

Annual Results Report

2025

Sudan

Acknowledgements

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

The conflict in Sudan continues to fuel a humanitarian and protection crisis of appalling proportions. The increased use of drones and aerial attacks resulted in significant civilian casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure and recurrent attacks on humanitarian convoys. In March 2025, the capital Khartoum came under government control triggering the spontaneous return of forcibly displaced people and the gradual move of the authorities there. In October, El Fasher, North Darfur under siege for 18 months, changed control resulting in more displacement and a shift of conflict to the Kordofan states by year-end. Especially in Khartoum, mines and unexploded ordnance, massive destruction and unavailability of services hinder the safe and dignified return of civilians to their homes.

Throughout the year, attempts at negotiating an end to the conflict did not bear fruit and temporary ceasefires did not hold. Instead, in February, a parallel government system was established for non-government-controlled areas while in May, a new Prime Minister was appointed to lead a civilian-led transitional cabinet. The humanitarian and socio-economic situation continued to deteriorate. Famine was confirmed in the Zamzam, Abu Shouk, and Al Salam IDP camps in North Darfur in early 2025 and in Kadugli, South Kordofan by November. A massive cholera outbreak, which started in late 2024 spread to all 18 states during the year. Sudan's formal economy collapsed, replaced by a fragmented economy driven by smuggling and informal trade. Sudan's GDP is estimated to have shrunk by 42% since 2022, the Sudanese Pound collapsed and annual inflation reached 151% in 2025.

End-2025, some 9.5 million people were internally displaced and over 4 million fled to neighbouring countries. Sudan hosted 860,000 refugees and asylum-seekers with 84,000 newly arriving in the year. As the situation evolved, about 3.5 million people returned to areas of origin of which over 650,000 were Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless persons in Sudan enjoy their rights in line with national, regional, and international pledges, standards and fair protection procedures.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	76.01%	43.36%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	100.00%

Although Sudan maintained its open-door policy, the protection environment deteriorated as the conflict and displacement continued, encampment policies and emergency laws were enforced, and negative perceptions of foreigners persisted. Despite UNHCR's advocacy on refoulement risks, undocumented foreigners including refugees and asylum-seekers were deported and documented refugees were relocated out of Khartoum. Also, refugee registration was suspended, increasing refoulement/deportation risks and affecting refugees' access to services. UNHCR strengthened border monitoring, community engagement, and capacity-building for authorities on asylum principles.

In 2025, the authorities intensified control measures against foreigners leading to massive deportation particularly of people from South Sudan, more than 11,000 individuals were deported mainly from Khartoum, Gezira and Northern states, including 206 verified cases of refugees and asylum seekers. Restrictions on freedom of movement continue to be firmly imposed as the state of emergency is maintained across the country. UNHCR continues to advocate against deportation and intervene directly and through legal partners when possible. Joint counseling lines were developed and disseminated among the affected communities. Additionally, authorities were provided extensive training on protection.

Protection assessments revealed grave threats for forcibly displaced people like physical and legal dangers, gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence, family separation, and forced recruitment. The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment showed that refugees fared as badly as or worse than internally displaced people on several indicators, especially in Darfur and Kordofan States.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

Refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs progressively achieve self-reliance through gradually increased socioeconomic inclusion and access to multi-sectoral services to meet their needs and improve their wellbeing.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
IDPs	9.20%	16.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.80%	89.03%
Returnees	40%	10.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19.55%	52.50%

In 2025, the Office advanced self-reliance by expanding access to basic services, livelihoods, and financial inclusion, contributing directly to mitigating the risks of increased vulnerability among displaced populations. Multi-purpose cash assistance for 81,150 people and livelihood support for 24,400 individuals (70% women) increased the potential income stability for over 122,000 household members, supporting an enabling environment for movement above the national poverty line. Women's stronger economic roles translated into improved household decision-making and reduced reliance on harmful coping strategies.

Support to 120,000 households with core relief items and 22,000 households with shelter assistance raised the proportion of people living in safe and secure settlements, reflected in increases from 1.8% to 66% among refugees and 9.2% to 16% among IDPs. Improved WASH services for 800,000 people further enhanced safety and dignity in overcrowded sites.

Access to health rose sharply, outpatient consultations reached 1 million, nutrition services supported 30,200 children and mothers, and outbreak response limited cholera to 1,450 cases. These efforts contributed to improved access to health services, increasing from 19.55% to 67.05% for refugees.

Education support enabled 65,750 learners to attend school and 4,500 to sit national exams, strengthening long-term resilience despite persistent enrolment challenges.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Refugees, IDPs, and returnees actively participate in informed decision-making and processes that affect their lives and create a positive living environment for themselves and host communities.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23.41%	21.31%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.38%	5.42%

In 2025, the Office strengthened community leadership by registering 36 community-based organizations, including FDSPLOs, enabling them to legally operate, access funding, and expand services for refugees, IDPs, and returnees. Savings groups and cooperatives enhanced households' ability to generate income and withstand shocks, improving stability that supports children's sustained school attendance.

Women's leadership expanded through the inclusion of three Sudanese women-led organizations in regional policy forums, ensuring that women's priorities shaped programme design. This led to stronger protection networks and improved community outreach, contributing to the increase in secondary enrolment

from 4.38% to 5.42% as adolescents, especially girls, benefited from safer, more supportive environments. Participatory assessments and structured consultations allowed displaced communities to define needs and influence programming. Despite persistent barriers reflected in the decline in primary enrolment from 23.41% to 21.31%, empowered community structures improved targeting, reduced protection risks, and strengthened inclusive learning and service delivery across displacement-affected areas.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

Refugees, IDPs, and returnees benefit from improved conditions in areas of potential local integration or return and an increasingly enabling environment towards solutions across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12,302	2,836
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	328	109
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	437	19

