

SUDAN SITUATION

July 2025



Abdulfatah Usman and his family fled from El-Ghaderef, Sudan, and arrived in South Sudan in June, where they found temporary shelter at the Bulukat Transit Centre in Malakal. © UNHCR/Reason Moses Runyanga

Highlights

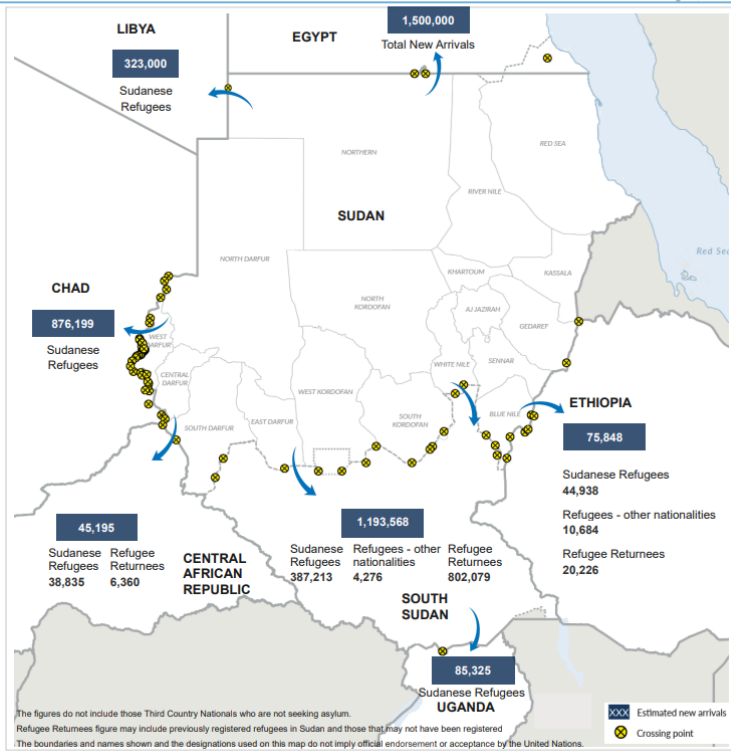
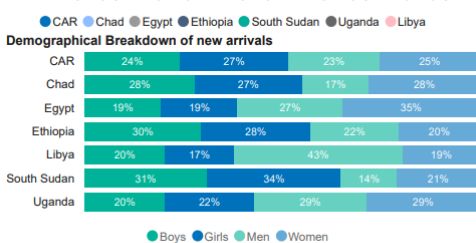
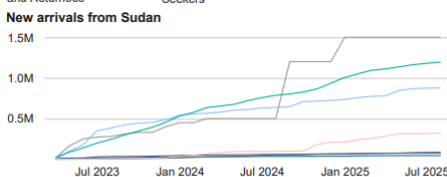
- **Sudan:** In western Sudan, continued conflict, mass displacement, and critical shortages of food, water, medicine and disease outbreaks persist. The humanitarian situation in El Fasher, North Darfur, is worsening as violence continues. According to a [statement by the UN Spokesperson, and the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs](#), civilians remain cut off without access to food and clean water, and public health is deteriorating amid outbreaks of diseases like cholera.

The Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Sudan Situation, undertook a mission to Sudan in mid-July, visiting Port Sudan, Khartoum and Wadi Halfa to meet with authorities, displaced people and see UNHCR's evolving operations in these areas.

- **Central African Republic (CAR):** Water and sanitation conditions in the Korsi refugee neighborhood of Birao, Vakaga prefecture, the average daily water supply was still around 10 litres per person, well under the Sphere standard of 15 litres per person despite continued interventions to improve existing facilities. Long queues persisted due to equipment breakdowns and limited water point coverage. Sanitation conditions also remained critical. No new latrines were built in July, and the ratio of 67 people per latrine remains above the emergency threshold of 50 per person per latrine. Over 12,100 refugees still lack adequate access to sanitation, and an estimated 722 additional latrines are urgently needed.
- **Chad:** The cholera outbreak at Tawila, North Darfur in Sudan has spread into Chad with cases confirmed in UNHCR's operational area in Ouaddaï Province, with the first case on 13 July 2025. By 23 July, 33 cases and three deaths had been reported. The authorities activated the Incident Management System, deployed central teams, and launched crisis coordination efforts.

- **Egypt:** On 13 July, UNHCR [released](#) detailed comments on Egypt's newly promulgated Asylum Law No. 164 of 2024, published in the Official Gazette on 16 December 2024. As the UN-mandated agency for refugee protection, UNHCR welcomed Egypt's efforts to codify refugee protection and acknowledged the range of rights afforded under the law, reflecting Egypt's commitment under the 1951 Refugee Convention, the 1967 Protocol, and the 1969 OAU Convention. UNHCR provided technical recommendations aimed at further strengthening the law's alignment with international standards, including consideration of an explicit non-refoulement provision and harmonization of refugee definitions with those in the 1951 and 1969 conventions. UNHCR looks forward to continuing its close cooperation with the Government of Egypt in the implementation of the law, including efforts to ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers have effective access to education, healthcare, and pathways to work, self-employment, and association in line with national systems and policies.
- **Ethiopia:** In the Amhara region, schools were closed for the holiday break, while classroom construction progressed at the secondary school. During the reporting period, educational activities at the Ura Refugee Settlement continued. The 2024/2025 academic year officially came to an end in July. A two-day capacity-building training course on non-formal education was conducted for 35 participants, focusing on Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) and the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP).
- **Libya:** On 18 July, [700 Sudanese refugees were deported](#) by the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM). This was not a sudden action but the result of a process that had been ongoing for several weeks. People were gathered from various locations, including the central region, Ajdabiya and the south. The deported individuals reportedly included those with infectious diseases such as HIV and tuberculosis, individuals who had been smuggled multiple times, and those with existing judicial rulings. UNHCR is following up to gather more information about this deportation with DCIM.
- **South Sudan:** The first heavy rains of the rainy season have led to flooding at the Renk Transit Centre, raising concerns over deteriorating living conditions for new arrivals and straining WASH infrastructure. Access to the eastern corridor is at risk of being cut off entirely should water levels continue to rise, which would severely disrupt humanitarian operations and onward movements of refugees and returnees.
- **Uganda:** On 10 and 12 July, violent clashes occurred in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, which tragically resulted in the death of one person and left 31 others injured. The unrest involved youth from the South Sudanese and Sudanese refugee communities and led to internal displacement within the settlement, raising tension between refugee and host community members. Authorities responded swiftly, deploying security forces, restoring calm and initiating investigations. While the situation is now calm, it remains fragile. More than 90 individuals were arrested by the authorities. With UNHCR's support, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Uganda Police, and other partners stabilized the situation and prevented further escalation. Additionally, a joint rapid assessment of conflict-affected households was conducted to assess the extent of damage and emerging protection and humanitarian needs. UNHCR is investing in community dialogue platforms, expanding youth engagement and protection efforts, and reinforcing our coordination with local authorities. Preventing further violence requires not only security interventions, but also meaningful investment in services, peacebuilding programming and inclusion.

There are now 12.0 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 7.7 million internally and 4.1 million in neighbouring countries. Sudan and neighbouring countries were already hosting large refugee populations before this new emergency and require additional support to provide protection and critical life-saving assistance, including for those who have been secondarily displaced within Sudan. Urgent needs include water, food, shelter, health, and core relief items. The current priority activities are the registration of new arrivals, relocation away from border areas, identification of especially vulnerable families and persons with specific needs, and putting mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to sexual violence and ensure alternative care services for unaccompanied refugee children.



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

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Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- In July, the security situation across Sudan remained highly volatile, with intensified hostilities and widespread criminality continuing to affect civilians and aid delivery.
- In western Sudan continued conflict, mass displacement, and critical shortages of food, water, medicine and disease outbreaks persist. The humanitarian situation in El Fasher, North Darfur, is worsening as violence continues. According to a [statement by the UN Spokesperson, and the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs](#), civilians remain cut off without access to food, clean water and public health is deteriorating amid outbreaks of diseases like cholera.
- In South Kordofan, the prolonged siege on Kadugli has led to extreme food insecurity. In White Nile and Blue Nile States, the rainy season has caused logistical challenges, affecting access to camps and remote localities. These seasonal conditions are factored into operational planning to ensure continuity of activities.
- In Northern and River Nile States, the presence of armed actors in the Triangle Area (Sudan-Libya-Chad) continues to cause fear among residents, while measures such as curfews and increased checkpoints have been imposed near Dongola and west of Wadi Halfa.
- In Khartoum State, criminality remains a major concern in Khartoum State, with frequent incidents of robbery, looting, and violence. Explosive hazard contamination has emerged as a critical protection concern during the month. The National Mine Action Centre reported the discovery of anti-personnel mines in Al Sunut forests and Al Mogran areas posing a direct threat to civilian safety. Clearance is underway while assessments continue to determine the extent of contamination to mitigate risks. In addition, protection monitoring indicates widespread presence of unexploded ordnance in civilian infrastructure, particularly affecting returnees. Until clearance is completed, many displaced people will be unable to return to or rehabilitate their homes. Community sensitization and expanded humanitarian mine action are urgently needed to prevent further harm and enable safe returns.

Population Movements and Registration

As of end-July, registration teams have documented 74,492 refugees and asylum-seekers across Sudan since the beginning of the year, including over 7,000 individuals registered in July alone. This represents nearly 50 per cent progress toward the annual target of 150,000 individuals to be provided with legal identification and protection services.

Relocation

Following the directive issued in April 2025 to relocate all foreigners, UNHCR and its partners are monitoring the process to ensure it adheres to key protection principles including voluntariness, dignity, safety and respect for fundamental human rights. In July, three relocation convoys moved close to 800 Ethiopian, Eritrean and South Sudanese refugees to Gedaref and White Nile States. Since end-May, over 1,800 refugees and asylum-seekers have been relocated to Gedaref, Kassala, and White Nile States.

Cross-border Movements

UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) received over 64,000 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 59,000 are South Sudanese arriving since April 2025.

In July, border authorities reported that close to 36,000 Sudanese nationals crossed back into Sudan from Egypt. Since January, more than 230,000 people have crossed back from Egypt.

Since April, an estimated 76,000 Sudanese refugee-returnees, mainly women and children, have returned from South Sudan to White Nile and Blue Nile States, primarily through the Joda border crossing, with most settling in Al Karama sites and Damasi localities.

Protection

The [2025-2027 Refugee Protection and Solutions Strategy](#) operationalizes the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) in Sudan, aligning with the broader humanitarian response and coordination framework. Grounded in Sudan's country-specific and regional context, the Strategy is anchored in the Sudan Country and Regional Refugee Response Plans, ensuring protection delivery and guiding partners in coordinated interventions. This strategy, as an operational document, strengthens collaboration among UNHCR, protection actors, and stakeholders to achieve shared protection objectives.

Access to Territory/Legal assistance

UNHCR's partners provided court representation and legal counselling to over 230 refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs in Blue Nile, Northern and Red Sea States in July. The need for documentation is increasing as many forcibly displaced people claim to have lost personal identification documents among other belongings during flight.

