

## SUDAN SITUATION

April 2026



Sudanese refugee women in Gaga settlement, eastern Chad, are rebuilding their lives through a self-organized group producing soap and other goods, after fleeing violence in West Darfur. © UNHCR/Hélène Caux.

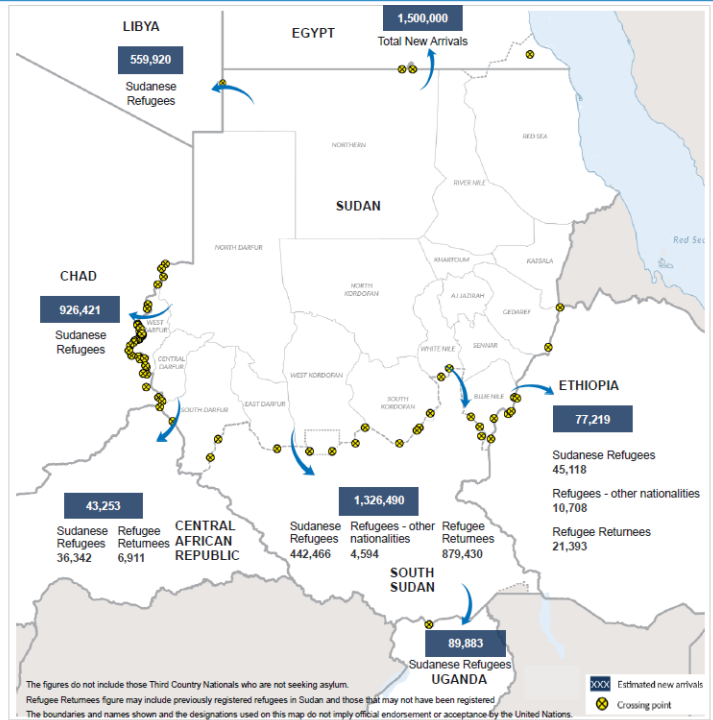
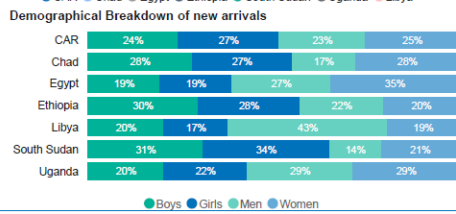
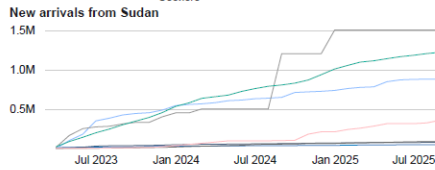
### Highlights

- **Sudan:** The security environment in Sudan remains marked by sustained drone strikes and armed clashes across Khartoum, Darfur, White Nile, Kordofan, and Blue Nile States. In South Darfur, intercommunal tensions escalated in Um Zaifa (Ed Al Fursan locality) and Buram locality, resulting in civilian casualties and numerous injuries across multiple incidents linked to localised disputes and armed group retaliation. In North Darfur, a drone strike on a UNHCR truck transporting emergency shelter assistance destroyed relief items intended for over 1,300 displaced families. Key border crossing points between Chad and Sudan remain partially closed, restricting commercial movement and contributing to shortages and rising prices.
- **Central African Republic (CAR):** A U.S. diplomatic delegation visited Birao, in the remote Vakaga Prefecture near the Sudan border, to assess humanitarian needs amid a rapidly deteriorating situation driven by the influx of Sudanese refugees, persistent insecurity, and limited access to basic services. The mission reviewed ongoing response efforts by UN agencies and partners and engaged with local authorities and humanitarian actors to identify priority gaps and operational constraints
- **Chad:** Ouaddaï Province continued to face a fragile and deteriorating public health situation, with a deadly meningitis outbreak, ongoing measles transmission, and heightened epidemic risks placing significant strain on already fragile health systems. These converging threats posed serious risks to population health and had the potential to affect planned large-scale refugee relocations if not urgently contained.
- **Egypt:** On 28 April, UNHCR [hosted](#) a high-level delegation from the Embassy of Japan, for discussions on refugee protection and displacement trends in Egypt. UNHCR briefed the delegation

on the impact of the Sudan crisis, including return dynamics under adverse circumstances and Egypt's role as a key refugee-hosting country, and reiterated appreciation for Japan's continued engagement and support. A field visit to a community-based organization was conducted, where social cohesion activities bringing together host communities and Sudanese refugees were showcased, highlighting the importance of community-level interventions in promoting inclusion and resilience.

- **Ethiopia:** In Benishangul Gumuz region, the overall security situation across refugee sites remained largely calm during the reporting period. UNHCR, GIZ, and BMZ conducted joint appraisal and high-level missions to Ura refugee site, generating key insights such as Ura's potential as an inclusion-focused settlement, that will inform the design of a forthcoming multi-year programme focused on socio-economic inclusion, protection, and solutions.
- **Libya:** In April, [UNHCR Chief of Mission met with Ambassadors in Tunis](#) from Argentina, [Austria](#), Belgium, [Canada](#), Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States to highlight the humanitarian and protection situation in Libya, UNHCR's operational priorities, and seek their continued support. On 14 April, [UNHCR welcomed Peter Bundy, Political Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy](#), during his first visit to UNHCR Libya. He visited the registration centre and met with the Deputy Chief of Mission. Discussions highlighted the growing needs of Sudanese refugees amid the global funding crisis and ongoing challenges in refugees' access to public services.
- **South Sudan:** From 13 to 16 April 2026, Maban County hosted a delegation from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). The mission assessed EU-funded humanitarian interventions, with a focus on cash assistance under the general food distribution programme and provided the delegation with firsthand insights into operational progress and emerging challenges in the context of continued refugee arrivals. The delegation engaged with refugee and host community leaders, humanitarian partners, and local authorities, observing how interventions contribute to life-saving support, household resilience, and improved access to basic needs. Discussions highlighted both achievements in service delivery and the urgent need for sustained and expanded funding to address growing humanitarian needs.
- **Uganda:** The security situation in Kiryandongo Settlement, home to the largest population of Sudanese refugees, continued to deteriorate, driven by economic hardship and underlying ethnic tensions, with UNHCR and partners scaling up community-based protection, conflict mitigation initiatives, and livelihood support to ease tensions and enhance social cohesion.

