on tracking academic performance and jointly developing support plans where needed.

Health and Nutrition

On 4 June, UNHCR and Commercial International Bank (CIB) Foundation signed a landmark [agreement](#) to provide secondary and tertiary healthcare to 600 vulnerable refugee children in Egypt. This first-of-its-kind collaboration comes amid severe funding cuts impacting refugee services across the region. Through support from CIB Foundation and in partnership with Mersal Foundation, the initiative will deliver life-saving medical care to children requiring specialized treatment beyond primary healthcare. The partnership reflects a strong humanitarian commitment to child health, with both organizations emphasizing the importance of dignity, equity, and access to essential services regardless of nationality.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- In June, Humanitarian actors, including UNHCR, had unrestricted access to refugee sites in the Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, despite ongoing security challenges, particularly in the Amhara region.
- On 20 June, World Refugee Day was celebrated across all refugee sites in Benishangul-Gumuz Region under the global theme "Solidarity with Refugees". The event highlighted the values of harmony, cooperation, social cohesion, resilience, team spirit, and sustainable support for refugees. It brought together refugees, host community members, humanitarian agencies, RRS,

UNHCR and other UN Agencies. The celebration featured a variety of cultural and community activities, including traditional dance performances, poetry, youth football competitions, a coffee ceremony, and awareness-raising discussions.

Population Movements and Registration

In the Amhara Region, 808 individuals had been registered, and 198 individuals successfully moved through the full registration process by 30 June. In parallel, the issuance of identification documents progressed, with 443 individuals receiving Fayda ID cards and 299 receiving Proof of Registration (POR) documents.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, no registration was conducted during the reporting period. As of 30 June, 8,960 individuals (3,091 households) had undergone comprehensive biometric registration and verification at Ura Refugee Settlement. Additionally, 6,615 individuals were recorded under the National ID Programme (NIDP).

Protection

In the Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, UNHCR and its partners actively implemented a range of protection interventions in June. 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, 62 individuals received protection counselling and assistance at Ura refugee settlement.

In the Amhara Region, UNHCR and its protection partners maintained a presence at the communal partner working space with dedicated protection desks at Aftit refugee settlement. These protection facilities were supported by community-based skilled protection volunteers and dedicated protection staff. The protection desks functioned as one-stop centres, providing information on the availability and unavailability of humanitarian services, facilitating timely referrals, lodging real-time complaints, and enhancing feedback, referral, and resolution mechanisms. During the month, 31 refugees and asylum-seekers' complaints were recorded across all protection desks with 21 closed, following successful referrals to the relevant service providers by the end of the month. The majority of open cases involved complaints about the initial registration and access to services. A total of 15 refugees with specific needs have been supported through referrals to service providers to receive tailored and appropriate support during the reporting period.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response

In June, women and girls accessed protection and gender-based violence (GBV) services at Aftit Refugee Settlement in Amhara Region. These services were provided through UNHCR's GBV partner, Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC), which offers comprehensive care for survivors of violence. The support included tailored psychosocial assistance and case management, ensuring that survivors received the help they needed in a safe and supportive environment. Additionally, the Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) played a crucial role by offering resources and facilitating life skills sessions, as well as social and recreational activities. Through these initiatives, 30 women were able to benefit from the services provided.

To further strengthen community awareness and engagement at Aftit, UNHCR and its partner DICAC conducted eight awareness-raising sessions, reaching a total of 186 individuals, including women, girls, and men. These sessions focused on critical topics such as gender-based violence and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PESA). In addition, community-based protection social workers carried out protection monitoring visits to 57 households during the month, when key protection risks and concerns were identified.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz region, GBV prevention and response activities continued during the reporting period through UNHCR's funded partner, International Rescue Committee (IRC). At Ura, home-to-home visits focusing on sexual, physical, and domestic violence reached 885 individuals (422 boys and men as well as 463 girls and women). Activities at the Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) also continued, engaging 205 participants, 81 girls and 124 women, in a variety of skill-building and awareness sessions.

These included beautification, hairstyling, handicrafts, and traditional coffee and tea ceremonies, alongside discussions on gender-based violence.

A participatory GBV safety audit was conducted at Ura to identify GBV risks and community vulnerabilities. 55 refugee social workers participated in a two-day training on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). In addition, 100 adolescent girls received dignity kits and educational materials at Ura Woreda Secondary School. Ura Woreda Women's and Social Affairs Office received material support. These coordinated efforts reflect a comprehensive and inclusive approach to GBV prevention, survivor support, and community engagement.

Child Protection

In June, 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 the 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 485 children accessed these services, benefiting from a safe and nurturing environment designed to support their development and resilience.

In parallel, PIE and IHS maintained their efforts to identify and support children at risk through a structured case management process at Aftit. A total of 123 children were identified and assessed, with Best Interests Assessments (BIA) conducted for 10 of them. Furthermore, four children were referred for additional support, primarily for NFIs and medical services. These cases were successfully closed by the end of the month.

To complement these protection efforts, PIE and IHS also conducted eight awareness-raising sessions focused on key child protection themes at Aftit. These sessions reached 209 participants and covered important topics such as children's rights, access to education, and positive parenting practices. Additionally, two sessions were held to disseminate information about the existing community-based child protection networks.

At Ura refugee settlement, 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 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) as well as Other Vulnerable Children (OVC). As a result, 74 separated children, 35 boys and 39 girls, were identified and registered. Following their identification, the 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.