UNHCR's partner conducted legal awareness and capacity-building activities targeting some 250 IDPs and refugees in Port Sudan and Sawakin, Red Sea State and conducted a workshop for justice and protection stakeholders on IDP return, highlighting civil documentation challenges, access to rights and the need for sustainable reintegration support.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

In East Darfur State, UNHCR's partner undertook three awareness-raising sessions in El Neem IDP Camp, Kario and Adila on referral pathways, GBV issues and harmful practices for about 180 women and girls. In Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner conducted similar awareness-raising sessions for survivors, while in White Nile State, the partner conducted 25 awareness-raising sessions for 176 women in five localities on female genital mutilation.

In Tawila, North Darfur State, UNHCR's partner conducted awareness-raising sessions on GBV, and sexual and reproductive health and mental health in several established IDP camps reaching over 1,000 adolescent girls, boys, adult women and men.

UNHCR's partner received and supported SGBV survivors in El Neem, Khor Omer, El Nimir, Adila, Kario and Al Ferdous camps and settlements in East Darfur State. Survivors received psychosocial support and were referred for medical assistance.

In White Nile State, UNHCR's partner received and supported survivors, providing medical and psychosocial support. An increase in the number of cases has been observed, attributed to the strengthened role of community committees, which have become more effective at identifying survivors and referring them to appropriate services.

Community-based protection

At El Meriam MPCC in West Kordofan State, UNHCR's partner in collaboration with the youth committee, delivered two sessions on GBV to raise awareness of key concepts and deepen understanding of its psychological and social impacts. These sessions engaged 80 participants, drawn from diverse groups including health staff, women, youth, students and teachers. Additionally, psychosocial support sessions took place for close to 70 for children and adolescents.

Community Based Protection Network (CBPN) members, in collaboration with UNHCR's partners played a central role in cholera prevention efforts in East Darfur. Awareness-raising sessions were conducted in Kario, Al Ferdous, Adila refugee camps, and El Neem IDP camp, reaching over 1,100 forcibly displaced people. These sessions promoted community-level health practices in response to the ongoing cholera outbreak.

In South Darfur State, CBPNs and social workers also actively engaged communities in Kalma, Otash, Dereig, Gereida, and Mershing IDP camps, as well as Beleil and Al Radoum Refugee Settlements reaching some 1,680 individuals through sessions focused on cholera prevention, gender-based violence awareness and available referral pathways, contributing to improved protection knowledge and practices.

To strengthen CBPNs capacity, UNHCR's partners facilitated two training sessions in East Darfur State for 80 CBPN members, enhancing their ability to support protection activities. In South Darfur State, a refresher training on sexual exploitation and abuse was conducted for 15 CBPN members in Al Amal Refugee Settlement, enhancing their understanding of protection principles. In White Nile State, UNHCR's partner trained 33 CBPN members in Tendalti locality on general protection, child protection, and GBV prevention and response. These members subsequently conducted awareness sessions reaching close to 700 community members at the Block 116 gathering site while in Blue Nile State, the partner undertook similar trainings reaching 20 refugee CBPN members.

In July, a new 15-member CBPN was established in West Kordofan State to support community-based activities at the newly established MPCC in El Meriam locality.

The community-based child protection network in White Nile State organized awareness-raising sessions in 10 refugee camps on child protection issues and child rights to encourage families to avoid family separation and emphasized the importance of registering newborns at health clinics reaching 350 community members participated in these sessions.

Child protection

In White Nile State, close to 125 at-risk refugee children were identified and enrolled in comprehensive case management services following Best Interest Assessments (BIA) to determine tailored protection responses. Based on these assessments, children were either referred for health care, psychosocial support, nutrition services or emergency cash assistance amongst others to address their immediate protection and survival needs.

To promote the safety and wellbeing of newly identified unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), alternative care arrangements for over 260 children in refugee camps in White Nile State were monitored and caregivers receiving counselling, and other forms of support. In Blue Nile, UNHCR's partner identified six UASC and two other girls at risk, all of whom underwent BIA before receiving individual psychosocial support and assistance.

UNHCR and its partners distributed recreational and sports material to enhance psychosocial support activities in White Nile State. The material benefited five child-friendly spaces and five mobile psychosocial support teams in refugee camps. Approximately 2,100 children engaged in a variety of activities, including sports, music, drawing, and dancing. These initiatives have significantly contributed to improving children's emotional wellbeing, resilience and social interactions. In Blue Nile State, the child and youth friendly spaces in Camp 6 were accessed by close to 3,000 children who participated in recreational activities

such as sports, drawing, and games. In East Darfur State UNHCR's partner facilitated 16 psychosocial children support and recreational sessions from storytelling and games for over 330 refugee children in Kario Camp, Sha'ria and Al Ferdous Settlements.

UNHCR's partners in East Darfur State undertook home visits to close to 300 UASC and their caregivers in Kario Refugee Camp and Al Ferdous Refugee Settlement. During the visits, children and their caregivers also received information on cholera prevention and personal hygiene. Another eight awareness-raising sessions on child protection, gender-based violence prevention, and cholera outbreak prevention took place in Khazan Jadid IDP gathering site, Kario Refugee Camp, and Al Ferdous Refugee Settlement in East Darfur reaching some 600 participants.

Education

The final secondary school examinations concluded on 10 July at which some 440 South Sudanese refugee students from the camps in White Nile State attended. UNHCR's partner supported the candidates with transport, accommodation, meals, hygiene and health services.

Rehabilitation of fifteen educational facilities in Al Salam and Al Jabalain localities in White Nile State are underway to improve services for refugee and IDP communities.

In Blue Nile, UNHCR's partner carried out five monitoring visits to two refugee schools in Camp 6 to follow up on students' learning progress and address challenges affecting the smooth implementation of extracurricular activities. Sports kits were distributed to students in the schools to initiate these activities. For tertiary education, UNHCR's partner facilitated the opening of bank accounts for refugee students for processing monthly allowances, registration and tuition fees.

Health and Nutrition

The overall health situation for refugees in Sudan remains stable, except in North, East, and South Darfur and White Nile States, where refugees have been impacted by an ongoing cholera outbreak. Multiple disease outbreaks, including cholera, measles and dengue fever, continue to pose health risks nationwide. During the reporting period, 127 new cholera cases and 4 related deaths were reported among refugees in Darfur and White Nile, although most cases originated from host and IDP communities. The Ministry of Health is leading the Cholera outbreak and response with technical support from WHO and contribution from partners, including UNHCR. UNHCR has provided additional funds to its health partners in Darfur to support the ongoing Cholera outbreak response in refugee camps and settlements.

UNHCR, in coordination with the Health Cluster and WHO in Khartoum, supported the State Ministry of Health in Khartoum State with 430 cartons (7.65 tonnes) of medical supplies, to address critical gaps in healthcare including cholera response at Omdurman Teaching Hospital.

Primary health care services continued across refugee camps and settlements in Kassala, Gedaref, Blue Nile, White Nile, South Darfur, North Darfur, East Darfur, and Central Darfur and Kordofan states, reaching 70,294 refugees and host community, a 10 per cent increase from the previous month. Of these, 33 per cent were Sudanese from surrounding host communities. The rise in consultations is likely due to improved medicine availability following recent distributions to UNHCR's partners. The most reported morbidities were malaria (14 per cent), respiratory tract infections (32 per cent) and acute diarrhoea (6 per cent). Health facilities recorded 1,293 in-patient admissions and referred 188 refugees to state hospitals for secondary health care. Since the beginning of the year, close to 507,000 consultations have been recorded in health facilities supported by UNHCR.

About 470 mental health consultations took place in White Nile State in July, bringing the total since January to about 2,500. In Blue Nile State, about 20 mental health consultations took place in July and 160 since the beginning of the year.

WFP completed the July general food distribution in refugee camps in White Nile and Blue Nile States.

In White Nile State, routine mid-upper arm circumference screening took place for over 30,000 children in nine refugee camps, identifying some 680 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and close to 1,000 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

UNHCR and its partners provided vital support to displaced populations across Sudan by distributing core relief items.

In Wadi Halfa, Northern State, UNHCR's partner distributed 1,000 NFI kits in Al Dabbah locality to IDPs. UNHCR's partners in North Darfur also distributed 1,000 NFI kits to IDPs in Mellit locality and close to 300 refugees and host community households in East Darfur in El Nimir camp. UNHCR's partner in White Nile State distributed clothing to 32,753 refugees in Al Getaina and Rabak localities. In Blue Nile, 55 newly arrived refugee households and people with specific needs received relief items including blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, kitchen sets, plastic sheets, buckets, solar lights, mosquito nets, and tents.

In Port Sudan and Red Sea State, UNHCR, in coordination with COR constructed ten shelters at the Alsadaga gathering site to provide shade during daytime following consultations with the refugee community. Another 43 tents were distributed to replace those which were damaged due to rain. In South Darfur State plastic sheets were provided to 100 at-risk refugees in Al Amal Refugee Settlement to improve shelter conditions.

In West Kordofan State, 200 dignity kits, which included soap, sanitary pads, underwear, toothpaste, and a bucket, to 200 refugees, and host community members women and girls of reproductive age in El Meriam and Babanusa localities. UNHCR and its partner in White Nile State completed two semi-permanent communal shelters and rehabilitated eight shelters in Al Jame'ya and Um Sangour refugee camps. Additionally, about 45 tents in Camp 6, Blue Nile were provided. for newly arriving refugees and others with specific needs.

Water, Health, and Sanitation (WASH)

UNHCR and its partners in East Darfur, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Kordofan, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and White Nile State provided clean water to some 650,000 refugees and asylum-seekers and about 85,000 host community members. The average daily water supply per person ranged between 19 to 26 litres per day.

To mitigate the risk of cholera and other waterborne diseases, UNHCR reviewed and reinforced water treatment and quality monitoring protocols, strengthening water quality surveillance in refugee camps and adjacent host communities. 9,658 chlorine tablets were distributed in Central Darfur, East Darfur, Kassala, South Darfur and White Nile States reaching over 60,000 refugees and the host community.

Hygiene promotion activities were conducted in Blue Nile, Central Darfur, South Darfur and White Nile States reaching 77,000 refugees, asylum-seekers and the host community with hygiene-related messages. UNHCR's partners also distributed personal hygiene kits to close to 26,000 women and girls of reproductive age, while 55,000 individuals were supported through general soap distribution in the same locations.

As part of this campaign, soap was distributed to 25,000 refugees, IDPs and returnees in Al Karama 6, Blue Nile State and about 1,500 refugees in White Nile State.

To further curb cholera risk, UNHCR and its partners conducted 26 clean-up campaigns in refugee camps, host communities and returnee areas in across Sudan for improved garbage disposal and the elimination of vector breeding sites and were complemented by disinfection of cholera-affected households.

A total of 5,400 refugees in White Nile gained access to improved sanitation services through the construction of about 55 communal emergency latrines and the desludging of over 40 latrines. Cumulatively, close to 240 latrines have been constructed and some 200 desludged so far in 2025.