There are now 11.5 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 6.7 million internally and 4.5 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: rbesa-dima@unhcr.org

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## Situation and Operational Response

### SUDAN

#### Highlights

- Large-scale returns to Khartoum and northern areas, including from abroad alongside the continued arrival of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Darfur and Kordofan States, are placing increasing pressure on housing, infrastructure, and basic services, leading to overcrowding, strained service delivery, rising living costs, and heightened risks of protection concerns among vulnerable populations.

#### Population Movements and Registration

According to authorities, over 53,000 Sudanese returned to Sudan from Egypt through the Argeen and Eshkeet border crossings in Northern State during April 2026, while an additional 4,426 returned from South Sudan during the same period. This is slightly over double the number of returnees reported in March.

Approximately 1,500 South Sudanese refugees also crossed into White Nile State through the Joda border point, as reported by the Commission for Refugees (COR).

#### Protection

UNHCR partners conducted protection monitoring, case management, and referrals across Khartoum, Northern, Red Sea, and Eastern states, enabling vulnerable individuals to access essential protection services. In East Darfur, monitoring activities reached over 400 forcibly displaced persons, leading to the identification of protection risks and referral of cases for targeted assistance.

UNHCR's advocacy efforts led to the release of 116 detained refugees, enabling their return to their communities in Khartoum.

107 asylum-seekers were admitted through reception centres and transferred for refugee status determination, with no major legal incidents reported during detention monitoring in Kassala State. In Gedaref State, eight refugees pursued cases through formal courts, all of which were heard and concluded through national judicial mechanisms.

In Blue Nile State, UNHCR partners conducted protection monitoring and response activities across Al Karama gathering sites and Camp 6, identifying 20 households in need of shelter and non-food items (NFI) support. Three pregnant women were referred for specialized services, and approximately 10 individuals received counselling and referrals to appropriate services.

Around 70 vulnerable individuals received individual protection assistance to address critical protection needs in North Kordofan.

#### Child Protection

UNHCR partners conducted over 30 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs), identifying approximately 20 unaccompanied and eight separated children for targeted protection follow-up in Kassala State. Child-friendly spaces across Kassala delivered structured recreational and psychosocial activities for over 500 children, supporting their emotional wellbeing and raising awareness of child protection and education services.

In Khartoum, Red Sea, and East Darfur States, mental health support was provided to approximately 400 children. In South Darfur, six unaccompanied and separated children received clothing and blankets to meet their immediate needs, while in White Nile State, around 20 children at risk were identified in refugee camps and provided with psychosocial support and case management services.

#### GBV Prevention and Response

UNHCR and partners provided GBV case management and psychosocial support to three survivors, who received psychosocial support, medical care, safe housing, legal assistance, and dignity kits in Kassala refugee camps. In East Darfur State, over 20 cases were identified, with approximately 15 survivors receiving psychosocial, medical, and in-kind support; remaining cases are under active follow-up.

In Blue Nile and White Nile States, UNHCR's partner delivered GBV case management, psychosocial assistance, and safe shelter services to approximately 90 and 20 survivors respectively. In Blue Nile State, over 30 social workers and ministry staff were trained on protection, safe referral pathways, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), strengthening the overall quality of GBV response.

GBV awareness and community-based prevention activities reached over 1,300 refugees, IDPs, and host community members across Kassala, Blue Nile, and West Kordofan States, addressing GBV, trafficking, early marriage, and harmful practices, while increasing awareness of available services and support mechanisms.

In South Darfur, Gadah Charity Organization, an IDP-led organization, conducted a two-day training on PSEA in Deraig IDP camp for 25 participants with support from UNHCR. The training covered PSEA awareness and preventive measures within the IDP community.

#### Community-based protection

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

In Darfur and West Kordofan States, over 20,000 forcibly displaced and host community members accessed protection services and activities at UNHCR-supported MPCCs, including GBV and protection awareness sessions, recreational activities, group and individual psychosocial support, and Protection Desk services such as counselling and referrals.

A mine risk and explosive ordnance awareness session in Guly locality in White Nile State reached around 40 youth. Over 200 participants accessed English language and first aid training at MPCCs in Al Jabalain locality, White Nile State. In refugee camps across White Nile State including Um Sangour, Khor Al Waral, and Dabat Bosin MPCCs provided psychosocial support and community engagement activities to approximately 730 individuals, complemented by Community-Based Protection Network (CBPN) meetings and awareness sessions on protection and psychosocial support.

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

In Darfur States, UNHCR partners implemented community-based protection activities reaching over 1,100 people through psychosocial support, while approximately 30 participants engaged in peacebuilding activities. CBPNs facilitated referrals for over 80 individuals assessed for individual protection assistance, with around 20 referred for targeted case management services. Community-based protection awareness

activities further reached over 1,400 people across East and South Darfur, White Nile State, and refugee camps, covering protection risks, referral pathways, and available services.

Around 120 CBPN members were trained on GBV referral pathways and protection standards. Psychosocial and recreational activities reached nearly 1,500 participants, with counselling and protection services provided to vulnerable groups in White Nile State.

UNHCR's partner trained approximately 30 participants on key protection topics, strengthening local capacity for monitoring, response, and data collection in Central Darfur.

### Health and Nutrition

In White Nile and Blue Nile States, health facilities in refugee camps recorded over 28,800 and 1,100 consultations respectively. Mental health services reached over 370 people in White Nile State and approximately 40 in Blue Nile State, providing specialized psychosocial and mental health care. Around 30 individuals were referred to secondary healthcare services outside the camps.

In Khartoum State, UNHCR-supported solar power systems are now operational at Ombada Model Hospital, Ombada Maternal and Children Care Hospital, and Al Rajhi Hospital, providing reliable electricity for essential services including emergency care, surgery, maternal and child health, laboratory services, and cold chain systems.

### Shelter and non-food items (NFIs)

In North Kordofan State, UNHCR's partner distributed essential household items including blankets and cooking utensils to approximately 1,000 IDP and refugee households. In Khartoum, around 150 households at the Beit Al-Shabaab IDP gathering site also received NFIs. In White Nile and Blue Nile States, essential household items were provided to over 1,300 households.

Shelter assistance was provided across multiple locations, with households receiving tents and materials to construct or repair shelters. This reached approximately 150 households in Khartoum State, around 70 households in Gedaref State, and approximately 700 households in White Nile and Blue Nile States.

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

In White Nile and Blue Nile States, UNHCR and partners provided safe drinking water to over 470,000 refugees and host community members in camps and surrounding communities. In Kassala and Gedaref States, water supply systems were repaired and over 100 taps replaced in refugee camps. In Blue Nile State, UNHCR's partner desludged 48 latrines at Al Karama gathering site, benefiting approximately 2,400 people, and distributed soap to over 2,700 households in IDP sites.