In 2025, securing solutions remained largely out of reach for most refugees in Sudan. Only 2,836 refugees were able to voluntarily return in safety and dignity, far below needs, as conditions in areas of origin remained insecure and basic services limited. Local integration was not supported politically, and although 837,996 refugees continued to enjoy the asylum space provided by Sudan. Registration was suspended, blocking new cases and exposing undocumented refugees to arrest, detention, or deportation. This suspension also crippled resettlement processing, contributing to a sharp decline from 328 departures at baseline to 109, and severely constrained complementary pathways, which fell from 437 to 19 departures due to lack of documentation, mobility restrictions, and the collapse of administrative systems. Spontaneous returns surged, with an estimated 3.5 million people, including 650,000 Sudanese refugees, returning under pressure from deteriorating conditions in host countries rather than improved conditions in Sudan. Many returned to areas with high protection risks, prompting the Office to focus on border monitoring, referrals, and targeted support. Assessments identified 2,500 families needing civil documentation, and stabilization efforts such as solarizing hospitals, providing an ambulance, and establishing multi-purpose community centers helped maintain essential services in high-return areas. Despite limited solution prospects, the Office strengthened cross-border coordination, improved counselling through standardized Country of Origin Information, and enhanced communication on risks linked to onward movement. Collaboration with partners advanced frameworks for future complementary pathways. The Office also issued a Protection Brief outlining priority advocacy areas and co-led the Durable Solutions Working Group to promote area-based planning, laying essential groundwork for sustainable solutions once conditions allow.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Insecurity, active conflict, movement restrictions, and documentation gaps limited the Office's ability to provide sustained protection and assistance and reduced access to basic services, land, and financial

systems. Although access improved in northern, eastern, and south-eastern states, bureaucratic impediments, supply chain disruptions, the intense rainy season which impeded access resulting in delayed delivery of protection interventions, and staff deployment. High inflation, liquidity shortages, and a weak financial sector further constrained the scale-up of cash assistance. Government institutions began to re-establish functions, but not enough to ensure regular protection services, particularly in conflict-affected areas. Negative perceptions of foreigners, encampment policies, emergency laws, and the suspension of registration hindered protection, solutions, and inclusion efforts. The lack of a policy framework for integrating refugees into national health and education systems also slowed progress. Expansion of multi-purpose community centers improved outreach, but weak telecommunications disrupted hotlines and reduced communication with communities. These challenges slowed the shift from aid dependency to self-reliance and affected progress toward long-term impacts. In 2026, the Office will prioritize strengthened advocacy on documentation, localization of service delivery through community structures, expanded partnerships, and preparedness planning to address access constraints and reinforce progress across all impact areas.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

The Office formalized 59 partnership agreements with government entities, international and national NGOs, and UN agencies, reflecting an inclusive engagement approach. Partnerships supported GRF pledges and GCR commitments by advancing inclusion, expanding protection capacities, and enabling area-based solutions aligned with Sudan national strategies. Within inter-agency coordination structures, collaboration with authorities and humanitarian actors helped sustain basic services in a highly constrained context. National NGOs increasingly led protection outreach, service delivery, and emergency distributions in hard-to-reach areas, supporting localization and last-mile delivery. Cooperation with federal and state authorities strengthened asylum systems and the provision of basic services for forcibly displaced and host communities. Engagement with development partners, including UNDP, ILO, FAO, and the World Bank, as well as the PROSPECTS partnership, promoted socioeconomic inclusion and resilience. Work with forcibly displaced-led and community-based organizations enhanced communication, community engagement, and local emergency response capacity. Regional collaboration facilitated coordinated protection monitoring and information-sharing on cross-border movements. Overall, the share of resources to national partners continued to grow, contributing to localization objectives.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Refugees and asylum seekers have unhindered access to territory, are biometrically registered, receive relevant documentation, and reception services are in line with Government and UNHCR standards (OA1: Access/Doc).

The Sudanese government's civilian protection mechanism is supported and strengthened for better results in the protection of civilians (OA1: Access/Doc).

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.93%	100.00%	78.98%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.00%	25.00%	2.30%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.34%	40.00%	54.81%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36,435
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82,219

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Despite the conflict, Sudan has maintained its open-door policy receiving people seeking asylum and international protection. In 2025, over 84,000 new arrivals were recorded bringing the number of refugees and asylum-seekers to 860,000 by year-end. Most refugees were South Sudanese (73.8%), followed by Eritreans and Ethiopians. Approximately 66% of refugees reside in camps or camp-like settings reversing a pre-conflict trend. Women and girls constitute just over half of the refugee population.

The Office and Sudan's Commissioner of refugees (COR) undertake joint registration which comprises of individual registration with biometric enrolment for all refugees and asylum-seekers above five years. By year-end 79% of refugees and asylum-seekers were individually registered, 7% were registered at household level and 14% were unregistered. Though, there is 3% increase in individual registration in 2025,

mainly in White Nile, thus enabling Protection targeting. 36,500 new individual registrations took place comprised of new arrival, in-situ and birth registrations. Over 82,200 documents were issued to refugees and asylum-seekers. This is lower than the annual target and is mainly due to the suspension of registration activities in the last half of the year. Hence, limiting movements and increasing documentation gaps to cover. Moreover, the Darfur and Kordofan states were inaccessible for registration activities throughout the year although solutions were found to enable refugees access to food and other assistance.

Since the start of the conflict some 273,000 refugees self-relocated to other areas in Sudan while over 650,000 refugees spontaneously returned to Sudan. Over four million people had fled Sudan with approximately 79% Sudanese nationals seeking safety outside their country.

Overall, individual registration and biometric enrolment achievements, by 79%, maintained up-to-date essential data for the Office's protection and assistance programs and enabled improved coordination of partners' refugee responses. Documents issued by 55%, in the different phases of registration, remained proof of registration, legal status and served as identification documents that enabled free movements and prevented detention or deportation.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Individuals granted international protection must be able to access fair and efficient asylum procedures in line with both international and regional standards (OA2: Status)

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	126.70	32.00	1.00
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44.15%	50.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	95.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to asylum and international protection was available in Sudan for people seeking international protection, although the protection context deteriorated in the year. By year-end, the refugee and asylum-seeker population in Sudan reached about 850,000 people with South Sudanese comprising 73.8%, followed by Eritreans, Ethiopians and smaller groups from Syria, Chad and other countries. The majority of refugees lived in camps or camp-like settings reversing the pre-conflict trend. Women and girls made up

just over half of the population. Over 84,000 refugees and asylum-seekers arrived in 2025 mainly from South Sudan, Eritrea, and Ethiopia, highlighting the need for timely, fair, efficient, and accessible Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures.

The Government undertakes RSD with the Office providing technical and capacity building support. RSD procedures vary based on nationality, date of arrival and/or ethnicity. For example, prima facie recognition is generally granted to South Sudanese and nationals from the Central African Republic while Syrians and Yemenis are registered as “others of concern” and receive assistance cards. Ethiopians are recognized either under simplified individual, accelerated or on prima facie basis based on several factors. Over 500 people, who fled conflict situations decades ago do not have a clear legal status yet, although they received temporary asylum IDs and could access services. Further advocacy is required to regularize this group’s status or seek alternative solutions to their displacement.