To enhance community ownership and sustainability of WASH services, UNHCR and its partners trained 100 WASH committee members from refugee and host communities in White Nile camps on technical and management aspects of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene promotion.

Cash Assistance

In July, UNHCR and its implementing partners provided cash assistance in the form of Multi-purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), Cash for Education (CFE) and Cash for Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) to

some 1,900 households comprising over 5,800 people in Gedaref, White Nile, Kassala and Northern States amounting to almost USD 1 million (equivalent to SDG 1,080,000 per household). Between January and July, over 42,000 forcibly displaced people (approximately 10,000 households) received MPCA, CFE and IPA cash assistance valued at USD 4.5 million, of which 76 per cent was delivered via bank transfers and digital channels, enhancing efficiency and accessibility.

UNHCR-led Cluster Response

Shelter and NFI Cluster

Between January and July, the Shelter and NFI Cluster partners collectively reached about 150,000 forcibly displaced households, addressing urgent needs of IDPs, returnees, and vulnerable residents in 17 states. In July alone, close to 115,000 people received emergency shelter and NFI support, primarily through NFI kit distributions. Preparedness efforts included prepositioning more than 10,000 NFI kits. Despite these gains, access constraints, flooding and supply chain delays, especially in Darfur and Kordofan continue to hinder response efforts, with major shelter gaps emerging in areas like Tawila in North Darfur due to mass displacement.

Site Management Cluster

In July, the Site Management Cluster supported over 38,000 displaced individuals in Central Darfur, Gedaref, White Nile, South Kordofan and Northern States, bringing the total reach since January to over 517,000. Activities included awareness-raising campaigns, site mapping, capacity-building and in-kind site maintenance. Despite these efforts, only 27 per cent of the 1.9 million people targeted nationwide have been reached, with significant gaps in Darfur and Kordofan States due to access constraints, flooding and funding shortfalls. These challenges continue to hinder effective site monitoring and coordination in high-priority areas.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Highlights

- In July, the security situation in the Vakaga prefecture near the Sudan border saw an escalation of violence including robberies, armed attacks, arson in villages, and gender-based violence, alongside increased restrictions on movement. The worsening security situation has severely disrupted agricultural and livelihood activities at the peak of the farming season, leading to shortages of essential goods and rising market prices, further exacerbated by the continued rains. In response, local authorities and UN forces (MINUSCA) have intensified patrols around Birao to mitigate the security threats.
- On 13 July, around 20 unidentified armed individuals raided the Korsi refugee neighborhood in Birao, looting goods in a shop, killing a male refugee at a shop and injuring two others. One seriously injured refugee was evacuated to Bangui for medical treatment. Law enforcement agencies are conducting investigations. UNHCR and its partner le Comité International pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD) continue to work with refugees on psychological support and prevention of intercommunal tensions and the spread of misinformation.
- Water and sanitation conditions in the Korsi refugee neighborhood of Birao, Vakaga prefecture, remained below Sphere standards despite continued interventions on existing water systems. The average daily water supply was still around 10 litres per person, well under the Sphere standard of 15 litres per person. Long queues persisted due to equipment breakdowns and limited water point coverage. Sanitation conditions also remained critical. No new latrines were built in July, and the ratio of 67 people per latrine remains well above the emergency threshold of 50 per person per latrine. Over 12,100 refugees still lack adequate access to sanitation, and an estimated 722 additional latrines are urgently needed. UNICEF's partner Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) and UN Women's partner, All for Peace and Dignity (APADE), are continuing to construct additional water and sanitation facilities.

Population Movement and Registration

The number of new Sudanese arrivals in Birao continued to drop in July. This follows a significant decline in May. In July, fewer than 50 new arrivals were recorded, compared to under 90 in June. This decrease is likely due to the rainy season, which worsens road conditions and renders some areas inaccessible.

As of the end of July, UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) have registered 26,750 Sudanese refugees (10,658 families) in Kosi. Among them, 56 per cent are women and girls, and 44 per cent are men and boys. Additionally, around 12,140 Sudanese refugees remain in other, often hard-to-reach areas across the prefectures of Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Ouaka, Mbomou, and Haut-Mbomou.

Protection

In July, UNHCR's partner, Le Comité International pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD), recorded 118 protection incidents in the border area with Sudan in Vakaga prefecture, a slight decrease from 144 in June. As in previous months, most victims were men from host communities due to their mobility for livelihood activities, and incidents were primarily attributed to non-state armed groups in Am-Dafock, Ouadda-Djallé, Boromata, Takadjia, Birao, and Korsi. Most recorded incidents involved violations of property rights (illegal taxation, theft, robbery, extortion, and looting), followed by violations of the right to life and physical integrity, including killings and assaults, and violations of liberty (arbitrary detention, abduction).

To help mitigate and respond to protection-related risks and incidents, UNHCR and its partner CIAUD conducted several protection monitoring missions to Korsi, Birao, Am-Dafock, Ouandja, and surrounding areas, while engaging local authorities to address cases such as theft, arbitrary detention, and extortion, and reinforcing referral pathways. Meanwhile, early warning systems, including mobilization of community-based protection committees and community patrols, continued to identify and respond to protection risks early and swiftly. Awareness-raising sessions on human rights, complaint mechanisms, conflict resolution, and peaceful coexistence were conducted by CIAUD, reaching 423 people in total, including 161 in Korsi, 137 in Birao, 65 in Am-Dafock, and 60 in Ouandja.

Accountability to the affected population (AAP)

In July, UNHCR's partner CIAUD continued to strengthen accountability to affected population mechanisms in Korsi through regular feedback collection and awareness-raising. A total of 495 refugee requests were recorded via the Information Center (CIF), with issues primarily related to delays in food assistance, requests for mosquito nets and plastic sheeting, and access to healthcare. Additional feedback was collected during a cash distribution in Birao, where 157 card-related concerns (lost, stolen, broken, or unmatched cards) were logged. In response, UNHCR provided clarification on the available services, referred and follow-up on relevant requests to partners and updated needs assessment.

To promote understanding of collective feedback mechanisms and hygienic practices, nine door-to-door awareness-raising sessions were conducted by CIAUD in Korsi throughout the month, reaching 949 people. These sessions aimed to improve refugees' understanding of their rights and responsibilities, the collective feedback mechanisms (including Green Line and discussion forums), and hygiene practices.

Protection

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response:

UNHCR's partner CIAUD continued addressing GBV and PSEA issues in Korsi through case identification, psychosocial support, and community-based prevention activities. Identified GBV cases included physical assault, psychological abuse and sexual violence. All survivors received psychosocial support at the safe space in Korsi and medical referrals. Additionally, 18 per cent of survivors received dignity kits based on their needs.

Prevention efforts continued in Birao, including regular meetings with women's groups to support financial management and the creation of savings associations as well as awareness-raising sessions on types of GBV, referral pathways and PSEA. These discussions engaged about 250 people, including women, girls, men, and boys. These activities aimed to empower women economically and socially, while promoting community awareness, strengthening survivor support and building resilience among women and girls vulnerable to violence and exploitation.

Child protection

In July, the Child-Friendly Space (CFS) in Korsi continued to provide structured recreational, creative, and cultural activities to support children's psychosocial well-being and development. Children's participation in the CFS varied significantly throughout the month, peaking at 255 in one week and dropping to just 55 in another, mainly due to fears of insecurity following an attack in the community as well as frequent storms during rainy season that hinder activities in the outdoor space. Overall, 602 children (121 girls and 481

boys) participated in the CFS activities. These sessions remain vital in fostering emotional, social, and physical development of children including non-accompanied and at-risk children, in a safe and inclusive setting.

Education

In July, 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 refugee and host community access to education despite ongoing challenges.

French language courses, designed to improve refugees' language skills and facilitate their integration into the Central African education system, continued in July despite a temporary suspension during the exam period. Efforts focused on encouraging active learner participation particularly in improving oral expression.

Efforts to promote school attendance and support the integration of refugee children into the Central African education system continued. Meanwhile, with the preprimary classrooms for children aged 3 to 5 still under construction, early childhood education will begin in a temporary space within an existing school. Awareness-raising sessions on the importance of preprimary education and the upcoming launch of preprimary classes during the 2025-2026 school year have begun with both the refugees and host communities to encourage enrollment.

UNHCR's partners, CSSI and OHG DS held meetings with local education authorities to evaluate teacher gaps, equipment shortages (notably tables and benches), and the impact of security incidents on attendance and student well-being. Recommendations were also made to strengthen psychosocial support for traumatized students, improve infrastructure, enhance teacher capacity, and strengthen collaboration with education authorities and communities to ensure safe and inclusive learning environments.

Shelter and non-food items (NFIs)

The shelter response continued to prioritize sustainable approaches by allocating plots of land (10x15 metres) to newly arrived refugee families, enabling them to build their emergency shelters using tarpaulins supplied by UNHCR. 34 refugees who had constructed shelter frames were identified and provided with tarpaulins to complete their emergency shelters. Registration and plot allocation for additional families continued alongside monitoring visits by UNHCR, CNR, and UNHCR's partner NOURRIR.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Hygiene promotion activities were carried out throughout the month by UNHCR's partner NOURRIR, reaching 18,308 individuals (6,918 households) through focus groups, block-by-block activities and door-to-door outreach. These awareness-raising sessions covered the proper use of water points, the dangers of open defecation, odor management using ash in latrines, safe waste disposal, and hand hygiene. Nonetheless, the adoption of hygiene practices remained a challenge due to insufficient infrastructure and long-standing community practices.

To support behavior change and improve the sanitation conditions, 60 handwashing stations remained operational at key locations such as water points and the health post. Additionally, hygiene conditions were improved at the entrance to the neighborhood, where 20 refugee volunteers helped backfill potholes that had contributed to poor sanitation conditions.

Food Security and Livelihood

WFP distributed nutritional supplements to 1,296 nutritionally screened children aged 6 to 23 months. It also provided cash for food for 5,861 households (16,176 people), totaling 282,880,000 XAF (approximately USD 452,608).

Market gardening activities continued in Birao to strengthen self-reliance and economic inclusion of refugees and their host communities. Under the FAO project, 40 market gardening groups, including two women's groups from the Korsi safe space, received agricultural kits containing wheelbarrows, watering cans, hoes, rakes and sprayers, and plots of land.

The livelihood project led by UNHCR in partnership with CIUAD and MINUSCA also distributed plots of land and agricultural tools to 1,000 families. Awareness-raising efforts continued among the communities to promote the identification and further enrollment of beneficiaries for the market gardening projects.

Health and Nutrition

In July, medical teams from UNHCR's partners, CSSI and International Medical Corps (IMC), coordinated by the Vakaga health district, conducted 2,444 medical consultations in Korsi. Of these, 2,130 (88 per cent) were for refugees, including 17 new arrivals while 314 (12.8 per cent) were for members of the host community. Among all patients, 666 children aged 0–59 months were treated.

The most common conditions diagnosed remain malaria (32,5 per cent), followed by respiratory infections (20 per cent), and intestinal parasitic diseases (17 per cent). 52 patients (two per cent) were referred to Birao District Hospital during the month.