In addition to case management, child-friendly programming continued at the Ura Refugee Settlement. A total of 448 children, 211 boys and 237 girls, participated in sociocultural, indoor and outdoor recreational, and non-formal educational activities at the Child Friendly Space. 60 caregivers and children benefited from Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) interventions. PIE also recruited and trained 14 additional refugee social workers to strengthen child protection capacity.

Together, these interventions reflect a coordinated and child-centered approach to protection, aiming to safeguard the well-being and development of vulnerable children in displacement settings.

Health and Nutrition

In June, the Aftit Health Facility in the Amhara Region, supported by Medical Teams International (MTI) and World Vision Ethiopia (WVE), provided a total of 2,944 adult medical consultations, 2,012 for refugees and 932 for host community members.

Maternal and reproductive health services continue to be a priority in Aftit. A total of 128 women and girls (83 refugees and 45 from the host community) received antenatal care, while 17 women (11 refugees and six from the host community) delivered with the assistance of skilled health personnel at the facility. Postnatal care was provided to 56 women (40 refugees and 16 from the host community), and 26 women (15 refugees and 11 from the host community) accessed modern family planning services. Furthermore, 11 pregnant women benefited from ultrasound services.

In the same location, nutrition support remained robust, with nine children enrolled in Outpatient Therapeutic Programs (OTP) for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). 159 children received treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programs (TSFP). Additionally, 1,040 refugee children were enrolled in Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs (BSFP). Among pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), 70 MAM cases (30 refugees and 40 hosts) were enrolled in TSFP, and 259 refugee PLWs were supported through BSFP. Social medical cases included 193 individuals with moderate malnutrition enrolled in TSFP.

Community-based nutrition activities at Aftit included seven cooking demonstrations, 45 mother-to-mother support group sessions, 20 father-to-father support group meetings, and eight breastfeeding discussions. Individual Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counseling was provided to 18 PLWs. To support recovery and prevent relapse, two SAM cases with complications received cash assistance, approved by the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) committee.

Outreach efforts reached 2,244 individuals (1,052 men and boys as well as 1,188 women and girls) with nutrition and health education during home visits and at the health facility at Aftit. Preventive health services at Aftit included deworming for 28 mothers, iron-folate supplementation for 119 pregnant women, and tetanus-diphtheria (TD) vaccination for 59 pregnant women. Additionally, the program on Immunization services reached 49 children with various vaccine doses, including measles. 101 patients were referred for advanced care, 92 to Metema General Hospital and 9 to Gondar Tertiary Hospital, for further investigation and management. MHPSS consultations were provided to 95 individuals (81 refugees and 14 from the host community) in Aftit.

Monthly nutrition screening and the distribution of BSFP and TSFP commodities were completed in collaboration with all health and nutrition partners, targeting under-five children, PLWs, and social medical cases in Aftit. Mass awareness campaigns on Mpox reached over 5,000 refugees across all zones, conducted in collaboration with Refugee Central Committee (RCC) members. Health staff received onsite orientation on Mpox case identification and reporting, while 50 community health workers (CHWs) were trained on Mpox and other epidemic-prone diseases.

Health education sessions were also conducted for both refugee and host community members at Aftit, covering a wide range of topics. A total of 1,582 individuals participated in sessions on sexual and reproductive health. Cholera prevention, infection prevention and control (IPC), and proper medication use reached 4,304 individuals. Sessions on communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) engaged 3,981 participants, while MHPSS sessions reached 1,228 individuals. Nutrition and IYCF sessions reached 1,974 individuals while mass awareness-raising on Mpox reached more than 5,000 refugee communities.

A total of 22 health care workers from government health facilities and partners were trained to enhance their capacity in public health emergency management. 1,104 households received 3,413 mosquito nets in June at Aftit refugee camp.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, UNHCR, through its partner Medical Teams International (MTI), continued to deliver essential health services at the Akuda-Tumet Inclusive Health Centre at Ura refugee settlement during the reporting period. A total of 2,246 patients received clinical consultations, with the most common health conditions being upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, watery diarrhoea, and malaria. In addition, 51 individuals with mental illness received clinical consultation services and 19 females in labor 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 partner, GOAL. A total of 4,180 children under the age of five and 242 pregnant and lactating mothers were screened. Among the children screened, 43 were diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 17 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). These children were promptly enrolled in the targeted supplementary feeding program and the outpatient therapeutic feeding program, respectively.

Shelter, Infrastructure, Site Development, and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In the Amhara Region, a joint rapid assessment on shelter conditions was initiated by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in collaboration with RRS and the community shelter committee. 25 shelters were identified as damaged by recent strong winds. In response, NRC planned the targeted distribution of plastic

sheets and basic repair materials to enable immediate maintenance of the affected shelters. Through a consultant company, UNHCR conducted an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Drainage Design. Findings include implementing sustainable stormwater management systems is vital although the site is not located in a flood-prone zone.

In June, shelter construction activities at the Ura refugee settlement site continued to progress steadily. A total of 16 new shelters were completed and handed over, bringing the cumulative number of finished shelters to 2,644. These efforts contribute significantly to improving living conditions and providing safe, dignified housing for displaced families. In parallel, the verification of shelter and infrastructure works constructed in 2024 continued. To support this process, a Kobo-based data collection tool was developed to capture detailed measurements of the shelters. Trained refugee data collectors are actively conducting the verification exercise, which aims to ensure that all shelters meet the agreed-upon quality and cost standards. So far, 1,065 shelters have been measured and verified. This initiative not only strengthens accountability and quality assurance but also reinforcing transparency and community participation in shelter programming. A total of 600 households received their entitlements which comprised blankets, plastic sleeping mats, plastic buckets, Jerricans and kitchen set.