An important element of the Office’s RSD strategy was to harmonize authorities’ RSD procedures and to ensure adherence to legal standards and international principles. To this end the Office conducted a comprehensive capacity building workshop in July covering standard operating procedures, interview techniques, inclusion/exclusion, appeals processes. RSD teams were also informed of anti-fraud and complaints mechanisms and the management of backlog with data clean-up and a backlog reduction plan. At the start of 2025, the RSD backlog stood at 44,593 asylum-seekers of whom 3,287 were individually recognized in the year, an increase of 87% compared to 2024. Structural and bureaucratic impediments, the suspension of registration and RSD in September and arrival of asylum-seekers hindered progress to reduce the RSD backlog which stood at over 50,151 individuals at year-end.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

Refugees and asylum seekers involved in mixed migration flows have access to asylum procedures and related services (OA3: Policy/Law)

Risks of statelessness are reduced, and statelessness is resolved equitably for both men and women (OA3: Policy/Law).

The national for managing and coordinating refugees is Official and well-equipped (OA3: Policy/Law).

The national refugee framework is aligned with the GRF commitments (OA3: Policy/Law).

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
IDPs	Yes
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Sudan did not introduce any formal changes to its asylum policy in 2025, however, the protection environment for forcibly displaced people significantly worsened due to the conflict. Widespread violations of international humanitarian law, attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure and violations of the civilian character of displacement sites persisted. Movement restrictions exacerbated protection concerns especially for vulnerable groups such as women and children.

Sudan is party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, with a reservation on Article 26 concerning refugees' freedom of movement. It is also a party to the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, although it has not ratified the Kampala Convention on the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons. Sudan endorsed the Declaration on the Eradication of Statelessness in 2017. The 2006 Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and the Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Persons are legally binding. Together, these instruments form the core of Sudan's current protection policy framework for protection and assistance to forcibly displaced and stateless people.

The Office's advocacy with the authorities resulted in the reduction of financial barriers for refugees to access education and secure birth registration. In addition, a directive was issued exempting Syrians residing in Sudan on or before April 2023 from penalties related to lack of residence permits or overstay. This exemption enabled Syrians to regularize their stay, depart Sudan, or return to Syria without incurring immigration fines. The authorities' intention of issuing national refugee identity cards with immigration numbers will enable refugees' access to financial services and enable access to other national services. These developments will facilitate financial inclusion of refugees and promote self-reliance. These incremental protection gains are essential within an increasingly challenging operating environment. The Office supported the authorities to strengthen protection-sensitive systems to manage mixed population flows, uphold international standards and respond effectively to increasing mixed movements. This ensured that asylum-seekers can access asylum procedures, victims of trafficking are referred to appropriate services, and migrants are directed to others for support. This work was carried out in close collaboration with state-level authorities.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as sexual exploitation and abuse among forcibly displaced people are reduced, prevented, and victims are supported (OA4: GBV)

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
IDPs	32.00%	95.00%	97.71%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.46%	95.00%	83.82%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data not available	100.00%	58.71%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
IDPs	66%	78.00%	49.91%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41%	65.00%	45.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
IDPs	15,983
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41,016

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Office strengthened its response to gender-based violence (GBV) by enhancing access to survivor-centred services, deepening community engagement and ensuring that interventions upheld the rights, dignity, wishes, and safety of survivors. Improved case management services, safe referrals, and confidential service delivery resulted in more than 40,000 forcibly displaced people, primarily women and girls, receiving GBV prevention and response services in 2025.

Community awareness and participation expanded contributing to better understanding of GBV risks, reporting mechanisms, and referral pathways. Through sensitization sessions, peer dialogues, male engagement activities, and focus group discussions, community awareness on GBV prevention was enhanced. These efforts aimed at reducing stigma, encouraging early reporting, and strengthening community-led protection mechanisms. Interagency GBV safety audits took place in refugee locations so that communities' experiences and priorities informed programme adjustments and risk mitigation strategies.

The Office improved coordination, technical oversight, and frontline capacity by training close to 500 protection actors and volunteers on GBV core principles, survivor-centered approaches, safe referrals, clinical management of rape, psychological first aid, and prevention strategies aimed at addressing harmful social norms. To reinforce localization and sustainability, the Office capacitated community-based protection network members and strengthened partnerships with women-led organizations on GBV prevention and response principles.

Increased community awareness and improved survivor-centered case management enabled survivors to access safe locations to report abuses. However, overall, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) risks stayed high, with significant underreporting confirmed in the 2025 Inter-Agency SEA Risk Assessment and the 2025 Sudan Multi-sector Needs Assessment results. GBV/SEA services coverage was insufficient amid the increased needs arising out of the conflict, large-scale displacement and constrained access which hindered more significant progress overall.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

By 2025 80% of separated refugee children have access to national childcare systems (OA5: Children).

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	52.80%	80.00%	21.01%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			

IDPs	29.00%	45.00%	4.85%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.31%	75.00%	4.25%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67.19%	40.00%	62.55%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13,413

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In the year, over 2,850 refugee children were assisted via standardized case management services and coordinated referrals. Among this number some 1,680 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were placed in safe, family-based alternative care arrangements strengthening their stability and integration within community-based childcare systems. The authorities, especially social workers, supported case verification and aligned care arrangements with national childcare standards.

Also, more than 13,000 children and caregivers accessed child protection services like case management, family tracing, reunification, alternative care arrangement, and specialized support for children at risk. These children received psychosocial support and targeted support for children with serious medical conditions, who were referred to other service providers such as for health care, legal aid and food assistance helping improve overall household wellbeing and reducing protection risks for vulnerable children.

Child friendly spaces and structured psychosocial support were accessed by some 150,000 children, providing emotional recovery opportunities, strengthening coping skills, promoting positive peer interaction, and fostering safer, more supportive environments for children and adolescents. These services contributed to reduced distress and reinforced protective behaviours in communities. Capacity at the community level was strengthened by supporting community-based protection networks and volunteers with training on case identification, family tracing, safe referrals, and child rights awareness. As such, more than 30,000 people received information on child rights and child protection risks.

Despite progress in strengthening child protection services, only 14% of the separated children accessed childcare systems, largely attributed to overstretched frontline case workers, population mobility and limited community level identification capacity.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Refugees and IDPs have better access to legal assistance and remedies (OA6: Justice).

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
IDPs	35,197
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23,000

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, legal aid activities benefited over 34,507 forcibly displaced people, over half of them women. This number comprises over 11,550 people who received legal representation and counselling and close to 21,800 who received legal awareness and information from lawyers and community paralegals at multi-purpose community centres and during community programmes. The Office and partners organized 13 mobile court sessions in areas hosting forcibly displaced people which facilitated access to justice. Training and sensitization workshops on refugee law and protection for justice entities benefited some 430 judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials. Legal counselling and advice were provided on various issues like family law, immigration detention, and obtaining civil documentation.