Reproductive health services continued to be provided in Korsi. In July, 132 displaced women received antenatal consultations. 65 women received gynecological consultations, and five accessed family planning services, bringing the total for the year to 168. 16 childbirths were recorded at the Korsi health facility, bringing the total to 101 new childbirths in 2025. 100 per cent of the new childbirths were assisted by qualified health workers at the hospital.

Following screening for malnutrition among 6,112 children from the refugee and host community aged 6–59 months, UNHCR and its partners identified and treated 49 new cases (0.8 per cent) of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 28 cases (0.4 per cent) of severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

Mental health support identified and treated 33 new cases through medication and psychosocial support in July (12 among refugees and 21 among the host community), bringing the cumulative total to 190 cases in 2025.

CHAD

Highlights

- The cholera outbreak at Tawila, North Darfur in Sudan has spread into Chad with cases confirmed in the Ouaddaï Province, UNHCR's operational area, with the first case on 13 July 2025. By 23 July, 33 cases and three deaths had been reported, with *Vibrio cholerae* O1 Ogawa confirmed by culture. The authorities activated the Incident Management System, deployed central teams, and launched coordination efforts, including a crisis meeting and situation reporting.
- UNHCR and its partners have increased the supply of clean water, installed hand-washing facilities, and are distributing additional soap, while also carrying out awareness-raising campaigns on cholera mitigation measures. Key challenges include shortages of treatment supplies and staff, delayed lab processing, insufficient case tracing and vaccination gaps in affected camps.
- A joint delegation from the government, UNHCR and the World Bank visited Farchana and Adré to discuss declining humanitarian funding, refugee integration, and resilience strategies. They also met with the Secretary General of Ouaddaï to review key challenges and ongoing World Bank support in eastern Chad.
- A delegation of interministerial ministers led by Chad's Minister of Public Health, with other key ministers and partners, assessed health and WASH conditions in the Dougui refugee site. It resulted in directives to reinforce the cholera response, alongside the launch of an epidemiological coordination effort by the Chokoyane Health District involving eight community teams.

Population Movements and Registration

In July, 6,453 Sudanese refugees (2,405 households) crossed the border into eastern Chad, fleeing the conflict in Sudan. UNHCR and the Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR) continue their registration efforts. Since 15 April 2023, Chad has counted 875,757 Sudanese refugees.

Relocation

In July, UNHCR and its partners relocated 15,760 Sudanese refugees from Tiné to Iridimi (Wadi Fira) and from Adré to Dougui and Abougoudam (Ouaddaï). Despite this progress, significant challenges persist,

including limited land availability, inadequate services at relocation sites and severe transport shortages, leaving thousands stranded near the border as the rainy season begins. In Tiné, rising tension and youth opposition led to a site change, prompting UNHCR to seek support from the central government to secure the land and avoid further delays.

The Government of Chad provided UNHCR with 10 trucks to support relocation efforts. On 20 July, UNHCR trained the drivers and their assistants on international protection, humanitarian principles and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). This training included drivers of AIRD heavy-duty and light trucks involved in relocation logistics, enhancing their understanding of humanitarian principles and protection standards. With the support of these trucks, UNHCR and its partners relocated 9,050 (2,736 households) newly arrived Sudanese refugees to refugee sites. A total of 43,340 individuals have been relocated in Wadi Fira and Ennedi East since the second influx began in late April 2025.

Protection

Child protection

A total of 12 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted for vulnerable children, along with one Best Interest Determination (BID) for a neglected child in Dougui. Additionally, 265 community members (157 women and 108 men) across refugee sites were trained on violence prevention, GBV, child rights, community-based protection mechanisms and effective awareness practices.

370 children at-risk (161 girls and 209 boys) received assistance kits with essential items. Additionally, 125 newborns (37 girls and 28 boys) received baby kits in Aboutengué and four children with disabilities in Dougui received crutches.

Community-based protection

114 consultations/complaints were received across five refugee sites at the Information and Feedback Centres, with 45 cases processed and 69 still under review. Additionally, nine follow-ups were carried out on previous complaints, resulting in four resolutions and five ongoing cases.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

As part of the response to GBV, 378 vulnerable individuals, including GBV survivors, received support (case management, psychosocial support and referrals to DPHR, ADES, MSF, DRC) through the efforts of APLFT and Nirvana partners.

An increase in incidents was observed in July, often resulting from domestic conflicts and caused by partners or ex-partners. In response, actions were taken by actors to raise community awareness and further sensitize men and boys, who account for 99 per cent of the alleged perpetrators.

A total of 7,840 individuals (2,744 women, 1,568 men, 2,352 girls and 1,176 boys) were sensitized by community outreach workers and members of protection committees. These awareness sessions were conducted in all established sites in the East and transit centres. The topics covered mainly included the forms of GBV and their consequences, available services for GBV survivors and the referral pathway and the importance of reporting rape incidents within 72 hours.

156 urban refugee community leaders and host community members in Abéché (83 men and 73 women) were trained on “the roles and responsibilities of a good community leader in preventing and combating gender-based violence, safe reporting, and respecting confidentiality.”

Several challenges remain in mitigating GBV risks in Eastern Chad. The majority of new arrivals, mainly women and children, lack adequate shelter. There is a critical shortage of dignity kits for women and girls, and insufficient emergency protection cash assistance, among other issues.

Legal protection

From 21 to 23 July, representatives of the Sudan Regional Crisis Development Action Platform visited Farchana to assess refugee inclusion in basic services. The mission highlighted local initiatives, gathered community testimonies, and identified key needs, especially in vocational training, healthcare, and support for refugee women.

From 24 to 28 July, Amana Wa Salama conducted a mission in Amdjarass to document human rights violations against Sudanese civilians who became refugees in Chad, focusing on abuses during their displacement.

In Ouaddaï and Sila, 19 visits were conducted by protection actors to police and gendarmerie posts. A total of 19 refugees were found in detention for offences such as theft, violence and complicity. One woman was conditionally released.

Seven awareness-raising sessions were held across various refugee locations on themes such as refugee rights, liability and peaceful coexistence. A total of 484 people participated, including 284 women, 45 men, 113 girls, and 42 boys.

UNHCR's partner CIAUD recorded 219 protection incidents in Adré, Farchana and Hadjer-Hadid. 65 violations of physical integrity, 76 of property rights and 50 cases of GBV, among others. The causes included intercommunal conflict, poor security presence and socio-economic pressures. The victims of the incidents were referred to various partners (police, child protection, health, psychosocial, etc.) for assistance and protection.

To avoid statelessness, 57 birth certificates were issued to refugee children from Kounoungou and Milé refugee sites including both timely and late registrations.

Inter-Agency Coordination

From 15 to 18 July, the Minister of Social Action, National Solidarity, and Humanitarian Affairs conducted a visit to Ennedi East Province. During the visit, the Minister held consultations with humanitarian partners, host communities, local authorities, and refugees. The visit led to the confirmation of new refugee sites for refugee relocation.

In Wadi Fira province, three new sites (Goudrane, Arne, and Marasabre) were secured to accommodate over 56,000 refugees, with planned infrastructure investments. In the Ouaddaï Province, extensions to existing sites including Kouchaguine Moura and others have been confirmed, with Tabari prioritized for development after the rainy season.

In Ennedi East, the extension of Oure Cassoni refugee site, with a capacity of 10,000, was approved. Host communities have also requested parallel investments in local services. Budget planning and partner mobilization for July to December are currently underway. The local communities and traditional authorities, while reaffirming their hospitality, presented 26 demands due to pressure from the ongoing arrival of refugees from Sudan. These include prioritizing local hiring and contracting, constructing schools, health centres, water and flood-control infrastructure, and youth offices; providing ambulances; planting fruit trees and building livestock enclosures; ensuring continuous fuel distribution; sourcing materials locally from women's groups; compensating for environmental damage; formalizing agreements with humanitarian agencies; and upgrading the UNHCR office in Amdjarass.

Education

On 21 July, UNHCR launched a six-month training program for 100 Sudanese refugee lawyers in Abéché, supported by UNHCR, the Chadian Bar Association and the Mastercard Foundation, to enhance their integration into Chad's legal system.

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 Oure Cassoni.

Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

Cash distributions by WFP ended in the Kerfi and Goz-Amir refugee sites, serving 15,000 households (56,112 beneficiaries), while activities continued in the Zabout refugee site. In Iriba, cash reached 25,140 households (64,465 individuals) with a 90.98 per cent completion rate.

WFP, through World Vision, distributed cash for food to 5,140 households comprising 24,034 individuals in the Djabal refugee site from 9 July, achieving 98.57 per cent coverage.

Shelter, WASH, and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

Heavy rains in eastern Chad destroyed structures in Touloum (Wadi Fira), while flooding in Sila Province cut off Kerfi from Goz-Beida, damaging over 3,700 structures and halting medical evacuations. In Guéréda, the Milé and Kounoungou sites experienced significant damage to shelters and facilities in July 2025, with roads rendered impassable, and over 200 shelters and key infrastructure damaged across multiple displacement sites. In Gaga (Ouaddaï), shelter losses and the collapse of a school were reported, while access to Oure Cassoni (East Ennedi) was disrupted by flooded wadis, affecting aid and humanitarian operations.

At the Oure-Cassoni refugee site, 8,985 households comprising 27,711 individuals received tarpaulins, 1,994 households comprising 9,510 individuals received NFI kits, and the distribution of 600 dignity kits began. In the Kerfi site, 171 households comprising 751 individuals received tarpaulins and blankets.

In the Iridimi refugee site, 1,000 shelters were completed. At Oure-Cassoni refugee site, 95 shelters were allocated to 117 newly arrived Sudanese households comprising 525 individuals.

UNHCR's partner, World Vision built 212 of the 600 planned shelters in Dougui, with a child-friendly space 70 per cent complete. In Wadi-Fira Province, 397 shelters were allocated to 787 households (2,697 individuals) relocated from the border areas, while 897 households comprising 2,882 people remained without shelters, highlighting a significant shelter shortage despite relocation.

6,596 refugee households received UNIQLO clothing in July in the Goz-Amir and Djabal refugee sites.

Livelihood and Environment

Over 14,000 refugee and refugee-hosting community households in five localities across the Wadi Fira province received eco-friendly charcoal, improved stoves and butane gas through the ALBIA project. This Initiative, led by the Chadian Ministry of Environment with support from UNHCR and the World Bank, aims to meet household energy needs while promoting sustainable environmental practices.

On 10 July, INKOMOKO held a workshop to launch its activities in the Farchana and Gaga refugee sites. The project aims to support 7,600 entrepreneurs, refugees, host communities, and returnees by 2027 through training, advisory services, and access to financing, thereby enhancing livelihoods, creating employment opportunities and strengthening local communities in the face of increasingly substantial funding cuts.

Financial support was provided to 210 producers (134 refugees and 76 host community members) in the Djabal refugee site, promoting resilience and social cohesion with technical assistance from the L'Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural (ANADER).