Education

In June, the teaching and learning process at Aftit Settlement in the Amhara Region progressed smoothly, with 899 children enrolled in primary school and 308 in secondary school. Since the beginning of the academic year in September 2024, UNHCR has implemented an “Inclusion from the Start” approach, enabling refugee and host community children to learn side by side in an integrated educational environment.

To enhance learning outcomes, 23 teachers, including 14 women, participated in a four-day training on learning assessment and classroom observation, as well as a three-day training on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). Those trainings strengthened teachers’ skills in effective assessment, classroom monitoring, and coping mechanisms management.

In addition, a site handover was conducted for the construction of one classroom block at Gendewuha Secondary School in collaboration with RRS, UNHCR, the school director and city Mayor. 44 students with disabilities received essential items such as trousers, dresses, umbrellas, and shoes, while 35 adolescent students were provided with dignity kits and counselling services, promoting menstrual health, reducing absenteeism, and fostering a supportive environment for girls.

During the reporting period, educational activities at the Ura refugee settlement site continued in collaboration with UNHCR’s education partner PIE and the Regional Education Bureau. The routine teaching and learning process remained uninterrupted, with a total of 2,327 students, 1,252 boys and 1,075 girls, from both refugee and host communities attending primary education at the Akuda-Tumet Inclusive Primary School.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Throughout the month, UNHCR’s partner, PIE maintained the supply of chlorinated water to Aftit Refugee Settlement in Amhara Region, delivering an average of 50,833 litres per day to the refugee population. In addition, 300,000 litres were provided to Aftit host community. Despite these efforts, the average per capita water delivery stood at 8.2 litres per person per day (l/p/d), below the UNHCR post-emergency standard of 20 l/p/d. This was primarily due to the discontinuation of water trucking and the reliance on a single operational borehole in the permanent water system, which will be resolved as soon as the second borehole is connected to the reservoir.

To ensure water safety, PIE staff conducted 35 Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) tests at random water points across the settlement. The results showed chlorine concentrations ranging between 0.2 and 0.4 mg/l, with all tests meeting the required water quality standards.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) completed the construction of two 75,000-litre sandwich masonry reservoirs. Following community feedback, waterproof painting was applied to both structures, and subsequent water filling and testing of the first reservoir showed a significant reduction in seepage. However, the second reservoir exhibited significant seepage, requiring corrective measures before final handover.

At Aftit Settlement and Aftit Primary School, the construction of 13 latrine blocks, 15 shower blocks, and one Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) room was underway by UNHCT's partners, PIE and Innovation Humanitarian Solutions (IHS).

On the hygiene promotion front, PIE and IHS continued home-to-home visits at the Aftit Settlement, reaching a total of 731 individuals in Zone A and 621 households in Zone B, C and D, focusing on raising awareness about personal hygiene, safe water storage, food hygiene, and cholera prevention. UNHCR distributed two soaps per person to the entire refugee population and 2,500 households received NFI kits. IHS conducted a three-day training for 39 WASH Committee members to strengthen operational capacity. IHS, with support from UNHCR, also initiated the 2025 KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practices) survey at Aftit settlement.

In 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 20 litres per person, meeting essential humanitarian standards. During the reporting period, 180 pits were excavated, 90 slabs were produced for these sites, and the construction of 15 household latrine superstructures has commenced. In addition, IRC conducted a three-day training for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Committee (WASHCo) members (30 individuals) from both refugee and host communities at Akuda Tumet Primary and Middle School Hall, focused on promoting ownership, understanding roles and responsibilities, and the installation and maintenance of pipe systems. Routine hygiene and sanitation promotion and awareness messages through mass education campaigns and home-to-home visits reached 647 individuals. These integrated WASH interventions enhance public health, promote dignity, and strengthen resilience for both refugee and host communities.

Food Security

At Aftit Settlement in the Amhara Region, the General Food Distribution (GFD) for June reached a total of 2,068 households comprising 6,186 individuals.

The GFD for the June cycle was also successfully carried out in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region. A total of 12,360 beneficiaries received their allocated food rations in Ura. This represents a significant achievement in ensuring food access for vulnerable populations in the region, despite logistical and operational challenges.

Livelihoods, Energy, Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

At the Ura refugee settlement site in Benishangul-Gumuz Region, 40 hectares of land were identified for agricultural cultivation at Ura refugee site. The procurement for agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizers is underway. The beneficiary selection process has also commenced across the camps, marking a key step toward the implementation of the agricultural activities.