Tailored legal representation was provided by practicing lawyers acting on behalf of the individuals (often through power of attorney) before judicial and administrative bodies on several types of cases which include but are not limited to immigration law cases and supporting refugees rounded up and detained. The latter usually do not have valid/up-to-date documentation and are found outside their areas of registration thereby violating the freedom of movement restrictions and encampment policy. Legal representation also extends to criminal cases and personal status cases including obtaining marriage certificates.

The legal teams delivering legal services consisted of 50 lawyers who were supported by about 280 legal outreach volunteers/paralegals. The latter are from forcibly displaced communities which enable access and facilitate communication. The identification of legal services beneficiaries was done in coordination with greater community structures in displacement settings such as community-based protection networks, paralegal networks and community leaders. Paralegal networks also played a crucial role in delivering legal assistance to forcibly displaced communities offering various forms of legal education, advice and assistance and making referrals to local lawyers.

This combination of legal services positively contributes to the overall improvement of the protection environment for forcibly displaced people and to the mitigation of the impact of the conflict on access to justice.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

By 2025, mechanisms for accountability to all forcibly displaced people in Sudan will be in place and functioning. (OA7: Community)

Camp coordination and camp management mechanisms and systems are efficient and functioning in all formal and informal collective sites (OA7: Community)

Peaceful co-existence and access to basic services and other essential needs improved in areas of origin and in areas hosting IDPs/refugees (OA7: Community)

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
IDPs	Moderate	Extensive	Moderate
Others of Concern	Moderate	Limited	Moderate
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate	Extensive	Moderate
Returnees	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	80.00%	36.00%	86.85%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	85.00%	56.46%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
IDPs	14.00%	30.00%	51.98%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42.90%	30.00%	43.01%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
IDPs	35,197
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,892
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	2,927
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,952
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	149,763
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	240,615

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

By end-2025, the Office moved from pilot initiatives to structured community engagement systems. Regular contact and inclusion of women-led and community-based organizations (WLO/CBO) in formal coordination fora and programme design strengthened communities' participation and ownership. The Office facilitated the participation of WLOs in a Regional Engagement Forum which enabled the voices of marginalized groups to be reflected in policy discussions with key stakeholders.

The Office rolled out the harmonized regional feedback reporting system to improve data collection, reporting, and analysis of community feedback provided through complaints and feedback mechanisms. Monthly and quarterly statistical reports enabled the Office to identify trends, address recurring concerns, and adapt programming more effectively to displaced communities' needs. The Office worked with partners to ensure complaint and feedback mechanisms were effectively installed and functional. Given the rapidly changing protection environment the Office developed and disseminated key messages and regular

updates to affected communities on the recurrent risks and referral pathways which kept displaced people informed about evolving threats and available support, helping them make safer decisions and access relevant protection services.

Hotlines, protection desks, UNHCR's online help-page, digital messaging apps, and confidential email addresses were functional enabling displaced people receive information and feedback, while participatory assessments and consultations reinforced inclusivity. Sixty multi-purpose community centres in six states served as hubs for information sharing and were open for other organizations to use for community activities enabling wider outreach.

In 2025, the Office supported over 70 community-based protection networks, comprising more than 1,400 members in seven states by providing training, mentorship, and guidance to promote volunteerism and strengthen community service. They facilitated information exchanges between affected people, the Office, authorities, and partners and undertook monitoring of protection concerns within their communities. Displaced communities participated in programme design via camp coordination meetings, focus group discussions, and multi-sectoral needs assessments so assistance and protection services were relevant and delivered in a timely manner.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

A greater number of refugees and IDPs report that their basic needs are adequately met (OA8: Well-being).

Forcibly displaced and stateless people with specific needs benefit from targeted services, including best-interest procedures (OA8: Well-being)

Safe and renewable energy services are provided to refugees through innovative programmes. (OA8: Well-being)

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	2.81%	26.00%	18.67%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33.79%	60.00%	30.22%
Returnees	2%	7.00%	0.64%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.96%	33.00%	0.57%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
Host Community	3,018
IDPs	45,196
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21,382
Returnees	10,588
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	

Host Community	7,730
IDPs	357,595
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	151,730
08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21,130

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, more than 95,000 forcibly displaced and host community households, the majority internally displaced (574,650 people) received core relief item kits which contained essential household items. These reduced protection, health and food security risks for forcibly displaced communities and those affected by other shocks such as fires and floods. The Office prioritized vulnerable groups like women, children and people with disabilities scaling up in conflict-affected areas and locations receiving large influxes of displaced people. Cross border deliveries from Chad and restored supply chains via Port Sudan improved access to remote areas. The Office's feedback mechanisms and post distribution monitoring confirmed high beneficiary satisfaction on items delivered.

Through Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), a total of 108,000 individuals, 64% of whom were internally displaced persons (IDPs)—received support to meet their immediate basic needs. This intervention remained critical in enabling targeted vulnerable households to meet their basic services. Despite these efforts, only 50% of the targeted refugee population received cash assistance. This shortfall was primarily due to limited financial resources, high inflation, and rising operational delivery costs, which collectively constrained programme coverage.

Cash was provided at household level, with an average one- time transfer of US\$450, aligned with the Sudan Cash Working Group's Minimum Expenditure Basket. Delivery methods were digital transfers and cash in hand modalities depending on location and availability of financial service providers. Independent monitoring showed 94% satisfaction with recipients reporting improvements in living conditions and reduced stress.

The Office managed seven warehouses with an additional facility in Northern State nearing completion by year-end. Two national transportation agreements and a partnership with a logistics actor in Chad enabled the delivery of supplies countrywide and cross-border. In 2025, the Office dispatched some 15,150 core relief items kits and 8,350 plastic sheets cross border operation into the Darfur states and mobilized over 660 trucks within Sudan to delivering supplies and assistance nationwide.

Cleaner energy initiatives included raising of 15,000 seedlings at home-based nurseries managed by refugee households, and a community agroforestry initiative covered 240 hectares with crops and trees. Climate-friendly stoves were produced and distributed to forcibly displaced and host community households, contributing to a 30–40% reduction in fuelwood consumption and improved cooking safety. About 40 refugee households received training on stove production and environmental management

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

The shelter and housing provided for refugees and IDPs is more appropriately tailored. (OA9: Housing)

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
Host Community	42.29%	10.00%	5.05%
IDPs	15.98%	45.00%	8.53%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39.35%	30.00%	9.03%
Returnees	41%	55.00%	0.42%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
IDPs	84.73%	10.00%	15.16%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.54%	30.00%	83.71%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	63,540
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66,295

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, close to 24,000 forcibly displaced households received shelter and basic infrastructure assistance across the country. Using a tiered shelter strategy, close to 15,000 households received emergency shelter kits and plastic sheeting, while some 6,000 households received tents and technical support. To reduce congestion in displacement sites, the Office also rehabilitated and constructed durable shelter and communal reception centres benefiting about 3,000 households mainly in White Nile, Kassala and Gedaref States. While this support was critical in improving immediate living conditions, reducing exposure to extreme weather and enhancing privacy and dignity, overall shelter outcomes reduced during the year. The proportion of refugees living in habitable and affordable housing fell sharply from 39.35% to 9.03%, against a target of 30%. This decline underscores the scale of new displacement, severe funding gaps, and inflation-driven increases in construction and material costs, all of which limited the ability to meet rapidly growing needs. As a result, although assistance improved conditions for many households, it remained important but insufficient in reversing broader housing impact.