Hygiene promotion and sanitation activities reached over 30,000 people in Kassala and Gedaref refugee camps and over 15,000 people in Blue Nile State.

### Livelihoods

UNHCR's partner delivered sewing and handicraft training to approximately 45 refugees and host community members, supporting livelihood recovery and fostering self-reliance in Blue Nile State.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

### Highlights

- Despite relative calm in Birao, the security situation across Vakaga remains fragile and volatile. Robbery, extortion, and looting were reported along the Ouanda-Djallé, Sikikédé–Mangagne, and Tissi–Sarayevo roads, underscoring the continued exposure of civilians to armed actors on key transit routes. During the reporting period, several security incidents involving armed groups and bandits were recorded in the localities of Am-Dafock, Ouanda-Djallé, Bouroumata, along the Sikikédé–Mangagne axis, and in Birao.
- From 17 to 19 April 2026, drone attacks targeting Rapid Support Forces (RSF) positions in Am-Doukoun, Sudan, triggered a new influx of over 1,000 Sudanese asylum-seekers into the town of Manou in the Vakaga prefecture.

## Population Movement and Registration

As of 30 April, CAR hosted 36,414 Sudanese refugees from 13,166 households, of whom 85 per cent are women and children. The slight increase is primarily attributable to ongoing registration activities in Korsi, Birao (the Vakaga prefecture).

Of the total population, 23,324 are in Korsi/Birao. The remaining approximately 13,090 Sudanese refugees have entered through various border crossings and sought refuge in other parts of the country, often in hard-to-reach areas particularly in the prefectures of Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, and Ouaka.

A joint mission comprising UNHCR, the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), and partners UNDSS, NOURRIR, *Comité International pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement* (CIAUD) and PARET travelled to Sikikédé and Manou in the Vakaga prefecture to conduct registration of Sudanese asylum-seekers. A total of 1,843 individuals were registered and subsequently provided with access to basic services.

## Protection

UNHCR and partner CIAUD conducted 42 protection monitoring visits across the Vakaga prefecture, primarily in Birao, Korsi, Sikikédé, and Ouanda-Djallé, and an additional 25 visits in Haute-Kotto, Sam-Ouandja. These activities enabled the documentation of 671 protection incidents, with violations of property rights particularly extortion and illegal taxation remaining the most prevalent, followed by physical assaults, violations of the right to freedom, and incidents involving loss of life. Incidents were concentrated in Ouanda-Djallé, Birao, Am-Dafock, and Sam-Ouandja, affecting both refugees and host community members, with adult men constituting most victims due to their heightened exposure while seeking livelihoods.

In response, UNHCR and partners strengthened monitoring, referral, and advocacy efforts, while reiterating the need to reinforce GBV and child protection services and further support community-based protection structures to enhance prevention and response capacity.

A total of 16 P21 protection assessments were conducted in Ouanda-Djallé, Am-Dafock, and Birao — comprising seven key informant interviews and nine household assessments. P21 (Project 21) assessments are part of a regional protection monitoring system led by UNHCR and partners. Their purpose is to generate evidence on protection risks and needs. These assessments provided a multisectoral evaluation of the security situation and a deeper understanding of the priority needs of refugees, asylum-seekers, host communities, returnees, and repatriated populations, generating analytical insights to guide and inform humanitarian interventions.

### Prevention and response to GBV

UNHCR and CIAUD continued to strengthen GBV prevention and response across the Vakaga and Haute-Kotto prefectures. Reported incidents included physical assault, psychological violence, and denial of resources, with many occurring in domestic settings. All survivors received psychosocial support in safe spaces.

During the reporting period, UNHCR conducted ten awareness sessions on available GBV case management services in Birao, Sikikédé, and Sam-Ouandja, reaching 662 individuals (237 women, 147 men, 181 girls, and 97 boys). In Sam-Ouandja, UNHCR's partner operates a safe space providing case management and psychosocial services for GBV survivors.

UNHCR's partner CIAUD conducted community-based awareness-raising sessions on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and reporting mechanisms, reaching 296 individuals (121 women, 59 girls, 67 men, and 49 boys). Strengthening the meaningful engagement of men and boys remains critical to fostering a more inclusive and sustainable community-based approach to preventing sexual violence and abuse.

### Accountability to the affected population (AAP)

UNHCR and its partner CIAUD strengthened accountability to affected populations in Korsi through ongoing feedback collection, referrals, awareness-raising, and follow-up on complaints.

In addition, a joint information session on registration procedures for community-based associations including refugee-led organizations was organized with local authorities in Birao (Vakaga), reaching 30 participants comprising 15 leaders of women-led associations, 10 community leaders, and 5 local NGOs.

#### Child protection

UNHCR and partners continued child protection activities in Korsi, focusing on promoting children's rights, psychosocial well-being, and social cohesion. The participation gap between girls and boys underscores the need to strengthen community outreach and awareness efforts to encourage more balanced engagement, while addressing sociocultural barriers and domestic responsibilities that may limit girls' participation.

#### **Education**

UNHCR and its partner the *Centre de Support en Santé Internationale* (CSSI), in collaboration with the Academic Inspectorate of the Vakaga prefecture, continued supporting the integration of refugees into the national education system. During the reporting period, 35 students from the 2024–2025 academic year were identified for follow-up and inclusion in the database.

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

In April, UNHCR also completed the construction of a health centre in Korsi, improving access to healthcare for residents of Birao.

Assessment missions conducted in hosting areas outside of Korsi, including Sikikédé, Sam-Ouandja, and Ouanda-Djallé identified significant shelter gaps, particularly in terms of sustainable housing for newly arrived refugees and vulnerable persons with specific needs.

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

UNHCR's partner NOURRIR initiated the construction of 150 semi-durable family latrines in Korsi, of which 100 have been completed to date. This intervention aims to improve sanitation conditions, reduce open defecation, and mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases among displaced populations. Assessment missions in hosting areas outside of Korsi have identified significant gaps in access to clean water and sanitation infrastructure, underscoring the need for expanded WASH coverage beyond the Korsi settlement.

#### **Health and Nutrition**

Medical teams from CSSI and the International Medical Corps (IMC), coordinated by the Vakaga health district, continued to provide medical consultations for refugees and host communities in Birao. As of 30 April, a total of 7,736 consultations had been delivered, including 6,399 for refugees and 1,337 for host community members. During the reporting period, 34 women affected by forced displacement received antenatal care consultations, bringing the cumulative total for 2026 to 716 cases.