LIBYA

Highlights

- Heightened insecurity along the Libya-Sudan border, particularly in the Jabal Al-Oweinat region, has disrupted traditional entry routes into Libya. With movement through the Triangle area suspended due to ongoing clashes and patrols, Sudanese refugees are increasingly forced to take longer, riskier routes, including via Chad.
- On 16 June, 1,270 Sudanese refugees stranded in the Triangle were relocated to Alkufra by Libyan authorities. The group included 125 men, 318 women, and 827 children. Upon arrival, they were accommodated overnight at the Alkufra Detention Centre and received immediate humanitarian and medical support. Health screenings conducted by WHO, the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC), and the Alkufra Mental Health Centre identified high rates of gastroenteritis, bronchitis, respiratory infections, conjunctivitis, and anaemia among children, as well as cases of hypertension and diabetes among adults. LRC carried out blood tests, and free health certificates were issued by the authorities, along with registration cards.
- In June, the Chief of Mission met with Ambassadors and embassy officials of Austria, France, [Italy](#), [Japan](#), and [the Netherlands](#) acknowledging their steadfast support and seeking their advocacy for increased commitment to the Sudan response in Libya. With ongoing funding cuts, she emphasized that financial backing to Libya is more critical than ever. The Inter-Agency response requires \$106.6 million to meet the needs of 621,000 people, including 550,000

Sudanese refugees, 70,000 Libyan host community members, and 1,000 third-country nationals, yet remains only 20 per cent funded. Reduced support will only fuel onward movement, pushing more people to undertake perilous journeys, including toward Europe. Despite these challenges, partners continue delivering vital assistance in eastern Libya to respond to the urgent needs of Sudanese refugees.

- On 23 June, the UNHCR office in Tripoli marked [World Refugee Day](#) with a vibrant celebration held in the Child-Friendly Space, bringing together children, caregivers, and representatives from the diplomatic and humanitarian community. The event was attended by key representatives of the EU, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and the UK, alongside heads of UN agencies, community mobilizers, and unaccompanied and vulnerable refugee children, including children with disabilities. The celebration was filled with joy and a deep sense of solidarity, as participants engaged in interactive and inclusive activities such as bracelet making, canvas painting, and pottery decoration using the colors of unity and hope. These creative sessions served not only as expressions of resilience and cultural identity but also as opportunities to foster meaningful connections between donors, humanitarian actors, and the refugee community. The event powerfully underscored the importance of continued international support for refugee protection and inclusion in Libya.

Population Movement and Registration

As of 30 June, there were 73,640 Sudanese refugees registered with UNHCR at its registration centre in Tripoli, representing 79 per cent of the total refugees registered.

Authorities in Alkufra continue to issue Security Registration Cards (SRCs) to Sudanese refugees allowing freedom of movement in the east/south of Libya and access to public services. While SRCs are issued free of charge, Sudanese refugees are charged 160 Libyan Dinars (LYD) for health certificates as part of the process. UNHCR has supported the registration process by authorities in Alkufra by providing equipment and consumables needed for the process.

Protection

The UNHCR outreach team conducted sessions aimed at raising awareness among Sudanese refugees about effective communication methods with UNHCR and its partners covering various topics, including information on the services provided by UNHCR and its partners, guidance on the proper channels for communication with UNHCR, and the importance of identifying and reporting fraudulent activities and misconduct. Additionally, the team provided detailed instructions on how to report incidents and addressed individual questions regarding communication channels. These efforts ensured that attendees left with clear and valuable information. Since the beginning of the year, the outreach team has successfully reached a total of 2,190 Sudanese individuals through these sessions, highlighting the significant engagement with the Sudanese refugee community.

Child protection

A total of 187 Sudanese unaccompanied and separated children were identified at the Protection Desk and referred for further assessment. 137 children underwent a best interest's assessment to receive targeted services. Some of children in need of care arrangements were provided with community support.

At UNHCR's registration centre, 324 Sudanese children were received at the Child-Friendly Space (CFS) where they participated in informal play activities. A total of 4,528 Sudanese children were received at the CFS since the start of the year.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response

UNHCR's protection desk at its registration centre in Tripoli identified Sudanese GBV survivors who were assessed for targeted support services, including psychosocial support to help deal with their traumatic experience.

Sudanese populations at risk, including both adults and children, were meaningfully engaged through targeted GBV and PSEA prevention initiatives reaching a total of 275 Sudanese refugees. To ensure effective and age-appropriate communication with children, the awareness sessions employed interactive and sensitive methods, including storytelling and puppet shows. The sessions addressed key topics, including the definition and types of GBV, available referral pathways, accessible complaints and feedback mechanisms channels, and UNHCR's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, with clear guidance on how to report incidents safely and confidentially.

Education

A total of 302 out-of-school Sudanese refugee children were identified and referred to UNICEF. This referral is a coordinated effort under a Letter of Understanding between UNHCR and UNICEF to ensure children in need are considered for informal education, skills training and inclusion in the national education system. Since January, 1,461 Sudanese refugee children have been identified and referred.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

By the end of June, UNHCR and its partners had reached 31,540 Sudanese refugees with essential items, including mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, solar lamps, kitchen sets, plastic sheets, jerrycans, and soap, across the country. In solidarity with the Muslim refugees during the celebration of Eid Al Adha, [UNHCR distributed core relief items to 3,000 Sudanese refugees](#) across the country, including in Misrata, Nafusa Mountain, Tripoli and Al Kufra.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- All relocations from Renk and Malakal transit centres were suspended due to funding constraints and poor road conditions.
- On 28 June, UNHCR, WFP, Samaritan's Purse, and Kenya Commercial Bank launched a large-scale cash assistance distribution exercise across Maban's refugee camps, targeting over 92,880 individuals who had previously received in-kind cereal support. Each person received 32,350 South Sudanese Pounds (approximately USD 248.35).

Population Movement and Registration

As of 31 May, 1,195,426 individuals have arrived in South Sudan since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan. Of these, 68 per cent are South Sudanese returnees and 31 per cent are Sudanese refugees. The Joda/Renk border remains the main entry point, accounting for 70 per cent of all arrivals.