To ensure shelter assistance was relevant, sustainable and culturally appropriate, the Office applied global and local procurement modalities. Tents and plastic sheeting were sourced internationally to maintain quality and compliance, while emergency shelter kits were procured locally materials aligned with local building traditions and suitable for the climate. Technical assessments guided shelter design and material selection, ensuring scalable solutions that met protection and dignity standards.

Local contractors carried out construction and rehabilitation, private suppliers enabled material delivery, and host communities and refugee volunteers contributed labour and contextual expertise, strengthening ownership and social cohesion. Local authorities supported site planning and maintenance to mitigate flood risks and improve settlement layouts. The Office advocated for local integration, provided complementary assistance including cash, supported the tri-cluster's Operational Guidance Note on IDPs Living in Host Communities (endorsed by the HCT in 2025), and rehabilitated or partitioned public facilities as temporary shelter alternatives.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

Health and nutrition services for refugees are strengthened, and health systems are enhanced (OA10: Health).

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26.86%	90.00%	32.44%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	57.62%	100.00%	56.03%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	648,840
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15,849

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, close to 960,000 outpatient consultations took place for forcibly displaced people and host community members with an annual utilization rate of 1.1. Consultations per clinician averaged at 75 per day, exceeding the 50-per-day standard. Over 3,200 refugees were referred to secondary care. No tertiary referrals occurred due to the collapse of the national health system.

Leading causes of morbidity were respiratory infections (34%), malaria (25%), and diarrhea (5%). Mental health services supported close to 15,850 consultations which includes almost 4,000 new cases. Cholera treatment centres in refugee camps managed 1,450 cases, and 29 deaths were recorded, with a 2% case fatality rate, lower than the national 2.9%.

Working with UN and NGO partners, the Office supported sexual and reproductive health services like antenatal and postnatal care, family planning, emergency obstetric and neonatal care, and HIV treatment. Over 8,500 births were recorded, 56% of which were attended by skilled personnel, falling short of the target of 100%. Almost 18,000 children under five years received measles immunization representing 32% coverage due to vaccine supply disruptions. By end-2025, some 1,000 refugees were on anti-retroviral treatment.

Together with WFP and UNICEF, the Office supported therapeutic and supplementary feeding for malnourished children under five years and pregnant and lactating women. Over 10,200 children with severe acute malnutrition were admitted to outpatient programmes, while over 1,100 required stabilization care. Close to 15,000 children with moderate acute malnutrition and 3,850 pregnant and lactating women received supplementary feeding. Nutrition screening continued in camps with referrals to specialized centres.

In general provision of critical health services aimed at improving the protection environment for refugees

fell short if expected outcomes reaching less than 50 percent in vaccination and deliver thereby increasing mortality rates among refugee women and children

11. Outcome Area: Education

Strengthened education services for refugees and improved educational facilities (OA11: Education)

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.08%	1.00%	0.08%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.83%	30.00%	17.52%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	57,234

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

During the year, education service provision for refugees and asylum-seekers improved slightly in the eastern and southern states in 2025. However, in Darfur and Kordofan states education for refugees and nationals alike remained severely disrupted, 32 months after the conflict began. The Office enabled access to basic and higher education at camp-based and host community schools and accredited higher learning institutions. In 2025, only 18% of refugee children and youth were enrolled in primary and secondary education level, while only 0.08% accessed higher education.

During the year, some 65,800 refugee children and youth accessed formal and nonformal learning opportunities. Of these, 84% attended formal schools and 16% joined non-formal programmes supported by partners and host communities in coordination with State Ministries of Education. At the primary level, over 50,200 refugee learners were enrolled (52% female) and close to 10,800 children (48.5% female) joined the alternative learning programmes for out-of-school children. At the secondary level, some 3,570 students were enrolled, half of whom were girls. Most learners (95%) attended camp-based public schools while others were in national and community schools. The Office and partners supported over 100 refugee and some 300 internally displaced students with scholarships and about 1,200 refugees (34% female) completed vocational and skills training.

The Office and partners advocated for the integration of refugee children into the national education systems at sub-national level, enabling access to national exams, enrolment in public schools, and participation in initiatives such as school grants programmes offered by State Ministries of Education (MoE). In collaboration with partners, the Office supported interventions to improve access and quality for refugee and host community learners which included providing teaching and learning materials, national

examination support, teacher training, capacity building of parent-teacher associations, and school rehabilitation in displacement-affected areas. These investments strengthened area-based programming and contributed to the restoration of education services in line with Ministry of Education plans, helping bridge the humanitarian–development divide. The Office facilitated consultations on Development Inclusion Roadmaps with State MoEs aligning with commitments made in the Global Refugee Forum, IGAD pledges, and the Sudan Transitional Education Plan (2025–2027) which call for stronger leadership to integrate refugee children into national education systems. The Office’s continued engagement is helping translate these commitments into action and promote inclusive, resilient, and sustainable education services at sub-national level.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Enhanced and adequate WASH facilities and services are available for refugees (OA12: WASH).

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51.10%	70.00%	86.73%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.01%	45.00%	50.37%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	789,298

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

By providing reliable access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, the Office reduced public health risks and improved living conditions for forcibly displaced and host communities. The Office and partners operated and maintained water systems, treatment plants and water yards serving refugee camps, supported household-level water treatment and upgraded key infrastructure to enhance reliability. The Office worked with local authorities to progressively link camp-based services with state systems. The Office and partners operated and maintained water systems, treatment plants and water yards serving refugee camps, supported household-level water treatment and upgraded key infrastructure to enhance reliability.

In the year, over 100 water points were maintained or rehabilitated. System upgrades led to the provision of reliable water supply for nearly 800,000 people, increasing per capita water availability in several locations. For example, in the East, more than 20 litres per person per day were provided. However, in other areas supply was below standard, ranging from 11 to 19 litres per person per day. This is largely due to an increased number of users and operational constraints. Water trucking was still needed to address acute shortages and seasonal gaps. Routine water quality monitoring was undertaken throughout the year. A new water treatment plant was set up in Blue Nile State and water systems in White Nile State were solarized improving sustainability and reducing costs. Capacity building for WASH committees and volunteers strengthened community management and service continuity. Sanitation conditions improved with over

1,400 sanitation facilities maintained, repaired or constructed enabling access for some 300,000 forcibly displaced and host community members. Although latrine coverage improved in some camps, gaps persisted largely due to space limitations and an increased number of users. Over 700,000 people benefitted from awareness raising and hygiene messaging aimed at reducing open defecation and the spread of diseases.