## CHAD

### **Highlights**

- The security situation remains fragile, marked by cross-border drone strikes in Sudan with civilian casualties referred to Chadian health facilities, intercommunal violence in Wadi Fira resulting in significant loss of life, and persistent tensions in eastern regions. While the Government has reinforced security measures and maintained humanitarian access, restrictions on movements and heightened insecurity continue to affect operations and access.
- Several drone strikes carried out between 14 and 21 April on the Sudanese side of the border affected adjacent areas in Chad, resulting in significant civilian casualties referred to Chadian health facilities. On 14 April, a drone strike targeted fuel stocks at the Adikong market near Adré, causing an undetermined number of fatalities. On 15 April, drone attacks on RSF positions in Um Dukhun, near Kalma in Sila Province, reportedly killed over 40 people. Further strikes on 21 April targeted the motorcycle market in Um Dukhun, leaving at least 15 dead and several others injured. In response, the Government of Chad reinforced military deployments along the border, heightened patrol alert levels, and maintained the border closure, while continuing to facilitate humanitarian access.

- On the Chadian side, the situation remained relatively calm but fragile, marked by recurrent intercommunal tensions and protection incidents in the eastern regions. On 26 April, a violent intercommunal clash over access to a water point erupted in the Guéréda sub-prefecture (Wadi Fira Province), resulting in at least 42 deaths and several injuries.
- Recurrent land-related tensions continued to disrupt key humanitarian activities. In Ennedi East (Amdjarass), UNHCR engaged authorities following reported threats to refugee and host community land rights, resulting in improved coordination with Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR) and local authorities. At Oure Cassoni, the largest refugee site in Chad, multiple incidents continued to hinder efforts to secure humanitarian space and infrastructure, including the eviction of refugees from a transit site, the blockage of water infrastructure, and the suspension of construction works.
- Refugee inflows into Chad continued in April, though at reduced levels compared to previous months. Despite this, protection risks remain high along displacement routes and in reception areas, with reported cases of extortion, family separation, and limited access to services. The temporary closure of the Tiné One-Stop-Shop has further complicated reception conditions for new arrivals.

### Population Movements and Registration

Despite the border closure in place since February 2026, refugee arrivals into Chad continued, albeit at reduced levels. In April, a total of 2,104 Sudanese refugees arrived, averaging approximately 70 individuals per day, confirming a continued downward trend compared to January (12,981), February (5,900), and March (2,221).

Entry patterns have also shifted notably. Adré/Adikong accounted for 46 per cent of arrivals, up from 22 per cent in previous weeks, while arrivals through Oure Cassoni decreased to 22 per cent, down from over 51 per cent. Tiné accounted for the remaining 32 per cent, up from 28 per cent.

Since April 2023, Chad has received approximately 927,421 refugees (267,607 households), including 43,730 arrivals following the October 2025 attack on El Fasher. Since January 2026 alone, a total of 23,300 refugees have entered the country. No barriers to asylum access have been reported by protection teams.

As of 30 April, 904,508 refugees had been pre-registered or registered out of some 927,000 recorded since April 2023. Women and children make up 87 per cent of the population, while 13 per cent have specific needs, including women at risk, older persons at risk, persons with disabilities, and children at risk. Among those registered, 62 per cent completed Level 2 biometric registration, enabling access to documentation and essential services.

### Relocation

In April, UNHCR and partners supported the relocation of 4,800 refugees (7 per cent of the target) from border areas to the developed sites of Oure Cassoni (Ennedi East), Arkoum, Dougui, and Kouchaguine-Moura (Ouaddai), a significant increase from the 1,515 individuals relocated in March 2026. Since January 2026, a total of 18,704 refugees were relocated from the border. Movements focused on transferring refugees from insecure border areas to new, former, and expanded sites in eastern Chad, where shelter, water, hygiene, and sanitation services have been established to ensure dignified living conditions.

The sharp deterioration of security along the Wadi Fira border prompted UNHCR, in collaboration with the government, partners, and stakeholders, to establish an accelerated relocation plan aimed at relocating over 85,500 refugees from border areas within the next six months. Since April 2023, a total of 621,001 refugees have been relocated from border entry points to safer inland sites, where they are better protected and have access to assistance.

The One-Stop-Shop (Guichet Unique) at the Tiné border crossing remains temporarily closed, leaving no structured reception or triage mechanism at the point of entry. Newly arrived refugees are redirected to the transit site, located approximately 5 km from the border, where UNHCR and partners including CNARR, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Belgium, the Chadian Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Caritas, and NIRVANA, continue to provide essential services spanning protection, health, food security, non-food items, and community-based protection. As of the reporting date, 1,973 individuals (645 households) remain at the transit site awaiting relocation.

## Protection

In April 2026, Protection Monitoring results under Project 21 revealed concerning dynamics related to displacement, vulnerabilities, and protection risks across Chad. Covering all operational areas through 82 monitors deployed by six partner organizations, the analysis draws data from 798 households and 256 key informants, as well as the documentation of 1,083 protection incidents. The findings highlight a persistent gap between perceived safety, with 88 per cent of households reporting feeling safe, and actual exposure to risk, with 45 per cent reporting recent incidents.

Key concerns include the high prevalence of separated or unaccompanied children (44 per cent), increased risks for women during the collection of essential resources, and significant movement restrictions. Reported incidents are predominantly physical assaults, gender-based violence, and theft, with notable regional variations: kidnappings, primarily attributed to non-state armed groups, are prevalent in the Lac region, while the East accounts for most incidents, often linked to community and domestic dynamics. In the context of protracted crises and continuous population movements, these findings underscore the urgent need to strengthen targeted prevention, protection, and assistance interventions.

A vulnerability-based assessment was launched in Adré on 14 April for a duration of one month. Conducted jointly by UNHCR and WFP under the leadership of the Government through CNARR, the assessment aims to better identify the most vulnerable households and improve assistance targeting. As of 30 April, a total of 15,882 households (69,005 individuals) had been assessed, representing 30 per cent of the target of 52,075 households. The results will provide updated data to support a more relevant and effective humanitarian response for both refugees and host communities.

### GBV prevention and response

GBV partners continued to deliver a comprehensive multisectoral response across affected locations, with 553 individuals receiving psychosocial support, case management, referrals to health, legal, protection, and security services, as well as dignity kits and cash assistance. A notable rise in physical violence was recorded, alongside rape cases reported beyond the critical 72-hour window, limiting timely access to medical care. Survivors are predominantly female heads of household engaged in informal work within host communities and border areas, reflecting heightened protection risks.