Relocation

Due to funding constraints and poor road conditions, all relocations from transit centres in Renk and Malakal were suspended. UNHCR is engaging with IOM and donors to mobilize resources for their resumption, as overcrowding at border points increases the risk of communicable diseases, especially during the rainy season.

Food Security

In response to protests staged earlier in the month by refugees in Kaya Camp, Maban, UNHCR and other stakeholders engaged in coordinated efforts to address grievances raised by non-targeted populations regarding food distribution. Through constructive dialogue, the concerns were resolved amicably, and calm was restored. The demonstrations also reflected broader frustrations over a perceived decline in services and a desire for greater support from local authorities to facilitate voluntary returns to Sudan.

On 28 June, UNHCR, WFP, Samaritan's Purse, and Kenya Commercial Bank launched a large-scale cash assistance distribution exercise across Maban's refugee camps, targeting over 92,880 individuals who had previously received in-kind cereal support. Each person received 32,350 South Sudanese Pounds (approximately USD 248.35) to purchase complementary food items, pulses, vegetable oil, and salt (at 50 per cent of the required quantity), and access milling services. The initiative enhances food security, promotes dignity, and offers greater flexibility in meeting nutritional needs.

Education

In Maban, Batil Camp faces critically low school attendance, with only 665 of 11,917 enrolled learners present, largely due to ongoing refugee returns to Sudan. UNHCR's partner, LWF, in collaboration with camp leaders, continues mobilization efforts and community engagement to boost attendance, particularly in underperforming areas like Batil.

Health and Nutrition

In Renk, between 27–29 June, Renk Civil Hospital received 52 wounded individuals from Blue Nile State, reportedly injured in recent clashes in Buth and transported via Atam routes. The wounded are believed to have arrived from a barrack in Juluad, near Zururu village in Maban. UNHCR's partner, International

Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), confirmed that more are expected. CRA is monitoring the situation and has requested visits to Atam and Chemedi unofficial arrival locations.

Furthermore, in Renk, 187 new cases of suspected Hepatitis E, including 16 pregnant women, were identified and referred to Renk Civil Hospital. This brings the total number of cases across multiple locations to 403. Health partners continue active case finding through mobile clinics in affected areas. Ongoing efforts include case management, surveillance, mobile outreach, and partner coordination.

In Maban, persistent insecurity along the river transport corridor has disrupted the delivery of nutrition supplies, impacting the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) in Maban. This has led to ongoing shortages of Corn Soy Blend Plus Plus (CSB++), a fortified food used to treat moderate acute malnutrition, thereby limiting support for vulnerable groups. A new stockout is also affecting the treatment of moderately malnourished children under five. While WFP is responsible for providing these supplies, UNHCR is actively coordinating with them to address the delays.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Aweil, 13 transitional shelters for persons with specific needs at Wedweil settlement were repaired after damage from heavy winds and rain, ensuring protection from weather-related health risks.

The construction of the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) block and the Youth and Women's Centre in Wedweil is nearly complete. These facilities will provide vital spaces for early learning, youth engagement, and community activities. Refugees have reported repeated shelter damage due to severe weather; planting trees as windbreakers is recommended to reduce future impact.

UGANDA

Highlights

- Since the onset of the conflict in April 2023, Uganda has registered a total of 85,179 Sudanese refugees.
- As of 30th June 2025, Uganda had received 15,827 Sudanese new arrivals since January 2025, of whom 19,854 have been registered. Majority of the arrivals are adults between 18 and 59 years
- Conflict and famine remain the top causes of their flight from Sudan.
- Main locations of origin include Khartoum, South Darfur, North Darfur, East Darfur, and South Kordofan.
- Nyumanzi Reception Center remains the main entry point for most Sudanese arrivals while Kiryandongo is the biggest recipient.
- Out of the 85,179 Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers registered in Uganda, 9,525 (11%) are urban refugees, located in Kampala. No new refugees from Sudan were registered in the urban area in the last month.

Population Movements and Registration

In June, 4,283 Sudanese of 2,026 households were registered, indicating an increase of 43 per cent compared to May. 277 individuals were received in settlement areas, while 6 were received in urban Kampala.

Relocation

A total of 6,133 households comprising 16,696 Sudanese individuals were relocated from Kiryandongo, Nyumanzi, and Ocea reception centres to their respective plots in the settlements.

While the relocation numbers have improved, overcrowding in reception centres remains severe. Kiryandongo which is receiving a rising number of Sudanese was as of the end of June, operating at 360 per cent of its intended capacity (521 individuals). Nyumanzi operated at 166 per cent against its capacity of 1,000 individuals.

Generally, there has been a reduction in numbers at transit and reception centers due to fast-tracked relocation.

Protection

Access to territory

Prima facie recognition for Sudanese asylum seekers remains in force.

Reception Centres

As of 30 June, 2,224 Sudanese refugees were hosted in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo reception centres.

Legal and Physical Protection

Protection incidents were reported, including a case involving aggravated defilement, murder, or assault, which was referred to the local police for investigation. A separate case involving a male survivor of sodomy in Cluster G was documented and is under follow-up. Additional incidents included an assault in Zone 7 and a threat of violence in Zone 6, both reported to the Paluda Police Post.

11 paralegals, all South Sudanese (9 women and 2 men) received visibility material to strengthen community-based legal support.