The Office provided technical oversight, prioritizing the most vulnerable with standards adhered to, while other WASH partners strengthened sanitation infrastructure and undertook maintenance. Community participation through WASH committees and volunteers was central to sustaining facilities and promoting safe use. Hygiene risk communication activities, household visits and community outreach reached close to 550,000 forcibly displaced people and host community members. 400,000 people received soap and over 220,000 women and girls received sanitary materials. Community volunteers disseminated messages and reinforced positive hygiene practices. The Office and CARE coordinated interventions at national and subnational levels, helping harmonize standards, avoiding duplication and ensuring that protection considerations were integrated into the overall response.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Increased self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods for refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, and host communities promoted (OA13: Livelihood).

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
IDPs	15.00%	40.00%	37.40%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.50%	15.00%	88.52%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.56%	2.00%	2.84%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
IDPs	5,887
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18,547

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, collective efforts with government, UN agencies, development partners, and financial institutions generated important, though uneven, progress across Outcome 13 indicators despite conflict, displacement, and market limitations. Through the PROSPECTS partnership with ILO and UNICEF, including support from Mastercard Foundation, UNHCR expanded skills development, business training, and pathways to business and formal work, contributing to increased financial access for IDPs (37.4%), though refugee access remained low (9%) due to banking restrictions and mobility constraints. Collaboration with Ebdaa Bank and community-based savings groups (VSLAs) helped widen entry points for financial services, while FAO-

supported climate-resilient agriculture and the installation of 13 solar-powered irrigation systems enabled households to diversify crop production and stabilize incomes, reflected in refugees’ modest but positive income gains (2.84%).

Employment outcomes remained heavily constrained by insecurity and economic contraction. While joint UNHCR–ILO advocacy enabled 2,000 refugees to obtain group work permits, unemployment among refugees rose to 94.54%, far above the 70% target, and IDP unemployment reached 55%. State-level Durable Solutions Working Groups helped harmonize partner interventions and align livelihoods support with government structures, reducing parallel systems and sustaining service continuity. Overall, collective action mitigated some impacts of the crisis, but structural barriers and conflict dynamics continued to limit progress

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity is actively facilitated for refugees and IDPs. (OA14: Return)

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	597

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Since the start of the conflict many refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan considered returning to their countries of origin due to insecurity, limited access to essential services and reduction in protection space. These movements were neither facilitated nor promoted, but the Office provided counselling on rights and risks and supported refugees with administrative requirements linked to their decisions to voluntarily return. This meant that returns, when they occur are informed, voluntary, and undertaken with the necessary protection safeguards. In some instances, the Office coordinated with the authorities to secure safe passage documents for refugees returning by road through conflict-affected areas. In the year, close to 2,900 refugees who opted to return received individualized counselling to support informed decision making, including information on conditions in areas of return, procedural requirements, and associated risks. The Office monitored spontaneous returns of refugees from the Central African Republic, shared information on conditions in return areas and assessed the safety of return routes. These measures are part of the Office’s effort to uphold voluntariness, ensure access to information, and maintain minimum protection safeguards in the context of non-facilitated returns.

Although no organized voluntary repatriation was in place, the Office engaged with the authorities in response to the sharp increase in spontaneous refugee returns from neighbouring countries. The Office established an internal working group with countries of asylum to develop a future framework for voluntary repatriation grounded in protection principles, clarity of roles, and safeguards for returnees.

In 2025, the authorities initiated the facilitation of the voluntary return of Sudanese nationals mostly from Egypt, South Sudan, and Libya. Over 650,000 Sudanese returnees arrived in 2025, the majority from Egypt. The Office continued to engage with authorities emphasizing core protection safeguards were consistent with principles on voluntary repatriation, namely voluntariness, informed decision-making, nonrefoulement, and the importance of conditions that allow for safe and dignified return.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Use of resettlement and complementary pathways as lasting solutions for refugees hosted by Sudan and expand protection and humanitarian support for those who remain in the country. (OA15: Resettle)

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	122	4,000	213

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

As of the end of 2025 Sudan hosted some 860,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, the majority from South Sudan followed by Eritreans and Ethiopians. Overall, the protection environment is not favorable for forcibly displaced people and is marked by political instability, economic collapse, hyperinflation, and weakened protection systems. Refugees faced risks of refoulement, arbitrary arrest and gender-based violence amongst others. Most lacked civil documentation thus limiting access to certain services. Vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied and separated children, single-headed households, and women at risk were disproportionately affected. Projected resettlement needs for 2025 exceeded 61,000 individuals yet resettlement was only available to a limited number of cases.

In 2025 the Office submitted 213 refugees to Australia, Canada and New Zealand of which 40% represented emergency and urgent cases. During the year, 109 refugees, who were submitted for resettlement in previous years, departed on resettlement to Canada and Australia. Another 19 refugees departed to Australia and Canada using complementary pathways like private sponsorships.

Private Sponsorship applications to Canada and Australia were processed under the Private Sponsorship of Refugees (PSR) programme, a complementary pathway that enables refugees to be admitted to a third country through private sponsorship arrangements. These activities were undertaken at the request of the receiving countries. The Office verified the refugee status and eligibility of 42 individuals already recognized through Refugee Status Determination procedures to confirm that they met the requirements of Canada's PSR programme. In addition, the Office facilitated the issuance and delivery of 73 Australian Immi Cards to enable processing and departures. Coordination with national authorities comprised registration support, documentation review, protection assessments, and facilitation of travel arrangements.

The Office supported the expansion of complementary pathways by conducting training sessions on higher education and labour mobility opportunities, carrying out outreach activities in camps and urban areas to raise awareness, and assisting refugees with registration on international employment platforms. Family reunification for vulnerable children was facilitated through documentation support and coordinated case follow-up.

These efforts demonstrate continued action to provide safe and lawful pathways despite severe operational constraints. Sustained coordination, outreach, and capacity-building remain critical to expanding durable solutions in 2026 and beyond.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Displaced populations and their host communities are progressively included in multisector development, peacebuilding, and nexus programmes, as well as in national service delivery systems, and benefit from gradually increasing policy shifts towards solutions (OA16: Integrate)

Improved reintegration of returning refugees and IDPs facilitated through practical community-level interventions in areas of origin (OA16: Integrate).