GBV prevention efforts reached 3,711 individuals (2,448 women, 370 men, 603 girls, 290 boys) through community awareness sessions, focus group discussions, and educational outreach, focusing on the impact of GBV, timely reporting, and strengthening community-based protection mechanisms.

On 2–3 April, UNHCR led a capacity-building session on sexual harassment and PSEA in Adré, bringing together approximately 30 participants from UN agencies and partner organizations to strengthen a shared understanding of misconduct in humanitarian settings.

Under the *Amana Wa Salama* project, 77 cases of serious human rights violations were documented among displaced populations occurring both prior to displacement from Sudan and during transit to Chad across Marassabré (39), Goudrane (27), Ouré Cassoni (6), and Tiné (5). The *Amana Wa Salama* (Peace and Security) project is a targeted humanitarian initiative by UNHCR and partners in eastern Chad, that provides critical support to refugees fleeing the conflict in Sudan. Documented violations included physical violence, sexual violence, and other serious human rights abuses.

### Child Protection

In April, child protection partners continued identifying unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and other at-risk children across all refugee reception sites in eastern Chad. A total of 540 children (290 girls) received tailored assistance from partners including Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Plan International, INTERSOS, and SOSVET. Additionally, 285 children (157 girls) were registered in civil status records, and 54 children (26 girls, 28 boys) were successfully reunified with their families.

Social and recreational activities reached 17,452 children (9,155 girls), while 2,346 adolescents (1,375 girls, 971 boys) participated in age-appropriate psychosocial activities. Community awareness sessions on GBV including the importance of reporting rape, early marriage, and sexual exploitation reached 5,344 people.

Capacity-strengthening efforts included training 375 protection committee members (210 women, 165 men) across Ouaddaï and Sila on child protection, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), violence in schools, and social cohesion. As part of the partnership with the Delegation of Women and Early Childhood in Ouaddaï, JRS, with UNHCR financial support handed over office supplies during a ceremony in Farchana on 10 April.

### Shelter

In April, shelter activities focused on the construction of emergency family shelters across the developed refugee sites of Kouchaguine-Moura and Arkoum (Ouaddaï province) and Maïba (Wadi Fira province).

In April, a total of 1,300 emergency shelters were completed comprising of 800 shelters and 70 tents in Kouchaguine-Moura and 500 shelters in Maïba. All 870 shelters completed in Kouchaguine-Moura have been allocated, while the 500 shelters in Maïba remain pending allocation to forcibly displaced persons awaiting relocation. In Arkoum, construction was temporarily halted due to land-related issues but resumed toward the end of April with the assembly of 200 shelter frames.

Despite this progress, critical delays in shelter construction continue to hamper relocation efforts across eastern Chad, driven by centralised administrative authorisation procedures. In Kouchaguine-Moura, the construction of an additional 1,200 emergency shelters remained blocked despite site validation and contractor mobilisation. UNHCR and partners are actively advocating for the decentralisation of approval processes to facilitate timely shelter delivery in support of ongoing relocation activities.

Construction of commercial infrastructure including market hangars, slaughter areas, and butcheries across nine sites in Ouaddaï, Sila, Wadi Fira, and Ennedi East is nearing completion. The health centre in Alacha and the maternity ward in Iridimi are also under construction.

### Health and Nutrition

Health centers recorded 114,730 consultations in April (349,470 cumulative since January), representing a 31 per cent increase compared to March, driven by the influx of new arrivals. Respiratory infections, malaria, and diarrhea remained the leading causes of morbidity. A total of 3,526 live births were recorded, including 3,465 assisted deliveries, bringing the cumulative total since January to 11,965 births (11,654 assisted). In April, 6,122 children were vaccinated against measles (21,972 since January), with awareness campaigns on common and epidemic-prone diseases continuing across sites.

Nutrition programmes admitted 6,597 children aged 6–59 months in April, including 2,582 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 4,015 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), bringing the cumulative total to 22,762 since January. A further 575 malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women received assistance, with a cumulative total of 1,944. Persistent shortages of MAM supplies linked to delayed partnership agreements have affected service delivery, though improvements are anticipated. Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) activities continued across sites.

MHPSS services reached 1,203 individuals, with 56 per cent referred to specialized services, and health centers recorded 1,009 MHPSS consultations. Key challenges include a lack of confidential spaces, frequent medicine shortages, and limited equipment for child-friendly spaces. A total of 648 patients were referred to secondary care in April (1,848 cumulative), with surgery and cardiology remaining the most requested services.

The meningitis outbreak in Ouaddaï and Tandjilé provinces remains a serious public health concern. As of 24 April, six districts were affected, four of which were laboratory-confirmed, with 475 suspected cases and 56 deaths recorded (case fatality rate: 11.8 per cent), predominantly in Ouaddaï. Laboratory analysis confirmed 20 cases, reflecting a 27.1 per cent positivity rate. The outbreak disproportionately affects children and adolescents, with a median age of 11 years and a predominance of male cases.

Capacity-strengthening efforts included training sessions on MHPSS, nutrition—specifically the Management of At-risk Mothers and Infants (MAMI) approach—neglected tropical diseases, and immunization under the Zero-dose Immunization Programme/Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (ZIP/GAVI) framework, with over 50 health workers trained in surveillance and case management in Goz Beïda and Adré.

### Cash-based Interventions (CBI)

In April, cash-based assistance was provided for NFIs and energy-efficient cook stoves. Cash for NFIs reached 6,227 out of 6,387 targeted households (97.5 per cent), for a total value of approximately USD 733,470. Under the pilot phase of the energy-focused cash-based intervention in Oure Cassoni, 694 out of 1,045 targeted households received improved stoves, representing a 66.4 per cent completion rate, with a total value of approximately USD 15,861.

### WASH

In April, the average potable water supply across eastern camps reached approximately 11.6 litres per person per day (l/p/d), which remains below the Sphere standards of 15 l/p/d. Targeted technical interventions including solar system optimization and rehabilitation of boreholes and pumping systems led to localized improvements in Gaga, Farchana, and Aboutengué. However, several camps experienced service disruptions due to generator breakdowns, infrastructure failures, fuel supply delays, and declining groundwater levels, with Alacha, Amnabak, and Ouré-Cassoni remaining the most chronically affected, frequently recording supply levels below 10 l/p/d.