Two refugee women released from prison (Bweyale and Cluster D) received reintegration support after a mobile court session.

Detention Monitoring and Anti-Fraud Efforts

In Masindi District, detention monitoring was conducted by the Lutheran World Federation jointly with the WHITAKER Foundation and the Refugee Law Project. A total of 190 individuals (184 men and 6 women) were monitored, including 78 Persons with Specific Needs and 112 nationals (106 men, 6 women). Monitoring covered facilities such as Kiryandongo, Kigumba, Isimba, Masindi Main Prisons, and Masindi Remand Home.

A total of 120 Protection Desk Volunteers (87 women and 33 men) received training on anti-fraud and corruption from UNHCR. The training aimed to raise awareness of fraud and corruption risks and promote the use of the We-Link toll-free line for reporting and feedback.

Community-Based Protection

In Kiryandongo, 209 PSNs (122 men and boys as well as 87 women and girls) were identified during the reporting period. They were assessed, issued PSN cards, and supported to access essential services, including registration, hot meals, and temporary accommodation. The identified PSNs included older persons, children at risk, individuals with serious medical conditions, and unaccompanied or separated children.

Additionally, 29 PSNs from three self-organized PSN groups in Clusters B and C each received UGX 1,000,000 (USD 270) as startup capital to support income-generating activities aimed at enhancing their self-reliance.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

Survivors of GBV received support across several sites. The assistance provided included physical security, healthcare,

During the reporting period, cases of gender-based violence including emotional and physical violence, rape, and denial of resources, were reported through established community-based reporting channels. UNHCR and its partners provided follow-up support in response to incidents involving similar forms of violence.

Gender-based violence prevention and response awareness sessions were conducted by UNHCR, reaching 53 individuals. Additionally, individuals engaged in community-based GBV structures, including community activists and male action groups, participated in regular feedback and mentorship sessions. These sessions aimed to strengthen awareness, promote timely reporting, reinforce referral pathways, and promote a community-led approach to preventing and responding to GBV.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

At the Kiryandongo Reception Centre, UNHCR and LWF distributed mobile phones to support the Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) modality for the delivery of CRIs to newly arrived refugees. 298 Sudanese households each received one phone.

Education

In Kiryandongo, Windle International Uganda (WIU) distributed food and essential supplies including 3,400 kgs of maize flour, 2,025 kgs of fortified soya, 1,350 kgs of silverfish, and 1,150 kgs of sugar to Ematong and Victoria Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Primary Schools under the Children Feeding Initiative (CFI). The initiative supports learners' health and academic performance through daily meals.

The Ministry of Education and Sports in collaboration with UNICEF, conducted a Life Skills training for Master Trainers from both host and refugee communities. Held from 2–6 June at the Kiryandongo Technical Institute, the training prepared participants to cascade life skills education to adolescents.

During school visits and physical verification in Kiryandongo, 27 Special Needs Education (SNE) learners from the Masindi Centre for the Handicapped and Kamurasi Demonstration School in Masindi, underwent verification. The exercise aimed to facilitate the payment of Term II 2025 academic tuition and related charges, ensuring continued access to quality education for these learners.

Palorinya Settlement will benefit from €468,786 (UGX 1,947,804,999) in EU support for vulnerable refugees and host communities as part of the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and Cash for Education in Emergencies (EiE) interventions. The funding, channelled through the Uganda Cash Consortium (UCC) and implemented by the Lutheran World Federation, will benefit 4,726 individuals. At the Cash Working Group meeting where the project was announced, UNHCR encouraged partners to treat this funding as a safety net due to the scaling down of other programs.

Health and Nutrition

In June, a total of 13,244 medical consultations were conducted in Kiryandongo. The crude mortality rate slightly declined from 0.04 in May to 0.03 deaths per 1,000 population per month. A total of 182 live births were recorded, all attended by skilled health personnel. The under-five mortality rate remained low at 0.07 deaths per 1,000 children per month.

In Kiryandongo, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate among children stood at 26.3 per cent. Of the 90 children screened during the bi-weekly mass screening, 25 children were found to be malnourished, including 24 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 4 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). All identified cases were enrolled in appropriate treatment services.

At Ocea Reception Centre, GAM was 22 per cent, with 22 out of 100 children screened found malnourished; all were subsequently enrolled in treatment programs.

In Nyumanzi Reception Centre, GAM remained high at 13.1 per cent. Of the 282 children screened during the bi-weekly mass nutrition screening, 37 were identified as malnourished, including 27 moderate and 10 severe cases. These figures exceed the standard threshold of less than 5 per cent.

A total of 62 community members (59 women and three men) from Adagwo were sensitized on mental health awareness. The session covered common psychosocial challenges, coping mechanisms, and support systems. Participants actively shared experiences related to stress and trauma. 169 pupils (71 girls and 98 boys) participated in psychoeducation activities focused on managing stress, recognizing mental disorders, suicide prevention, and building resilience.

Five individuals (two women and three men) received individual and group psychotherapy sessions. These sessions addressed psychological distress linked to GBV, bereavement, lack of family support, and unmet basic needs. 21 women received tailored psychosocial support, including Psychological First Aid (PFA), suicide awareness, and supportive counselling. Follow-ups are planned with individual management plans to aid recovery and wellbeing.

Eight female Frontline Delivery Service Providers (FDSPs) who had previously completed interpersonal therapy received follow-up support to assess their post-intervention progress. While many demonstrated

improved emotional expression and reduced distress, some continued to struggle with trust-building and adjusting to role transitions.