Gas kit distribution reached 4,000 households in Milé and Kourigué and began for host and refugee households in Kounoungou. In Guéréda, 3,356 gas kits were distributed to refugees and hosts.

Environmental efforts included seedling distribution and a tree-planting campaign in Kounoungou involving 2,500 trees to combat desertification, with community participation. UNHCR's partner NIRVANA also distributed 133 donkey-drawn ploughs to 265 agricultural producers in Iridimi, Touloum, and nearby villages.

On 25 July, a ceremony marked the provisional acceptance of two spreading weirs in Metché to support water management and land restoration. Additionally, 3,799 bags (37.99 tons) of ecological coal were distributed at the Oure-Cassoni site, with further butane gas distribution delayed due to rainy season road conditions, benefiting both refugees and host communities.

EGYPT

Highlights

- On 13 July, UNHCR [released](#) detailed comments on Egypt's newly promulgated Asylum Law No. 164 of 2024, published in the Official Gazette on 16 December 2024. As the UN-mandated agency for refugee protection, UNHCR welcomed Egypt's efforts to codify refugee protection and acknowledged the range of rights afforded under the law, reflecting Egypt's commitment under the 1951 Refugee Convention, the 1967 Protocol, and the 1969 OAU Convention. UNHCR provided technical recommendations aimed at further strengthening the law's alignment with international standards, including consideration of an explicit non-refoulement provision and harmonization of refugee definitions with those in the 1951 and 1969 conventions. UNHCR looks forward to continuing its close cooperation with the Government of Egypt in the implementation of the law, including efforts to ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers have effective access to education, healthcare, and pathways to work, self-employment, and association in line with national systems and policies.
- UNHCR and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) [signed](#) a landmark agreement on 16 July to mobilize USD 2.5 million in Islamic philanthropic financing to support Sudanese refugees across Egypt, Chad, and Libya. This funding includes a USD 1.5 million grant from IsDB, with additional contributions from the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development and the Global Islamic Fund for Refugees (GIFR), marking the first major disbursement from the GIFR since its launch in 2022. In Egypt, the funds will enable UNHCR to provide supplementary education, critical medical care, and assistive devices for refugees with special needs, addressing urgent humanitarian gaps as the country hosts over 700,000 registered Sudanese refugees.
- The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) joined a Best Interest Determination (BID) panel for the first time on 16 July. This marks an important step toward integrating refugee children into Egypt's national protection system and strengthens the BID process for unaccompanied and separated children at risk of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. The milestone follows sustained advocacy and ongoing collaboration, including a recent two-day workshop co-organized with NCCM on international refugee law, Egypt's new Asylum Law, registration and RSD, and child protection in asylum contexts. The workshop promoted knowledge exchange and coordination to support more child-sensitive asylum procedures. NCCM's involvement is also a positive step for resettlement, as some countries require national authority participation in BID decisions.
- On 17 July, UNHCR [hosted](#) a live video session to address real-time questions from refugees on the topic of resettlement, which garnered 152,000 views that same month, making it the most watched live video since the project began in 2020. The broadcast explained resettlement as a key protection tool, clarified eligibility criteria, and debunked common rumors circulating within the refugee community. It also addressed frequently asked questions such as how refugees can know if their file is being considered for resettlement, what criteria are applied, how long the process takes after being informed of eligibility, and whether the color of a UNHCR card has any impact on resettlement decisions.
- On 28 July, UNHCR [facilitated](#) a visit with the Swiss Ambassador, accompanied by the Deputy of the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) and then acting SDC Head, at the UNHCR Main Building. The visit included a tour of reception and registration facilities and direct discussions with refugees. The focus was on the Sudan crisis, given the Ambassador's current coverage of Sudan from Cairo, and on Egypt's asylum system transition. Switzerland committed to remaining a crucial partner and donor in the face of the challenges posed by the funding shortfall and the unresolved Sudan crisis.

Population Movements and Registration

In July, UNHCR registered around 23,500 new refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt, 89 per cent of whom were Sudanese nationals. Smaller numbers include other nationalities (10 per cent) and Syrians (one per cent).

Since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023, UNHCR has provided registration appointments in Egypt to 955,000 individuals who fled the country. Of these, 710,000 people (74 per cent) have been fully registered to receive protection and assistance.

As of 31 July, the total registered population is 1,020,000 individuals, including those who arrived in Egypt before the conflict, with the following breakdown: 756,000 Sudanese (74 per cent), 137,000 of other nationalities (13 per cent), and 128,000 Syrians (13 per cent). Women make up 53 per cent of the registered population.

Protection

Community-based protection (CBP)

In July, 24,900 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 Terre des Hommes (TdH) provided on-the-spot basic psychosocial support to 12,500 individuals, out of whom 60 were referred for in-depth psycho-social assessment and another 370 fast-tracked for further urgent assistance. Additionally, UNHCR provided counseling to 900 refugees, including 700 who received in-person counseling, while the rest were assisted through remote sessions.

On 31 July, the first digital communication workshop was held with the participation of 19 members from UNHCR Egypt. The session covered topics such as effective use of digital tools, selecting appropriate platforms for specific purposes, content creation strategies, inter-organizational coordination for information dissemination, practical tips for communicating across various digital channels, online protection measures, and identifying credible sources. This pilot workshop forms part of a broader initiative to strengthen refugee digital engagement and enhance the reach and impact of their social media platforms.

On 2 July, UNHCR and TdH jointly organized a legal information session at a multi-purpose community centre (MPCC) in Cairo for representatives of refugee-led organizations (RLOs). The session, attended by 26 participants of various nationalities, was facilitated by a lawyer from a UNHCR legal partner and focused on the procedures and requirements for official refugee registration. Participants discussed common challenges in the process and explored possible approaches to help organizations meet registration criteria.

On 15 July, UNHCR organized a joint reception at an MPCC in Cairo. The event brought together UNHCR staff and implementing partners. A total of 67 refugees and asylum seekers, including Sudanese, attended the reception where they received protection, registration, and counselling services.

From 22 to 26 July, UNHCR in partnership with TdH and members of the government, organized a five-day training at a centre in Cairo. The training brought together 18 young participants (9 Egyptians and 9 refugees, including Sudanese) and covered facilitation skills, safeguarding policies, life skills and the design of protection-focused sports activities. The training served as a platform to build trust, strengthen social cohesion, and encourage community engagement between Egyptian and refugee youth.

On 30 July, UNHCR organized a community meeting at an MPCC in Cairo, bringing together 35 community leaders and members, including Sudanese to discuss key services provided by UNHCR.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

On 1 and 2 July, UNHCR in collaboration with UNFPA, co-facilitated the first two days of an online training on the use of online protection tools. The sessions brought together around 30 practitioners of violence against women and girls from partner organizations and served as an interactive training with the use of a mix of videos, presentations, quizzes and practical exercises to strengthen participants' knowledge of core online protection tools.

On 9 July, UNHCR conducted a monitoring visit to a partner's case management office in Cairo. Discussions focused on strengthening communication systems, enhancing the functionality of information hotlines, and supporting service accessibility. Psychosocial support consultants were present during the visit to provide individual sessions for refugees and asylum-seekers. The visit also highlighted ongoing coordination efforts between field teams in different governorates to ensure effective case management and monitoring.

On 15 and 16 July, UNHCR participated in a two-day regional workshop undertaken by an organization that provides online mental health support, including writing-based therapy for issues such as depression

and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The sessions focused on digital Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and brought together participants from across South-West Asia and North Africa. Discussions covered the integration of new technologies in MHPSS, strategies for delivering support during crises, and the role of peer networks among mental health professionals.

Child protection

On 2 July, UNHCR in collaboration with a legal partner, conducted a legal clinic session for refugee and asylum-seeker children of various nationalities. Held in Cairo, the session was attended by approximately 25 participants and focused on refugees' legal rights and obligations. The session also introduced the legal services provided and outlined the role of legal counsel. This activity forms part of the series of thematic sessions delivered by UNHCR to refugee and asylum-seeker children throughout the year.

On 16 July, UNHCR joined its partner's staff on visits to community childcare facilities operated by refugee women who graduated from a training program on day care. The visits highlighted both the dedication of the women running these spaces and the challenges they face, including limited space, high temperatures, and the need for additional resources such as toys, furniture, and cooling equipment. Opportunities were identified to strengthen safeguarding practices, enhance referrals for children with specific needs, and explore avenues for material support. The initiative demonstrates strong potential for empowering women and expanding safe childcare options within the community.

Legal and physical protection (LPP)

In July, 2,680 individuals received legal counselling sessions through UNHCR and its partners, concerning early and late birth registration, filing legal reports, divorce, custody and legal representation. Additionally, UNHCR provided LPP case management for 300 refugees, including 73 Sudanese.

Infoline

In July, UNHCR Egypt's Infoline responded to 23,800 inquiries. Additionally, 3,200 individuals fleeing the conflict in Sudan secured registration appointments through the Infoline. Since the crisis began, a total of 625,605 people have successfully been scheduled with appointments using this system.

Capacity-building

On 9 July, UNHCR in partnership with IceAlex and TdH, facilitated a workshop for 20 Sudanese participants focused on the role of marketing in brand building and business growth. The session aimed to enhance participants' understanding of marketing strategies and how to craft clear, impactful messages that convey value to customers. Innovation was highlighted as a critical driver for improved performance and market competitiveness. Participants actively engaged in discussions, exploring ways to apply these concepts to their own entrepreneurial initiatives.

As part of efforts to strengthen national capacities in asylum and child protection, UNHCR organized a two-day workshop for the NCCM in Cairo and Giza. The training explored the roles of registration, refugee status determination and legal protection for refugee and asylum-seeking children. It also covered the basics of international refugee law and child protection principles. A total of 41 participants took part in this first round of training.

Education

In July, UNHCR through its education partner, initiated monthly follow-up interviews with DAFI scholars. During these meetings, scholars were briefed on the schedule of summer complementary activities aimed at building skills for academic and professional development. Additionally, 70 DAFI scholars began English language classes with AMIDEAST Egypt to further strengthen their language proficiency and support their academic success.

Cash Assistance

Provision of cash for food, rent, and shelter to refugees and asylum-seekers faces imminent suspension due to severe funding shortfalls. If no new funding is secured, the final cash disbursement will take place in September 2025, covering both September and October, and is expected to reach fewer than 4,000 beneficiary households. This marks a sharp decline from the 20,000 families (over 80,000 individuals) supported in January-February 2025. Without additional contributions, there will be no cash assistance list for November or December, effectively suspending the programme from November 2025 onward.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- In July, 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.

Population Movements and Registration

In the Amhara Region, the comprehensive registration exercise officially commenced on 20 May, marking a significant step toward the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in Ethiopia's National Identification Program (NIDP). This consent-based process enables individuals to be integrated into the national identification system, granting them access to essential services such as employment opportunities, work permits, the ability to open bank accounts, and greater freedom of movement for work or educational purposes. In July, a total of 2,140 individuals (850 households) were verified and 664 individuals received Fayda ID cards.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, no registration was conducted in July due to resource constraints. As of 31 July, 9,566 individuals (3,263 households) underwent biometric registration and verification exercise at Ura Refugee Settlement. Additionally, 7,023 individuals were recorded under the National ID Programme (NIDP). Ethiopian governmental agency, the Refugee and Returnee Service (RRS) has taken over registration activities since 1 July and UNHCR continues to provide technical support.