Key water infrastructure activities progressed steadily. A total of 8,700 metres of water supply networks were expanded, 13 tap stands were installed in Moura, and elevated tank construction advanced. Borehole drilling and water supply systems progressed across sites, with the Kaching mini water system now fully operational. Operational partners SAKHAL, IRC, and CRT contributed significantly through the provision WASH supplies, including chlorine and sanitation kits ensuring full delivery and strengthening overall access to safe water.

Average latrine coverage stood at 23 persons per latrine in April, remaining below the Sphere standard of 20 persons per latrine. Construction of emergency and household latrines progressed across camps, including Moura, Koursigué, Djabal, and Kerfi. Partners contributed through the construction of 80 out of 150 latrine units. Solid waste management was strengthened through joint monitoring missions and the distribution of sanitation kits, improving overall environmental health conditions. Overall implementation of sanitation and hygiene interventions is estimated at 60 to 80 per cent.

Hygiene promotion achieved broad community coverage through the training and refresher sessions for hygiene promoters and community-based management committees, reaching nearly 100 per cent of planned targets. Community mobilization reached 240,906 individuals (45 per cent adults, 55 per cent children) through 455 sessions, comprising 281 household visits and 174 mass awareness campaigns, contributing to measurable improvements in hygiene practices and behaviors at the community level.

## EGYPT

### Highlights

- In the first quarter of 2026, UNHCR Egypt's [Help website](#) was ranked as the most visited UNHCR Help platform worldwide, highlighting increased reliance on official information channels by Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers. Between January and March 2026, the website recorded around 350,000 visits and 1.35-million-page views, representing a 27 per cent rise in visits and a 69 per cent increase in page views compared with the same period in 2025.
- In April, UNHCR and WFP jointly released the Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR), which findings highlight a deepening vulnerability among refugees in Egypt. More than 65% of refugee households are highly or extremely vulnerable and unable to meet basic needs, while nearly 58% face moderate to severe food insecurity, indicating widespread deprivation. Particularly alarming, 38% of food-insecure households include a child under five in urgent need of nutrition support, pointing to elevated risks for child health and development. Female-headed households are disproportionately affected, reflecting compounded vulnerabilities linked to care burdens, limited education, and health needs. At the same time, around half of all school-aged refugee children are out of school, largely due to documentation barriers, and one in three Sudanese refugees' reports being unable to access medical care when needed, underscoring critical gaps in access to essential services amid reduced humanitarian funding. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**[EVAR Report– English version](#); [EVAR Report– Arabic version](#); [EVAR Summary](#).
- UNHCR took part in the Easter Gouna-Diarna Handcrafts Exhibition, held from 11 to 18 April 2026 in El Gouna, to promote refugee economic inclusion and self-reliance. The exhibition provided a

platform to showcase refugee craftsmanship to a broad audience. UNHCR displayed handmade products created by 15 artisans, including 10 refugees from Syria, Sudan, Eritrea, and South Sudan, alongside five Egyptian artisans. UNHCR's participation helped raise awareness of refugee livelihood initiatives and strengthened engagement with national institutions and private-sector partners.

- The UNHCR Egypt Representative [participated](#) as a panelist in the third International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Sudan Conflict Conference, held in Cairo from 14-15 April. The conference brought together key stakeholders to examine the evolving impacts of the Sudan crisis and identify evidence-based pathways for response and recovery. During the panel discussion, the Representative highlighted the risks posed by waning global attention and funding gaps, and called for stronger responsibility-sharing, and expanded pathways to solutions.

### Population Movements and Registration

As of 30 April 2026, the registered refugees and asylum-seekers population in Egypt stood at 1,100,593 individuals, including those who arrived in Egypt before the conflict, with the following breakdown: 849,364 Sudanese (77 per cent), 151,325 of other nationalities (14 per cent), and Syrians 99,904 (9 per cent). Women and girls make up 54.5 per cent of the registered population.

In April 2026, UNHCR Egypt registered around 9,200 new refugees and asylum-seekers, 79 per cent of whom were Sudanese nationals.

Since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023, UNHCR Egypt has provided registration appointments to more than 1,043,800 individuals who fled the country. Of these, approximately 841,000 people (81 per cent) have been fully registered to receive protection and assistance.

### Protection

#### Community-based protection (CBP)

In April, 13,303 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 2,420 individuals, out of whom 72 cases were referred for in-depth psycho-social assessment and another 156 fast-tracked for further urgent assistance. Additionally, UNHCR provided counselling to 426 refugees, including 235 who received in-person counselling, while the rest were assisted through remote sessions.

#### Prevention and Response to Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG):

On 23 April, UNHCR contributed to the UN-Habitat session "[Housing for All: Designing Out Exclusion in Egypt's Urban Future](#)," which examined inclusive housing approaches as Egypt advances preparations toward World Urban Forum 13. UNHCR's intervention highlighted housing as a core protection issue in Egypt's urban refugee context, emphasizing the challenges refugees face in accessing safe and affordable housing, particularly for vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied children, women at risk and persons with disabilities. The contribution highlighted the value of practical, area-based solutions that integrate refugees and host communities and strengthen links between housing, livelihoods, and protection services to promote social cohesion and durable inclusion.

#### Legal and physical protection (LPP)

1,841 individuals received legal counselling sessions on early and late birth registration, filing legal reports, divorce, custody, and legal representation through UNHCR and partners. Additionally, UNHCR provided LPP case management for 306 refugees.

#### Infoline

In April, UNHCR Egypt's Infoline responded to 15,584 inquiries, with 669 individuals fleeing the conflict in Sudan securing registration appointments through the service. Since the onset of the crisis, a cumulative total of 614,751 people have successfully obtained appointments through the Infoline, which enables refugees to access service information, receive counselling, and book registration appointments in seven languages.

### Education

UNHCR and its partners continued to strengthen refugee access to education and foster inclusion through community outreach and mentoring activities.

In April, partners conducted several community engagement sessions reaching more than 250 refugee parents primarily from Sudanese households to provide information on education services and referral pathways. Families of approximately 360 children with disabilities received follow-up support to address learning needs and strengthen parental engagement. In parallel, mentoring support continued for over 70 DAFI scholarship students of different nationalities, focusing on academic follow-up, wellbeing, and tailored assistance to help scholars remain engaged and succeed in higher education.

### **Health and Nutrition**

On 28 April, UNHCR coordinated a health outreach event providing refugees with free basic health screenings, medical information, and psychosocial support. The initiative delivered nearly 300 blood sugar, blood pressure, and creatinine tests, introduced refugees to discounted digital health services, and ensured on-site follow-up for cases requiring further care. Group mental health awareness sessions were conducted, and guidance on available health services was provided. The event was positively received, with strong participation and engagement.