Water, Health, and Sanitation (WASH)

With support from Village Health Teams (VHTs) and local leaders, 181 refugees and host community members (48 men and 133 women) from Cluster I and Adagwo village in Kiryandongo attended a hygiene promotion session. The meeting addressed poor sanitation practices such as open defecation, unsafe water handling, and inadequate home hygiene. Participants were urged to boil drinking water, build household latrines, use mosquito nets, seek timely medical care, clear bushes, and maintain clean water containers.

In Kiryandongo, 1,139 new arrivals (566 women and 573 men) attended four environmental health and hygiene campaign sessions covering different topics including food hygiene management, environmental hygiene, proper solid waste management techniques, hand washing practices, safe water chain and vector control mechanisms, personal hygiene, and menstrual management. Similarly, 151 individuals (123 women and 28 men) from cluster A, B, and MR attended Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) triggering sessions to inspire behaviour change by encouraging communities to reflect on their sanitation practices, fostering collective action to eliminate open defecation and improve hygiene through community ownership and peer accountability.

UNHCR transported solid waste from Kiryandongo Reception Centre to the designated disposal site in Cluster C, allocated by the town council. A total of seven trips were made using a 4-tonne tipper truck. The exercise aimed to eliminate foul odors and reduce potential public health risks, such as disease outbreaks, while promoting safe and hygienic living conditions for displaced populations.

10 pits were excavated and mobile toilets installed at Panyadoli Self-Help Secondary School in preparation for the commemoration of the World Refugee Day celebrations to ensure hygiene and sanitation for over 5,000 attendees from refugee and host communities.

Livelihoods, Energy, Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

In Kiryandongo, community extension workers conducted follow-up visits to 10 farmers in Cluster C to monitor the performance of various fruit and woody tree species planted around homesteads. These trees serve multiple purposes including providing shade, fruits and firewood. Observations indicate that many of the planted trees are surviving well.

In Kiryandongo, 59 refugees attended environmental conservation awareness-raising sessions held by community extension workers emphasizing the importance of tree planting at the household level to mitigate the impact of climate change, proper waste management, use of energy-efficient cookstoves.

In Kiryandongo, 100 new arrivals were sensitized on Environmental conservation awareness with support from the Community extension workers. Key messages included the importance of tree planting at the household level to mitigate the impacts of climate change, proper waste management, use of energy-efficient cookstoves. Challenges include lack of assorted tree seedlings to be planted by new arrivals and host community along their boundaries and households.

The meeting was held at Adjumani District Natural Resource Offices with UNHCR and other partners including, LWF, UNDP and World Vision. Key updates included the planting and distribution of 1.6 million tree seedlings for afforestation, promotion of energy-saving stoves, radio awareness programs on climate change and conservation. Other initiatives involved wetland and catchment restoration, beekeeping, climate-smart agriculture, sustainable infrastructure using interlocking bricks, and mapping tourist sites for restoration. Firewood (33,139m³) was distributed to vulnerable groups, and zoning efforts were made for environmental sustainability. New solar hybrid systems for refugee settlements are set to begin under World Bank funding, alongside national plans to adopt biofuels from cassava and maize byproducts starting August. Challenges include limited land access and rising demand for short-gestation crops.

Challenges

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

PSNs face extreme vulnerabilities due to physical limitations and lack of financial support. Many are living in inadequate shelter, worsened by ongoing rains, while reduced community support, largely due to food

ration cuts, has further strained their coping mechanisms. Concerns have also emerged over PSNs being wrongfully re-categorized during food assistance exercises, making them ineligible for support. Accessibility issues, particularly during mass assistance appeals, further marginalize this group.

Legal and physical protection

Delays in police investigations, prolonged detentions, and a lack of juvenile facilities are undermining the legal protection environment. Vulnerable individuals often face detention due to the absence of protection and shelter. Limited interviewing space for police compromises confidentiality, while bribery and the reluctance of medical personnel to testify in court continue to hinder access to justice.

Gender-Based Violence

GBV remains a pressing issue, with intimate partner violence, child abandonment, and economic deprivation identified as key drivers. Cultural stigma, fear of retaliation, and limited awareness inhibit survivors from reporting or seeking help. Support for men who are survivors is notably limited, and many survivors are increasingly seeking livelihood support following food cuts. Harmful cultural practices and substance abuse also contribute to the prevalence of GBV.

Child protection

Child neglect, physical abuse, and early marriage are on the rise, driven by negative parenting, poverty, and parental migration in search of livelihoods. School dropouts are exacerbated by unaffordable fees and inadequate family support. Para-social workers are demotivated due to a lack of incentives, and children face increased risks during holidays due to poor supervision and indiscipline.

Security

Security incidents although not many have been escalating across multiple settlements, including a recent clash in Kiryandongo between the Nuer and Dinka that left many hospitalized and in police custody

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

Refugees are experiencing high levels of distress, with several cases of attempted and completed suicides linked to family conflict, abandonment, or economic hardship. The mental health response is hampered by a shortage of essential medications like emergency antipsychotics, limiting effective treatment.

Health System Strain

Health services are under immense pressure due to shortages in medical personnel, limited supplies, and inadequate infrastructure. Disease outbreaks including measles and cholera, continue to persist, while malnutrition and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are on the rise, contributing to a heavy disease burden. The strain on inpatient and neonatal care units, combined with the growing burden of NCDs, is making service delivery more complex. Additionally, ongoing transport challenges are hindering the referral of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) cases to Regional Referral Hospitals, resulting in delays in accessing specialized treatment.