Protection

In the Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, UNHCR and its partners actively implemented a range of protection interventions. 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, a total of 101 individuals received protection counselling and assistance at Ura refugee settlement.

In the Amhara Region, UNHCR and its protection partners (The Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC), Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) and Plan International Ethiopia (PIE)) maintained their 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, 42 individuals received support at the protection desk including assistance with complaints, access to vital information and psychosocial counselling. In addition, protection monitoring data collection was successfully finalized at Aftit Settlement Refugee Site using the Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) approach. A total of 35 persons with specific needs (PSN) received material support including a mattress, pillow, and bedsheets to enhance comfort, dignity, and living conditions.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response

During the reporting period, women and girls accessed protection and gender-based violence (GBV) services at Aftit Refugee Settlement in Amhara Region. The support included tailored psychosocial assistance, case management and material support like dignity kits, ensuring that survivors received the help they needed in a safe and supportive environment. Additionally, 12 adolescent girl facilitators graduated from the Girls Shine Program, which enhanced their life skills on hygiene, self-esteem, stress management and protection.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, GBV prevention and response activities continued in July through UNHCR's funded partner, International Rescue Committee (IRC). GBV cases were received comprehensive and survivor-centered services including material assistance, psychosocial support, referrals to further specialized care services, and provision of core relief items (CRIs) and clothing. Additionally, IRC distributed CRIs to 425 vulnerable women and girls at Ura to address immediate needs and enhance the dignity and well-being of beneficiaries.

Various awareness-raising activities were conducted to create a safer and more supportive environment for women and girls. At Ura, home-to-home visits focusing on sexual, physical and domestic violence reached 786 individuals. In addition, a total of 119 individuals received messages related to domestic violence and its prevention. Activities at the Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) also continued, engaging 388 participants (123 girls and 265 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. SASA! sessions focusing on domestic violence, sexual violence, and rape reached a total of 427 individuals, including 40 persons with disabilities. A total of 22 participants, including IRC staff, partners and stakeholders, participated in a three-day training on Clinical Care for Survivors of Sexual Assault (CCSAS) funded by the Irish Aid.

Child Protection

In July, UNHCR's partners, Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) and Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS), maintained two operational semi-permanent Child-Friendly Space (CFS) at Aftit Refugee Settlement in Amhara Region. This space served as a vital hub for children's well-being, offering a range of age-appropriate recreational, play and pre-education services. Over the course of the month, a total of 64 children accessed these services, benefiting from a safe and nurturing environment designed to support their development and resilience.

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, 58 separated children (30 boys and 28 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, a total of 489 children (218 boys and 271 girls) participated in sociocultural, indoor and outdoor recreational, and non-formal educational activities at the Child Friendly Space (CFS). The construction of the integrated Child-Friendly Space and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) blocks was underway.

Health and Nutrition

In July, nutrition support remained robust at the Aftit Health Facility in Amhara Region. Nutritional screening of 1,556 under-five refugee children and 169 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) was conducted. A total of 26 children and 18 PLW were identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), with 22 children and 18 PLW referred to Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programs (TSFP). In addition, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) consultations were provided for 133 individuals at Aftit. In addition, 89 individuals participated in MHPSS and Psychological First Aid (PFA) sessions.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, UNHCR through its funded partner, Medical Teams International (MTI), continued to deliver essential health services at the Akuda-Tumet Inclusive Health Center at Ura refugee settlement during the reporting period. A total of 1,505 patients received clinical consultations, with the most common health conditions being upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, watery diarrhea, and malaria. 167 pregnant women were provided with antenatal care. In addition, 143 individuals with mental illness received clinical consultation services and 25 females in labor received skilled birth assistance.

The screening for acute malnutrition continued at both the Kurmuk Transit Centre and the Ura refugee settlement, led by UNHCR's funded partner GOAL. A total of 3,882 children under the age of five and 345 pregnant and lactating mothers were screened. Among the children screened, 27 were diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and three 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, UNHCR distributed 2,050 mosquito nets to 1,205 host community households at Aftit, including 187 pregnant and lactating mothers, in response to a government's request. In addition, 6,224 bars of 250g laundry soap were distributed to all refugees at Aftit.

In July, shelter construction activities at the Ura refugee settlement site continued to progress steadily. The verification of measured works for shelters and infrastructure constructed in 2024 has been finalized. As of 31 July 2025, 4,480 bamboo culms were delivered to Ura. NRC started to install the bamboo onto the plastic sheet-covered shelters during the reporting period. In addition, NRC conducted an awareness-raising session regarding shelter upgrading modalities and distribution process with representatives from Zone C of the Ura refugee site, to increase the community's capacity for the upcoming improvements.

Education

In the Amhara region, the primary and secondary schools were closed for the holiday break. The construction of a Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) block and a classroom block is underway at the secondary school.

In addition, a site handover was conducted for construction of one classroom block at Gendewuha secondary school jointly with RRS, UNHCR, school director and the 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.

In July, educational activities at the Ura refugee settlement site continued in collaboration with UNHCR's education partner Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) and the Regional Education Bureau. The 2024/2025 academic year officially came to an end in July. A two-day capacity building training course on non-formal education reached a total of 35 participants, on Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) and Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP). 305 and 122 students are registered and started ASR and ALP, respectively. Additionally, scholastic materials were distributed for 122 ASR and 305 ALP students. The construction of one permanent school block comprised of 4 classrooms through PIE was underway.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Throughout the month, Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) and Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) maintained the supply of chlorinated water to Aftit Refugee Settlement in the Amhara Region, delivering a total of 1,693,000 litres of safe drinking water to the refugee population. In addition, 268,000 litres were provided to Aftit host community. Despite these efforts, the average per capita water delivery stood at 10 liters per person per day (L/P/D). Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) tests results showed chlorine concentrations ranging between 0.2 and 0.3 mg/l, with all tests meeting the required water quality standards.

A WASH coordination meeting was held on 21 July, during which the joint team (UNHCR, RRS, PIE and IHS) focused on monitoring the latrines and showers recently constructed by PIE at Aftit. On the hygiene promotion front, UNHCR's partners PIE and IHS continued home-to-home visits at the Aftit Settlement, reaching a total of 2,570 households. In addition, 450 individuals participated in hygiene discussions on cholera awareness, handwashing, and safe water chain management.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) activities continued at the Ura refugee settlement through UNHCR's funded partner, International Rescue Committee (IRC). The supply of potable drinking water was consistently maintained, ensuring a daily provision of 19.3 litres per person per day, meeting Sphere standards. IRC continued the construction of 804 household latrines, with slab production underway for 643 latrines, pit excavation completed for 449 blocks and superstructure completed for 128 blocks. Routine hygiene and sanitation promotion and awareness messages through mass education campaigns and home-to-home visits reached 1,002 individuals. Additionally, a total of 249 individuals were reached through weekly hygiene and sanitation campaigns. 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 July was completed, reaching a total of 6,224 individuals (2,281 households).

The GFD for the July cycle is still underway in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, targeting 13,439 individuals (4,785 households) at Ura refugee site. So far 8,135 individuals (2,384 households) have received their allocated food rations.

Livelihoods, Energy, Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

At the Ura refugee settlement site in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, agricultural land was secured, with 50 hectares of land clearance and 5 hectares of land tillage completed in July. Agricultural inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, were secured from the regional Bureau of Agriculture. The procurement of additional vegetable seeds was underway. On 31 July, UNHCR actively participated in a mass tree planting campaign at the Ura refugee site, aligning with Ethiopia's national Green Legacy and climate action initiative, with a total of 7,500 diverse seedlings planted. This effort underscores UNHCR's commitment to environmental sustainability and complements the government's broader strategy for climate resilience and ecological restoration.

LIBYA

Highlights

- In July, Sudanese refugees continued to arrive in Libya, though not through the Triangle area, where the situation remains tense and dangerous. Sudanese authorities have advised their citizens to avoid the Triangle area, and Libyan forces deployed at the Triangle have been actively preventing crossings due to ongoing security concerns. Movement in and out of the Triangle is currently restricted. Therefore, the majority of new Sudanese arrivals are now entering Libya through its southern border with Chad.
- Meanwhile, in July 2025, an increase in Sudanese refugees crossing from Libya to Egypt was reported, with 408 Sudanese refugees reported to have unofficially crossed the borders through Salloum, where a trend of arrests for irregular entry in Egypt from Libya has been noted. Based on Sudanese community members in Tobruk, a daily average of 20 to 30 Sudanese refugees are recently crossing the borders to Egypt.
- UNHCR conducted a field visit to DCIM in Alkufra on 15 July to assess the condition of 1,000 newly arrived Sudanese refugees, who were brought from Rubyana, a remote area 120 km west of Alkufra. According to reports, they were transported by smugglers with tribal affiliations to the Tebu community in Rubyana. The refugees had been staying in open areas in Rubyana for periods ranging from one week to one month under extremely harsh conditions. The journey from Sudan to Libya took up to two months, crossing the border into Libya through Chad, as the direct route via the Triangle was deemed unsafe due to heavy Libyan security presence and insecurity on the Sudanese side. The refugees originate from several locations in Sudan, including Khartoum, El Fula, Al Fasher, Al Geneina, Nyala, and El Daein.
- On 18 July, [700 Sudanese refugees were deported](#) by the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM). This was not a sudden action but the result of a process that had been ongoing for several weeks. People were gathered from various locations, including the central region, Ajdabiya and the south. The deported individuals reportedly included those with infectious diseases such as HIV and tuberculosis, individuals who had been smuggled multiple times, and those with existing judicial rulings. UNHCR is following up to gather more information about this deportation with DCIM.

Population Movement and Registration

As of 31 July, there are 77,256 Sudanese refugees registered with UNHCR at its registration centre in Tripoli, representing 79 per cent of the total refugees registered.

In July, 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 the 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 2,759 Sudanese individuals through these sessions, highlighting the significant engagement with the Sudanese refugee community.

Child protection

Since January 2025, a total of 319 Sudanese unaccompanied and separated children were identified at the Protection Desk and referred for further assessment. In July alone, the number of UASCs identified was 83. Since January 2025, a total of 313 children underwent best interest assessments, including 35 in July to receive targeted services. In July, two children in need of care arrangements were accommodated by caregivers, and 22 since the beginning of 2025.

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 119 Sudanese GBV survivors who were assessed for targeted support services, including psychosocial support to help deal with their traumatic experience.

In July, a total of 75 Sudanese women, including survivors of gender-based violence and women identified as being at heightened risk, received dignity kits. The distribution followed their identification through protection desk services and subsequent protection needs assessments.