## **ETHIOPIA**

### **Highlights**

- In the Amhara region, strengthened engagement with local authorities and Refugee Central Committees (RCCs) continued to support the reinforcement of security arrangements. Despite ongoing security concerns and funding constraints, life-saving protection, health, nutrition, education, shelter, WASH, and livelihood services were sustained across both regions throughout the month.

### **Population Movements and Registration**

In the Benishangul-Gumuz region, a total of 33,638 Sudanese new arrivals have been registered since the onset of the Sudan conflict. Of these, 14,581 individuals from 5,140 families reside in Ura refugee site, while 1,848 individuals have been relocated to Sherkole camp. As of 30 April 2026, 11,807 individuals were biometrically registered (Level 3), 9,223 were enrolled in BIMS, and 8,267 were recorded under the National ID Programme (Fayda). No relocation activities took place during April.

In the Amhara region, registration, verification, and documentation activities continued, with 5,136 individuals from 1,942 families verified under the National ID Programme. A total of 1,717 families received Proof of Registration, and 2,784 individuals were issued refugee ID cards. These activities ensure that refugees are formally documented and recognized, enabling them to access essential services, protection, and legal rights in their host country.

### **Protection**

In the Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, UNHCR and its partners actively implemented a range of protection interventions during the reporting period. These included individual and group counselling sessions, mechanisms for collecting and responding to community feedback, and timely referrals to appropriate services, all aimed at addressing the specific protection needs of affected populations and strengthening community-based protection systems.

In Amhara, three GBV survivors were identified and referred for services. Child protection activities included Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for five UASC, ongoing case management for 125 UASC, psychosocial support for 134 children and caregivers, and access to Child-Friendly Spaces for 165 children.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz region, protection counselling, litigation support, and resettlement processing continued uninterrupted. Three GBV survivors received comprehensive services, while GBV prevention activities reached over 450 community members. Fifty-six newly identified vulnerable children received case management support, and Child-Friendly Spaces and community outreach reached more than 1,900 children and adults.

### **Shelter & WASH**

In the Benishangul-Gumuz region, shelter upgrading progressed steadily, with 490 of 500 families receiving wall upgrade materials. Water supply averaged 19 litres per person per day (l/p/d) through 27

water points. Three boreholes were drilled and pump-tested, nine host community water points were constructed, and 2,340 sanitation facilities were built, achieving 45.5 per cent latrine coverage.

In the Amhara region, shelter damage assessments identified 56 shelters requiring rehabilitation, while upgrading for 109 households continued. Temporary water supply disruptions caused by power failure were mitigated through water trucking, achieving up to 20.7 l/p/d. Construction of household latrines and waste management infrastructure also progressed.

### Health and Nutrition

In the Benishangul-Gumuz region, health services reached 2,455 patients at Akuda Tumet Inclusive Health Centre, including 163 antenatal care (ANC) clients and 35 skilled deliveries. Nutrition screening covered 1,474 children under five, identifying 22 MAM and one SAM case, all of whom were enrolled in appropriate treatment programmes.

In the Amhara region, 2,632 medical consultations were conducted in Aftit. Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services included 95 ANC visits, 17 skilled deliveries, and 56 postnatal care (PNC) consultations. Nutrition screening reached 1,704 children under five and 389 pregnant and lactating women, with SAM and MAM cases supported through the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) and Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP).

### Education

In Amhara Region, tutorial classes continued for Grades 6–8 in Aftit. A competency-based English curriculum was developed in collaboration with Debark University, and discussions progressed on national exam access for refugee students.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz region, Akuda Tumet Primary School enrolled 3,220 students (1,424 girls) from refugee and host communities. Teaching continued despite severe shortages of classrooms, teachers, and learning materials.

### Livelihoods, Energy, and Environment

In the Amhara region, infrastructure activities have progressed, including electricity grid extension works and pole installation to support service delivery and economic activities. In the Benishangul-Gumuz region, the Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP), a World Bank-funded, government-led regional initiative designed to improve access to basic social services and expand economic opportunities, confirmed the development of 50 hectares for sorghum cluster farming in Ura. Two grinding mills were installed, income-generating activities (IGAs) continued to receive kits and working capital, and the Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU) completed technical assessments for grid connections at the market and health centre.

## LIBYA

### Highlights

- On 3 April, protests took place in Martyrs' Square, featuring slogans against refugees, migrants, and UNHCR, calling for their expulsion and rejecting any form of settlement in Libya. Demonstrators made false claims that international NGOs grant citizenship to refugees and migrants. During the same demonstration, a woman verbally assaulted two Sudanese refugee girls telling them to "leave the country."
- On 24 April, UNHCR [published a post](#) clarifying the distinction between refugees and migrants and reaffirming its humanitarian and protection role in Libya and [issued a video](#) in which the Chief of Mission further clarified UNHCR's mandate to support accurate public understanding and media coverage.

### Population movements and Registration

At the end of April, 93,159 Sudanese refugees are registered with UNHCR at its Tripoli registration centre in Libya.

In April, the Isolation Centre in Alkufra continued issuing Security Registration Cards to non-Libyans including Sudanese refugees, holding a work contract or a Libyan sponsor. Registration was briefly suspended during the month following scattered gunfire in public areas, including Alkufra Airport, which

resulted in injuries to three individuals. Activities subsequently resumed; however, access remains out of reach for the majority of refugees.

During the reporting period, movement of Sudanese refugees from Sudan to Alkufra continued at low levels via the Chad route, with no movement recorded through the Triangle route. Sudanese refugees continued to move from Alkufra to northern cities using health cards as temporary documentation at checkpoints. In the southwestern region, a limited number of families continued to enter Al Qatroun via Chad, while arrivals to Sebha remained low. Overcrowding in Sebha has nonetheless reached a critical level, placing significant pressure on available services and reception capacity.

### Protection

At the UNHCR registration centre in Tripoli, Communication with Communities (CwC) awareness sessions reached 298 refugees and asylum-seekers. Sessions focused on UNHCR services, official communication channels, and mechanisms for reporting fraud and misconduct, with participants actively engaging, raising questions, and seeking clarification.

As part of social cohesion projects, [UNHCR conducted focus group discussions \(FGDs\) with Sudanese refugees across Ajdabiya, Al-Bayda, Alkufra, and Tobruk](#). A total of 102 refugees participated, with a majority being women. The FGDs were designed to assess refugees' access to health and education services, identify challenges in obtaining support, and determine priorities and needs, to inform future field assessments.