Nutrition programs are further strained by overcrowding and poor feeding practices, especially among new arrivals. While partners are supporting with supplies and vaccination efforts, sustainable investment in workforce and supplies is urgently needed.

WASH Gaps

WASH infrastructure is deteriorating under population pressure. Breakdowns in water systems, silting of boreholes, and vandalism are frequent, compromising safe water access. Open defecation is rising due to low latrine coverage, inadequate construction materials, and self-relocation to unsuitable areas. Overwhelmed latrine emptying systems, inadequate latrine digging tools for new arrivals, new stockouts of mosquito nets and hygiene materials, inadequate handwashing facilities, and tribal tensions at water points exacerbate sanitation risks.

Silting of production wells and handpumps, leading to frequent breakdowns; aging water infrastructure causing disruptions in water supply; high demand for latrine emptying due to increased new arrivals at Elegu, Nyumanzi, and Kiryandongo reception centers; lack of latrine digging tools in Kiryandongo, Lamwo, and Palorinya; shortage of construction materials for new arrivals in Palorinya and Lamwo; vandalism of

communal sanitation facilities; and pipeline cuts by community members, disrupting water supply in some settlements.

Food Security and Assistance

Food insecurity is deepening due to ration cuts, delayed cash disbursements, and exclusion errors. Confusion around mobile money payments, poor communication, and a lack of clarity on appeals processes fuelled tensions at food distribution points. The recategorization of households has left many with little or no food assistance, particularly impacting PSNs. Increasing numbers of refugees are considering returning to South Sudan out of desperation.

Livelihoods and economic inclusion

Livelihood opportunities are limited, particularly for PSNs and new arrivals facing land access issues or inflated market prices. In some cases, landlords have prohibited economic activities such as farming or bricklaying. Participation in agricultural projects is low due to registration demands and funding delays. Communication gaps and an urgent need for sustainable livelihoods and land access are recurring concerns.

Education

Budget cuts and unstable contracts have led to the loss of 141 teachers, affecting education quality and increasing dropout rates. PTA fees, child labor, and poor discipline during school breaks further hinder access. Teacher morale is low, and children's education continuity is at risk, especially in already underserved areas. Overcrowded classrooms, limited space, and long commutes are reducing school attendance. Many new arrivals must travel long distances to reach schools, affecting learning outcomes. Pupil-teacher ratio stands at 1:117 (primary) in some locations it is over 1:200 against the government standard of 1:5.

NFIs, Shelter and Infrastructure

Reception centres such as Nyumanzi and Kiryandongo are severely overcrowded (Kiryandongo at 360 per cent occupancy and Nyumanzi at 166 per cent occupancy) increasing public health risks. Overcrowding is worsened by relocated individuals returning to sleep at the centre. This has severely strained resources and degraded WASH, health and protection services, impacting the well-being of new arrivals.

Reception centres are facing stockouts of essential non-food items such as mosquito nets and basins, while delays in CRI deliveries hinder effective support for relocated households. Inadequate shelter materials and infrastructure affect both health outcomes and children's well-being, particularly due to the lack of recreational amenities. Limited space remains a challenge in accommodating the growing number of women interested in activities at women-friendly spaces particularly in receiving clusters for new arrivals such as Clusters C, A and E.

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 289.6 million, only **16%** 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 15 July, the total funding for the HRP reached USD 949.3 billion, covering **22.8%** of the requirements. Access OCHA's Financial Tracking Service here: [OCHA FTS](#).

UNHCR Supplementary Appeal – January - December 2025

UNHCR's financial requirement for 2025 for the [Sudan situation emergency response](#) – in Sudan and RRP countries – amounts to **USD 1.1 billion**. The appeal is funded at **29%** as of 30 June.

Resources

- NEW! [Sudan Situation | 2025 Regional RRP Hyper-prioritization Factsheet](#)
- NEW! [Sudan Highlights in UNHCR Global Trends Report 2024](#)
- NEW! [Flexible Funding Report - Quarterly Report | UNHCR](#)
- NEW! [UNHCR Guidance Note on the International Protection Needs of People Fleeing Sudan](#)
- NEW! [UNHCR warns crisis reaching breaking point as Sudanese refugee numbers triple in Chad](#)
- NEW! [OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Dashboard](#)
- [Sudan Regional Crisis Development Action Platform](#)
- [2025 Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan](#)
- [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan - At a Glance](#)
- [UNHCR Sudan Situation Appeal 2025](#)
- [Sudan-Emergency-Critical-Life-Saving-Needs](#)
- [UNHCR Mpox Appeal 2024](#)
- [Refugee Coordination Model](#)
- UNHCR's [Operational Data Portal \(ODP\) for the Sudan Situation](#) provides weekly updates on the refugee and returnee arrivals in Sudan's neighbouring countries.
- [UNHCR and IOM Joint Dashboard](#) of arrivals to South Sudan, including data on returnee intentions, onward movements, and numbers and locations of returnees in and around Renk.
- [UNHCR Global Focus Sudan Operation page](#)
- [UNHCR Sudan Emergency website](#)
- UNHCR's HELP site for Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Sudan provides information to individuals seeking information and support inside Sudan (in [English](#) and [Arabic](#))