Education

123 out-of-school Sudanese refugee children were identified and referred to UNICEF. This referral is a coordinated effort 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 2025, 1,570 Sudanese refugee children have been identified and referred.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

[UNHCR continues to assist Sudanese refugees across the country.](#) By the end of July, UNHCR and its partners had reached 42,383. Sudanese refugees with essential items, including mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, solar lamps, kitchen sets, plastic sheets, jerrycans, and soap, across the country.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- The first heavy rains of the season have led to flooding at the Renk Transit Centre, raising concerns over deteriorating living conditions for new arrivals and straining WASH infrastructure. Access to the eastern corridor is at risk of being cut off entirely should water levels continue to rise, which would severely disrupt humanitarian operations and onward movements of refugees and returnees.

Relocation

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

The relocation of 1,500 stranded refugees from Abyei to Wedweil requires urgent logistical support and transport services to ensure their safe and orderly movement.

Protection

In July, rising tension and protests were reported among refugees and returnees in Upper Nile State at both the Renk Transit Centre and Kaya Camp in Maban, driven by frustration over inadequate humanitarian assistance. In Renk, returnees protested overcrowding, the suspension of onward transportation assistance (OTA) and limited access to food and shelter. The protest briefly turned hostile,

resulting in minor injuries to two police officers but was de-escalated through a joint meeting between community leaders and humanitarian partners.

On 27 July, nearly 100 South Sudanese nationals were deported from Madani Central Prison in Sudan to Renk, Upper Nile State, for alleged links to the RSF. The group, primarily young men in their twenties, reported enduring months of torture, starvation, and inhumane conditions. Fourteen individuals in critical condition were immediately referred for medical care and received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), along with food and non-food items (NFIs) from protection partners. The remaining deportees were admitted to the transit centre, where they underwent registration and now have access to available services, including multipurpose cash support for basic needs. This brings the total of deportations in 2024 and 2025 to 5,382 individuals.

UNHCR, in collaboration with the Australian Embassy, is facilitating the resettlement of 41 vulnerable refugees currently residing in Maban camps to Australia. The group includes individuals identified as having heightened protection risks, including legal threats and survivors of gender-based violence.

On 16 July 2025, refugees at Wedweil Resettlement Site protested the lack of food assistance by blocking two UNSMS vehicles near the old market area. After negotiations involving UNSMS, the South Sudan Commission for Refugee Affairs, and local police, the crowd peacefully dispersed following assurances that food distribution would take place on 17 July. The scheduled distribution was successfully carried out without any incidents.

Education

In Maban, with support from the Church of Sweden, UNHCR's partner LWF distributed solar lamps and school bags to 30 children with disabilities in Kaya Camp, enhancing their access to education.

UNHCR and its partners provided hygiene kits to promote school retention and personal well-being among the students. In Batil and Gendrassa camps, 500 girls received soap and 206 adolescent girls received three packets of sanitary pads each. A total of 326 boys in Kaya and Bunj secondary schools received soap. This initiative ensures improved hygiene standards while reducing barriers to education.

Health and Nutrition

In Maban, UNHCR, in close coordination with the Maban County Health Department (CHD), the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA), and partners Relief International (RI) and World Vision International (WVI), has officially transferred 11 health facilities to the Government of South Sudan. These include Penamayo PHCC, Doro PHCC+, Mayak and Doro Extension PHCU, Gendrassa PHCC, Batil PHCC, Gentil PHCC+, Batil PHCU, Kaya PHCC, Kaya PHCU and Bunj Hospital. This strategic transition is a critical step toward ensuring the long-term sustainability of healthcare services in Maban and integrating refugee health services into the national health system. It also reinforces local ownership and accountability in health service delivery. However, given the significant refugee population, critical gaps in health are expected to occur including the lack of ambulances and night shifts.

UNHCR received a consignment of assorted medicines and medical supplies. This intervention aims to address recurring stockouts in health facilities and enable providers to deliver efficient, timely, and effective care, ultimately improving patient outcomes.

A total of 26 new suspected cases of cholera were reported (21 in Wunthou CTU and 5 in Renk Civil Hospital), bringing the cumulative total to 1,301. Most cases continue to be reported from Wunthou CTU. A total of eight active cases (4 in Wuntau and 4 in Renk Civil Hospital) are under management, and cross-border coordination with Sudan remains ongoing.

A total of 145 new Hepatitis E Virus (HEV) cases have been recorded during the week, bringing the total cumulative to 714 HEV cases. A total of 43 positive RDT and 14 confirmed cases of hepatitis E Virus were identified in Gosfami, Atam, Kolen, Alali, and Zero in sessions of the mobile clinic. Surveillance and case management continue across high-risk locations, with WHO providing RDTs and sample transport support.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In Renk, the clearance of the newly allocated land for the integration of returnees from Sudan has begun, with collaboration from the Shelter and CCCM Sectors. In the meantime, partners will be conducting a market assessment to canvass the supply and prices for items that returnees will use as they build their shelters in the new site.

In Maban, UNHCR has completed the construction of 21 emergency family shelters to support the relocation of newly arrived individuals to Doro Camp. As a result, 65 people have been safely relocated. Between January and June 2025, a total of 408 emergency shelters were constructed across Kaya, Gendrassa, and Doro camps, significantly enhancing the living conditions for displaced families.

In Jamjang 80 new arrivals who were relocated from Pamir and Ajuong Thok reception centres were supported with 22 readily constructed emergency shelters, one refilled empty transitional shelter and 22 shelter toolkits in both camps.

In Maban, the construction of 37 emergency family shelters to accommodate newly arrived refugees, with 23 shelters in Doro and 14 in Gendrassa is ongoing. Additionally, 7 emergency shelters are being built for identified protection cases, including one in Gendrassa and 6 in Doro. These efforts prioritize safe and dignified living conditions for vulnerable individuals and families.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

In Maban, UNHCR's partner, Relief International (RI), executed critical repairs and maintenance of WASH infrastructure across all camps to ensure uninterrupted access to clean water for refugees and the nearby host community. These efforts mitigate the risk of disease outbreaks and sustain a safe water supply.

Relief International (RI) supported the construction of 64 household latrines through community-driven sanitation initiatives in Maban Refugee camps. This approach strengthens program ownership, expands sanitation infrastructure coverage, and combats open defecation to prevent disease outbreaks. Since January, a total of 1,630 latrines have been constructed, significantly improving hygiene conditions across the camps. These efforts underscore UNHCR's commitment to sustainable sanitation solutions and community empowerment.

UGANDA

Highlights

- As of 30 July, Uganda had received 15,827 Sudanese new arrivals since January 2025, of whom 19,854 have been registered including backlog from 2024. The majority of the arrivals are adults between 18 and 59 years.
- Conflict and famine remain the primary drivers of flight from Sudan, with most refugees originating from Khartoum, South Darfur, North Darfur, East Darfur and South Kordofan.
- Nyumanzi Reception Centre remains the main entry point for most Sudanese arrivals while Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement is the biggest recipient.
- Out of the 85,179 Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers registered in Uganda, 9,525 (11 per cent) are urban refugees, living in Kampala.
- On 10 and 12 July, violent clashes occurred in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, which resulted in the death of one person and left 31 others injured. The unrest involved youth from the South Sudanese and Sudanese refugee communities and led to internal displacement within the settlement, raising tension between refugee and host community members. Authorities responded swiftly, deploying security forces, restoring calm and initiating investigations. While the situation is now calm, it remains fragile. More than 90 individuals were arrested by the authorities. With UNHCR's support, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Uganda Police, and other partners stabilized the situation and prevented further escalation. Additionally, a joint rapid assessment of conflict-affected households was conducted to assess the extent of damage and emerging protection and humanitarian needs.
- Until the end of July, UNHCR and its partners were following up on the assessment findings to ensure the affected households receive the necessary support. At the same time, UNHCR is investing in community dialogue platforms, expanding youth engagement and protection efforts, and reinforcing our coordination with local authorities. Preventing further violence requires not only

security interventions, but also meaningful investment in services, peacebuilding programming and inclusion.

- Main challenges include limited police visibility and insufficient outposts within the base camp. With security incidents escalating in the settlements, there is a pressing need to establish additional police outposts to enhance monitoring and response. Community policing activities and other complementary community engagement initiatives require greater support. Although new arrivals at the reception centre have slightly declined to 872 individuals, capacity remains overstretched. The center's growth into a trading hub has worsened environmental sanitation, with poor wastewater disposal, rubbish, and weak vector control heightening risks of cholera and other waterborne diseases. Local government and WASH partners are struggling, often unable to mobilize sufficient resources to address these visible challenges.
- Some new arrivals with financial means manage to rent accommodation in town, while vulnerable households lacking resources for shelter often remain without support. This is especially difficult for families caring for Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs). Shelter remains a major challenge, as high material costs and health or physical limitations prevent many PSNs from improving their living conditions.

Population Movements and Registration

In July, 2,983 Sudanese refugees were registered in Uganda. Of these, 2,981 were received in settlements and two in Kampala (Urban).

Relocation

A total of 2,582 Sudanese individuals (987 households) were relocated from Kiryandongo, Nyumanzi, and Ocea reception centres to their respective plots in the settlements.

While the relocation numbers have increased, overcrowding in transit and reception centres remains severe. Kiryandongo which is receiving most of the Sudanese was by the end of July operating at 240 per cent of its intended capacity (521 individuals). Nyumanzi operated at 21 per cent against its capacity of 1,000 individuals.

Protection

Access to territory

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

Reception Centres

As of 31 July, a total of 2,224 Sudanese refugees were hosted in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo reception centres.

Community-Based Protection

In Kiryandongo, 70 complaints especially on lack of cash to support construction were raised and registered by the protection desk facilitator at the reception centre with support from UNHCR. The cases have also been referred to UNHCR and its partners for further management.

12 protection desk volunteers each received a tablet to ease complaints and feedback handling at the protection desks.

On 07 July, Video Advocates (RLO), with support from Refugee Law Project (RLP), OPM, and UNHCR, held a live radio conference in Kiryandongo to highlight refugee and host community achievements and opportunities. Key topics included refugee rights, legal access, education, livelihoods, and peaceful coexistence. The event, themed "Solidarity with Refugees and Community – The Superpower," featured various partner representatives and reached a broad audience through live broadcast.

In Kiryandongo, a suicide prevention and response session was held at Bidong Primary School as part of community-based mental health outreach, reaching 940 pupils, including 399 women and 541 men. Conducted with the Legal sector, the session aimed to raise awareness, reduce stigma and equip learners with tools to recognize and respond to emotional distress. It emphasized seeking help, peer support and open communication as key to preventing suicide among school-aged children.

Child protection

Challenges include demotivation among para-social workers due to the absence of incentives, limited support for foster parents which is limiting the placement of children in alternative care arrangements. Relocation of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) remains difficult due to a lack of in-kind support. Additionally, inadequate play material at reception and collection facilities continues to affect children's psychosocial well-being.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

GBV cases were reported in Kiryandongo settlement. Comprehensive assessments and individualized action plans were developed, with survivors receiving immediate support including basic counselling. Key contributing factors included substance abuse and neglect by spouses. A total of 64 individuals in Kiryandongo received follow-up visits across the settlement with findings indicating that all survivors are both physically and emotionally coping up positively, no recurring violence. A total of 2,370 persons were trained in Kiryandongo. Topics included types of GBV, early marriage, early reporting referral pathways and coping strategies.