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Population Type		Actual (2025)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people		
IDPs		Limited
Others of Concern		Limited
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		Limited
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures		
Others of Concern		0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, the Office invested in multi-sector development, peacebuilding, and nexus programming to promote resilience, social cohesion, and sustainable solutions. Although legal frameworks exist, only a negligible number of refugees have successfully naturalized or secured long-term legal status, leaving local integration for the majority of refugees out of reach. However, the Global Compact on Refugees, Sudan's National Durable Solutions Strategy, and the pledges reaffirmed at the 2025 Global Refugee Forum underscore a collective push towards solutions.

Key strides have been made towards integrating forcibly displaced people into national education systems thanks to continuous engagement with state and locality education authorities. With the Office's support state-level actors developed inclusion roadmaps to integrate refugee learners into the formal education framework in line with 2017 Djibouti Declaration, the 2019 Global Refugee Forum, and national laws such as the 2014 Asylum Act. Overall, refugee children follow the national curriculum, attend national assessments and examinations and refugee students at secondary and tertiary levels access education alongside nationals. In 2025, close to 3,700 refugee children attended national examination. Peacebuilding initiatives like engaging in community dialogues and implementing community support projects took place where large numbers of displaced and host communities lived. Supporting agricultural production, fisheries, business entrepreneurship, and micro-credit schemes between community groups have helped reduce inter-communal tensions, increase trust, and create collaborative economic opportunities. In 2025, the Office expanded its support to refugee-led, women-led, IDP-led, and community-led organizations by providing financial and capacity-building support which strengthened community structures and promoted sustainability and self-reliance.

The Office strengthened its accountability to affected populations by making sure that programmes were designed and implemented with the participation and feedback of forcibly displaced people and host communities in mind. In 2025, a participatory assessment took place consulting some 45,000 forcibly displaced people to gain a comprehensive understanding of their situation and needs, identify specific protection risks and tailor assistance thereby mitigating the risk of marginalization and vulnerability. This assessment complemented other initiatives taking place at community self-management structures and community-based protection networks.

The Office collected and analyzed gender and age-disaggregated data which improved the identification of population-specific needs and ensured that interventions were responsive and accountable to the diversity of affected groups. Community engagement was deepened by undertaking multi-sector needs assessments, structured focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and community meetings. These platforms provided forcibly displaced people with the opportunity to articulate protection concerns in safe spaces and inform responsive programming and supported community-led initiatives.

In line with the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) policy and its core actions, UNHCR Sudan ensured disability inclusion by systematically consulting persons with disabilities. The PWDs were actively engaged in all consultations throughout the year, to identify protection risks and service gaps, and by adapting education, health, and livelihoods programs to meet diverse needs. Confidential reporting and feedback channels, including email, in-person consultations through protection desks, and MPCCs remained accessible to all population groups, enabling individuals to safely report protection risks, exclusion and violence. Building on pre-crisis efforts, reinforcing and mainstreaming SOGIESC-sensitive programming continues to be a priority for UNHCR Sudan within multiyear planning framework. Women's committees and youth groups further strengthened participation and leadership, contributing to GBV prevention, advocacy, and targeted support for girls' education, participation, inclusive data collection, and accountability are some of the core actions taken to ensure the protection responses are inclusive and cater for diversity.

Section 3: Resources

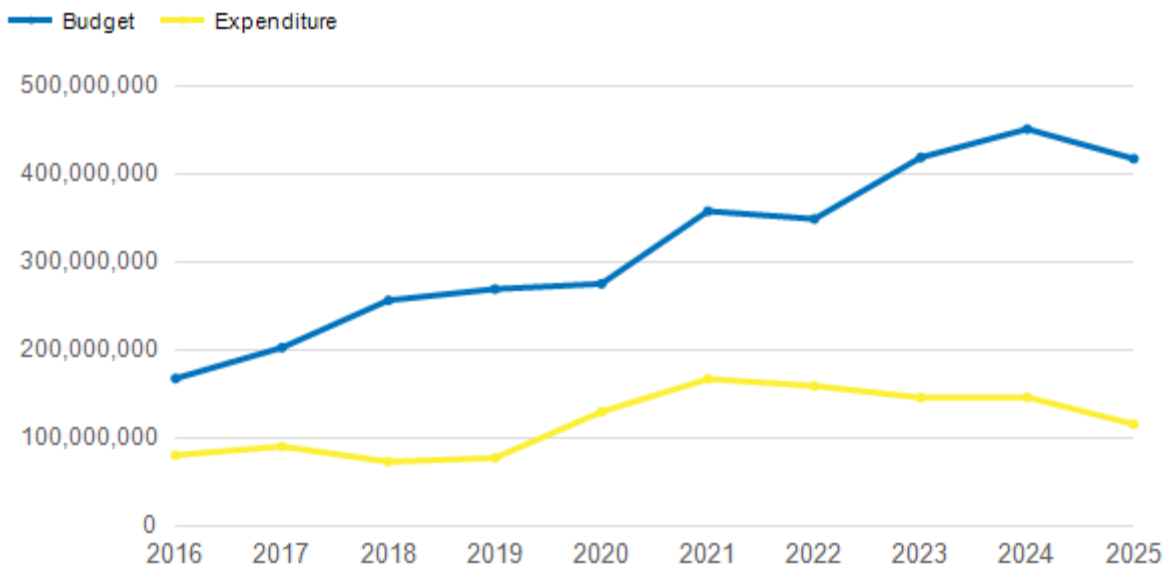
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

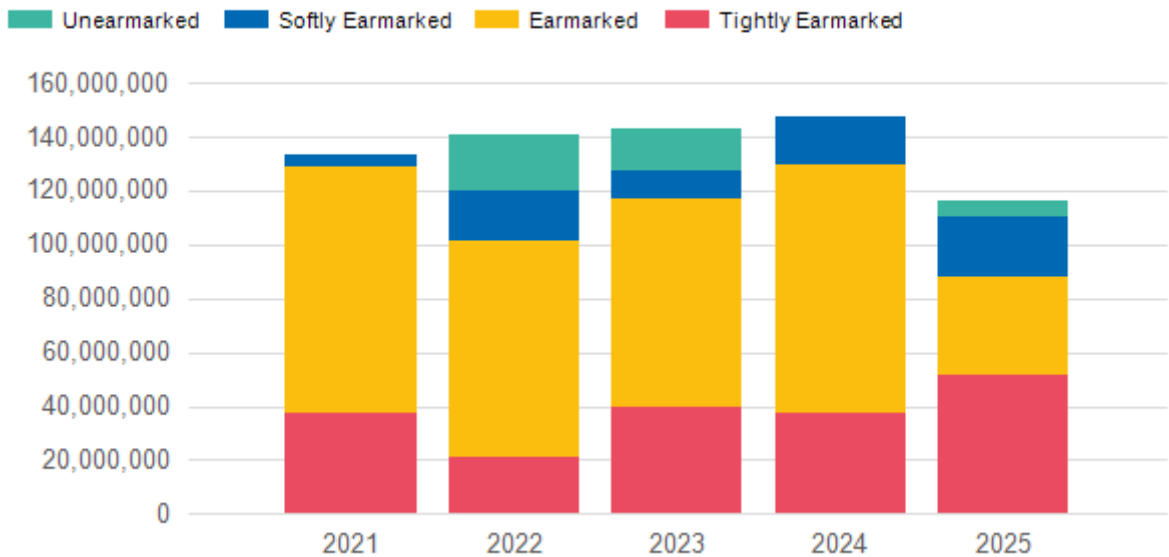
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	90,082,838	36,591,950	40.62%	36,342,622	99.32%
IA2: Respond	258,898,716	69,122,969	26.70%	63,905,286	92.45%
IA3: Empower	37,700,272	13,130,675	34.83%	12,923,083	98.42%
IA4: Solve	29,982,591	2,327,103	7.76%	2,071,258	89.01%
Total	416,664,417	121,172,697	29.08%	115,242,248	95.11%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	32,769,596	14,286,302	43.60%	14,286,302	100.00%
OA2: Status	2,960,358	310,114	10.48%	310,114	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	10,664,061	2,528,370	23.71%	2,435,118	96.31%
OA4: GBV	14,564,020	3,771,947	25.90%	3,667,982	97.24%
OA5: Children	5,643,954	2,033,395	36.03%	1,981,283	97.44%
OA6: Justice	6,960,473	2,635,693	37.87%	2,635,693	100.00%
OA7: Community	37,700,272	13,130,675	34.83%	12,923,083	98.42%
OA8: Wellbeing	141,845,868	35,250,404	24.85%	34,081,593	96.68%
OA9: Housing	74,181,919	6,214,371	8.38%	4,554,943	73.30%
OA10: Health	14,499,938	13,658,499	94.20%	13,651,707	99.95%
OA11: Education	20,306,931	6,632,265	32.66%	5,341,142	80.53%
OA12: WASH	15,794,786	10,820,843	68.51%	10,820,843	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	8,789,649	7,572,716	86.15%	6,481,187	85.59%
OA14: Return	16,690,251	26,364	0.16%	26,364	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	1,532,223	210,967	13.77%	125,123	59.31%
OA16: Integrate	11,760,117	2,089,771	17.77%	1,919,771	91.87%
Total	416,664,417	121,172,697	29.08%	115,242,248	95.11%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

The global financial crisis had a significant impact on Sudan operation, necessitating repeated reviews and adjustments to operations despite escalating conflict, worsening displacement, and growing humanitarian needs. Throughout the year, the Office’s operational presence was recalibrated multiple times within available financial resources, requiring a sharper focus on prioritization to sustain core life-saving interventions. The operation expended 100% of its total allocation of USD111M in 2025.

Financial resource allocation was guided by the scale of life-threatening needs, including heightened protection risks, deepening food insecurity, and restricted humanitarian access. These factors led to a strategic emphasis on protection, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and shelter sectors, where

operational gaps had the most severe human impact. At the same time, financial constraints necessitated strict prioritization, requiring the Office to direct resources towards individuals and interventions assessed as most critical based on vulnerability and urgency.

In 2025, the Office raised 28% of its USD 417 million requirements despite the challenging funding environment and competing global needs. Engagement with long-standing donors was strengthened, while new donors were acquired. Development-oriented projects and Zakat financing demonstrated growth potential, while private sector contributions represented 5% of income in 2025, indicating another area for expansion.

Flexible funding, received primarily from donors such as the United States and German governments, played a critical role in enabling the Office to respond to rapidly evolving needs and operational constraints. This type of funding allowed for timely reallocation of resources across priority sectors and geographic areas, supported the continuity of core protection and assistance activities, and enhanced the Office's ability to adapt programming in response to sudden displacement, access limitations, and emerging humanitarian risks.

Programme implementation relied on a combination of direct implementation and partnerships. 66% of the total operations budget was channelled to partners, with national nongovernmental organizations receiving funding allocation of 54% of the operations budget. Partnerships with national actors were particularly important in maintaining access to affected populations, leveraging local knowledge, and ensuring community-based approaches in highly constrained and insecure environments. International partners complemented these efforts by providing specialized technical expertise, surge capacity, and support for large-scale and multi-sectoral interventions. Through this mixed implementation modality, the Office sought to maximize coverage, efficiency, and accountability while mitigating operational risks and ensuring the delivery of prioritized life-saving assistance.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

The escalation of conflict in western Sudan led to the rapid reconfiguration of the Office's field presence and adoption of remote management modalities while moderate improvements in Khartoum resulted in enhanced presence. This reaffirmed the need for a flexible programming framework, a conclusion also emphasized in the 2025–2026 Strategic Moment of Reflection (SMR), which highlighted the importance of adaptive operational models as access and security conditions evolve .

The Office led and co-led major coordination platforms like the Protection, Shelter/NFI, and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) clusters and the Refugee Consultation Forum. Reflections and experience in 2025 reaffirmed that effective coordination depends on harmonized data, consistent assessment methodologies, and sustained access. Findings from the 2025 Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) and joint interagency assessments confirmed that fragmented data collection remains a barrier to collective prioritization and the need for streamlined analytical processes across sectors

Evidence from Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), protection assessments, and community feedback mechanisms need for regularly updated needs assessments and stronger communication with communities are key to accurate targeting. PDMs on cash assistance programming in 2025 underscored the importance of accurate targeting and avoiding exclusion of vulnerable people.

The Office enhanced its localization approach by capacitating and engaging more local entities. Community consultations, joint priority setting, and locally grounded livelihood interventions increased cohesion and reduced tensions between forcibly displaced people and host communities. This reaffirmed the importance of strengthening ownership, participatory planning, and investing in community-based structures.

The financial challenges of 2025 highlighted the need to further diversify the Office's donor base to include nontraditional and private sector donors and introduce better prioritization tools and cost-efficient delivery mechanisms.

Looking forward, the Office will aim to find durable solutions for refugees in protracted displacement, the majority of whom are in eastern Sudan. Despite persistent conflict and displacement, self-organised returns are expected to continue into 2026 where the Office will need to expand area-based return support, strengthen community stabilization initiatives, and scale up livelihoods and early recovery programmes. These efforts will be informed by lessons from the SMR, evaluations, and ongoing data collection exercises to ensure that programming remains responsive, inclusive, and evidence driven.



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