In Kiryandongo, two Female Safe Spaces in Clusters A and G under UNHCR remained active, supporting 353 women and girls with activities like tailoring, soap making, basic English, counseling, and experience sharing. Many participants are now producing and selling items, especially liquid soap, though challenges with start-up capital remain.

In Kiryandongo, challenges include the prevalence of gender-based violence and limited response capacity continue to be observed with the contributing factors such as increasing economic stress at household level to meet basic needs, food, education and others due to scarcity in livelihood opportunities and food ration cuts. Often, coping strategies employed at household level resulted in the disintegration of households leaving women and children exposed to risks of GBV. Negative cultural and religious norms continue to perpetuate gender-based violence and remains unchallenged due to limited or weak interventions for social behavioral change to promote existing legal frameworks and alternative acceptable perspectives within existing cultural norms and religious precepts. Unregulated alcohol and substance abuse among community members exacerbating the occurrence of GBV incidents. The absence of safe houses and counseling rooms within the settlement and at police stations limits effective case management and survivor support.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

At the Kiryandongo Reception Centre, UNHCR and its partner, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) distributed mobile phones to support the Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) modality for the delivery of Core Relief Items (CRI) to newly arrived refugees. A total of 298 Sudanese households each received one phone.

Education

UNHCR, in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Sports and the Education Response Plan (ERP) Secretariat, conducted a verification exercise for ERP II activities in schools and ECD centres across Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Obongi, and Lamwo. The review focused on school coding, EMIS (Education Management Information System) enrolment, use of TELA (Teacher Effectiveness and Learner Achievement) machines and pupil-to-teacher, desk, classroom, and latrine ratios. Preliminary results show good EMIS adoption, but efficiency ratios remain below government standards.

In Kiryandongo, WIU procured and delivered additional food items to support the Children Feeding Initiative in schools. The food items include Maize flour: 3,360 kgs, Fortified soya (2,029 kgs), and Fortified fish (1,352 kgs). The items will be distributed to the benefiting schools once the current food stocks in the school stores have been utilized.

Challenges in Education include severe overcrowding in classrooms, with a pupil-teacher ratio of 1:117 in primary schools and, in some locations, exceeding 1:200, far above the government standard of 1:51. There is limited classroom space and long commuting distances are reducing school attendance, particularly among new arrivals. The operation of illegal training centres within the community is negatively affecting enrollment, especially at secondary school level. Many newly arrived Sudan refugee children lack academic documents, hindering school placement and progression. There is a shortage of teaching assistants to support language translation in lower primary classes. Insufficient caregivers in Early

Childhood Development (ECD) centres impact early learning outcomes. Additionally, recent clashes in the settlement and food cuts have contributed to high school dropout rates.

Health and Nutrition

A total of 470 new arrivals in Kiryandongo were received and screened across medically. New arrival service packages provided included measles vaccination for 428 children and 1221 received medical attention of whom 453 were treated against malaria, 22 against diarrhoea and the others treated for other conditions.

A total of 11,000 outpatient consultations were provided to refugees in the Kiryandongo settlement with the main causes of sickness being malaria (36 per cent), upper respiratory tract infection (13 percent), and Gastric ulcers (11 per cent).

In Kiryandongo, 76 new arrivals received cholera prophylaxis following recent alerts. A total of 22 Mpox cases have been registered in the settlement to date, all of which were successfully treated with no deaths.

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) was conducted in schools, follow-ups were carried out with Village Health Teams (VHTs), and Mpox samples were collected for testing, with results pending. A total of 11 cholera cases among refugees were successfully treated, and no new cases were recorded in the last two weeks of July. Skilled birth attendance at health facilities stood at 99 per cent, with 98 of 99 live births attended among refugees. The E-Afya Electronic Medical Records (EMR) system was piloted at Panyadoli Health Centre IV to enhance healthcare delivery. However, rollout challenges persist, including limited computers for staff, slow adaptation resulting in longer wait times, reliance on a single printer with scarce supplies, difficulty generating reports, and restricted access for some staff. Despite these constraints, gradual improvements are anticipated as staff adapt and additional resources are mobilized.

Nutrition

In Kiryandongo, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate among children stood at 19.3 per cent. Of the 90 children screened during the bi-weekly mass screening, 29 children were found to be malnourished, including 25 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 4 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). All identified cases were enrolled in appropriate treatment services.

At Ocea Reception Center, GAM was 17 per cent with 9 out of 54 children screened found malnourished; all were subsequently enrolled in treatment programs.

In Nyumanzi Reception Centre, GAM remained high at 11 per cent (serious). Of the 160 children screened during the bi-weekly mass nutrition screening, 19 were identified as malnourished, including 12 moderate and 7 severe cases. These figures exceed the standard threshold of less than 5 per cent.

There were challenges in food security and assistance including food ration reductions, delays in cash distributions and errors in excluding eligible recipients. Misunderstandings about mobile money payments, inadequate communication, and unclear appeals processes have heightened tension at food distribution sites. The reclassification of households has significantly reduced or eliminated food aid for many, especially Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs). The burden of malnutrition has reduced; however, it remains slightly above acceptable levels. The preliminary Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate stands at 5.4 per cent (FSNA 2025). The health sector is currently grappling with significant health burdens in the context of reduced mortality and morbidity. In six months, 111 people have died compared to 190 recorded in 2024.

Referral and specialized medicine budgets are small and have been depleted due to increased demands severely impacting access to secondary and tertiary medical care. The ambulance fleet is aging, with tricycle ambulances grounded for auction and replacements overdue. High consultation rates are contributing to staff burnout, exacerbated by the reduced presence of health partners at key locations such as Panyadoli Hills and Nyakadoti. Currently, partner support is limited to the Health Center IV, Reception Centre, and Cluster G, leaving other areas underserved and placing additional strain on available healthcare personnel.

There is a low vaccination coverage for both measles and DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus), increasing the risk of vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks, particularly among vulnerable populations

such as children under five. First antenatal care (ANC) attendance also remains low, with only a slight improvement observed despite ongoing interventions. Anemia remains a major health concern, worsened by the high prevalence of malaria and inadequate blood supply. There is a critical shortage of essential nutrition commodities, including Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and therapeutic milk, which hampers the delivery of effective nutrition interventions.

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. Many recovery groups require livelihood support, persons with mental illness have few livelihood opportunities, which contributes to poor adherence to medication. Additionally, the demand for counselling services is high, yet there are few available staff to conduct sessions, and the process is time-consuming.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Kiryandongo, 14 blocks of emergency communal latrines and bath shelters were constructed in cluster A&E to support the new arrivals in proper human waste disposal and to reduce the chances of open defecation and its associated dangers in the Kiryandongo refugee settlement. The LWF WASH sector, with funding from UNHCR, organized a day's training for the gulper team at the UNHCR shade, UNHCR compound, Kiryandongo field office. 17 gulper members attended the two-day training. The training was aimed at equipping them with knowledge and skills of health and safety measures, operational efficiency, environmental protection, and career development. Skilled workers are more likely to stay, grow in their roles, and contribute to long-term organizational success.

A total of four environmental health and hygiene campaign sessions reached 476 new arrivals including 249 men and 227 women in Kiryandongo. Key messages emphasized included 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. A total five hygiene sessions reached 1,241 new arrivals (524 men and 717 women) with key messages on hygiene, sanitation and safe water practices. Additionally, 51 community members attended a meeting in Cluster A to support forming Water User Committees for new taps installed by Direct AID. LWF emphasized water fee collection, reporting leaks, preventing vandalism, and community ownership. Interim committee members were nominated for further support.

In Kiryandongo, 169 Village Health Teams-VHTs conducted door-to-door visits and health sensitization across all 17 clusters and host communities. Their efforts focused on monitoring and improving household WASH facilities. Another three environmental health and hygiene campaign sessions were conducted at the reception centre, reaching 526 new arrivals (291 men and 235 women) with key messages including food hygiene, environmental cleanliness, solid waste management, handwashing practices, safe water chain, vector control, personal hygiene and menstrual hygiene management.

Challenges in WASH include low per capita water availability, inadequate latrine coverage, inadequate handwashing facilities, unhygienic and poorly managed waste and pit latrines, irregular desludging service of pit latrines, and limited access to drinking safe water significantly increase the risk of disease outbreaks.

Livelihoods, Energy, Cash-Based Interventions (CBI)

A total of 595 new arrivals settled in Cluster F in Kiryandongo were sensitized on environmental conservation with support from Community Extension Workers. Key messages focused on the importance of tree planting at the household level to mitigate the effects of climate change, proper waste management practices, and the promotion of energy-efficient cookstoves for sustainable living.

In Kiryandongo, 21 refugee households who planted assorted trees for fruits, shade, firewood, and other agroforestry benefits were visited by the Community Environment and Energy Structures. Most households demonstrated proper tree management, especially agroforestry and boundary demarcation. There is a growing demand for fruit tree seedlings from both new refugees and host community members, highlighting the need to scale up seedling provision efforts.

In Kiryandongo, 2,010 assorted seedlings were distributed to 76 new arrivals (41 men and 35 women) in Clusters F and A. Beneficiaries were sensitized on the importance of tree planting for environmental

conservation, the dangers of environmental degradation, and best practices in tree planting to enhance seedling growth and survival.

Livelihood opportunities remain limited, particularly for PSNs and new arrivals who face challenges such as restricted land access and inflated market prices. Refugees struggle to secure land for cultivation, as hosts often rent it out at high costs to forcibly displaced persons. The community has been encouraged to peacefully co-exist with host communities to facilitate better access to land.

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 339.12 million, only **19%** of the requirements. Access UNHCR's Refugee Funding Tracker (RFT) [here](#).

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) – January - December 2025

The 2025 [Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan](#) (HRP), published on 31 December 2024, requires **USD 4.2 billion** to assist **21 million people**. The HRP includes the response for refugees hosted by Sudan. As of 24 August, the total funding for the HRP reached USD 1.02 billion, covering **24.5%** 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 24 July.

Resources

- NEW! [Sudan Emergency: Critical life-saving needs to support forcibly displaced people in Darfur, Sudan and relocate refugees in Eastern Chad \(July - December 2025\)](#)
- NEW! [Joint UNHCR-IOM-UNDP Press Release - 25 July 2025 - Urgent support needed as over 1.3 million war-displaced Sudanese begin to return home](#)
- NEW! [Cholera outbreak among refugees from Sudan's Darfur, urgent funding needed](#)
- NEW! [\[Video\] UNHCR, "The Humanitarian Situation in North Darfur Is Getting Even Worse."](#)
- NEW! [Sudan Situation | 2025 Regional RRP Hyper-prioritization Factsheet](#)
- NEW! [Sudan Highlights in UNHCR Global Trends Report 2024](#)
- [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](#))

Contacts: **Kabami Kalumiya**, Reporting Officer, RBEHAGL (kalumiya@unhcr.org); **Joan Mochama**, Donor Relations Associate, RBEHAGL (mochama@unhcr.org)