Protection risks along migration routes remain a serious concern, particularly during cross-border movement between Egypt and Libya. Two Sudanese refugees sustained severe injuries, including amputations, following separate landmine incidents in the Libya–Egypt border area. One individual was referred for medical treatment in Benghazi, while the other was transferred to Tobruk Hospital, with a follow-up visit to the Benghazi medical facility planned.

Through its legal partner Moomken, UNHCR delivered legal awareness and counselling to 126 refugees and asylum-seekers facing legal and administrative barriers, with a particular focus on civil documentation and birth registration for undocumented individuals and newborn children.

### Education

In April, [UNHCR distributed school desks and whiteboards to Sudanese and public schools across eastern and southern Libya](#). In total, 63 schools in 13 cities received 3,185 school desks and 207 whiteboards, supporting the education of 6,370 students, including more than 1,000 Sudanese students in Ajdabiya, Al-Bayda, Al-Brega, Al-Fogha, Alkufra, Benghazi, Houn, Sokna, Tazirbu and Tobruk contributing to improved learning conditions.

Sudanese sixth-grade students began their final examinations in Benghazi on 26 April, with the exams scheduled to conclude on 4 May. Students from across the southeastern and eastern regions travelled to Benghazi to sit for their examinations.

### Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

In April, UNHCR provided essential items to 6,633 Sudanese refugees and host community members across Libya. Assistance included blankets and mattresses, solar lamps, kitchen sets, hygiene and dignity kits, jerry cans, and clothing, helping families meet their daily needs for shelter, cooking, water storage, and personal hygiene.

As part of efforts to reduce risks and promote safety, [UNHCR provided 10 fire extinguishers, along with fire blankets and first aid kits, to Alkufra Municipality](#) to strengthen local emergency preparedness and response capacity.

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Highlights

- UNHCR South Sudan officially launched the [Jamjang Multi-Year Protection and Solutions Strategy \(2026–2028\)](#), developed under the leadership of the Ruweng Administrative Area authorities in close coordination with the Commission for Refugee Affairs, partners, refugees, and host communities. Jamjang hosts over 141,000 refugees across Pamir, Ajuong Thok, and Yida, alongside approximately 60,000 host community members, in a context of protracted displacement, continued refugee influx from Sudan, recurrent flooding, and overstretched services. The strategy adopts an area-based, settlement-oriented approach that maintains life-saving emergency capacity while advancing protection, self-reliance, climate-resilient services, social cohesion, and integration into national and local systems, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees.
- The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and ECHO conducted a monitoring mission to partners Solidarités International (SI) and ACTED, focusing on key WASH, protection, and site management activities in Renk and Manyo counties, Upper Nile State. The mission included extended visits to Renk, particularly the eastern corridors, during which ECHO gained a clearer understanding of WASH needs and acknowledged the increasing demand for services in these areas.
- Three health facilities in the south-west camps in Maban, Upper Nile State, managed under the Health Sector Transformation Project (HSTP), have remained closed for several weeks due to a lack of medicines and incentives for health workers, severely limiting access to life-saving healthcare services for refugees and host populations.

### Population movements and Registration

Since the onset of the Sudan conflict in April 2023, approximately 1,375,929 individuals have arrived in South Sudan. A total of 288,754 people arrived in South Sudan during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, a total of 960,385 individuals entered South Sudan through Renk, comprising South Sudanese returnees (69 per cent) and Sudanese nationals (31 per cent).

On 15 April, UNHCR and IOM carried out a joint relocation of refugees and returnees, transporting 639 individuals comprising of 135 refugees and 504 returnees by boat from Renk to Malakal, from where they will be assisted onward to final destinations, including Wau, Rubkona, Juba, and the Aweil refugee settlement. The joint operation optimized resources and strengthened coordination between the two agencies.

### Protection

In Maban, the UNHCR registration team continues to support the Sudanese refugee intentions survey aimed at understanding refugees' plans for durable solutions. A total of 126 surveys out of the targeted 229 have been completed, with the remainder expected to be finalised in the coming weeks.

Following discussions with partners, UNFPA will assume co-leadership of the Renk GBV sub-sector alongside IRC. UNFPA is committed to supporting the coordination of the sub-sector, particularly in aligning GBV response and programming with minimum standards. Amid this leadership transition, UNHCR will continue to work with the sub-sector, which will remain under the reporting structure of the Protection sector.

UNHCR in Renk co-facilitated a refresher training for 13 IRC protection staff (7 female, 6 male) on key protection and PSEA principles, as well as the identification and referral of persons with specific needs (PSNs). The training was essential in strengthening partner accountability, preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, and ensuring that the most vulnerable individuals receive timely and appropriate support in line with minimum humanitarian standards.

### Education

UNHCR and partner Lutheran World Federation (LWF) distributed scholastic materials including exercise books and pencils to 2,173 learners (1,153 female, 1,020 male) across the four Maban camps. At Gamak Primary School in Batil camp, 24 learners with disabilities received uniform materials to promote school identity and attendance. Secondary schools in Al Bunj, Yusuf Batil, and Kaya received 10 boxes of filing

materials, 4,792 exercise books, and 599 blue pens to replenish essential learning supplies, while 48 counter books were distributed to Early Childhood Development centres across all four camps to support lesson planning, learner registration, and classroom management.

Maban County recorded its best-ever Primary 8 (P8) examination results, with a 97 per cent participation rate and a 95 per cent pass rate among refugee and host community students. The top performer, a refugee student, achieved the highest score of 434 out of 500. A total of 27 students scored 400 marks or above, including 23 refugees and 4 host community students, demonstrating inclusive and equitable education outcomes. Top-performing students were recognized at a community celebration event chaired by the County Commissioner, with support from LWF, Save the Children International, and JRS. Awardees received school backpacks and study materials, and the event featured activities that fostered community pride and strengthening engagement in education.

Digital enrolment was completed in Gendrassa, Kaya, and Batil camps during the reporting period, marking a significant step toward strengthening education data accuracy and planning. Verification activities are ongoing in Doro camp, covering Nur, Salam, Balila, and Unity Primary Schools, with remaining schools scheduled for verification the following week.

### Health

UNHCR delivered 13.0 metric tons of assorted medicines and medical supplies to health facilities across the camps and Bunj Hospital, aimed at mitigating recurring stockouts of essential items and ensuring continuity of care for refugees and host communities. Following this delivery, HSTP health staff in Gendrassa, Batil, and Kaya camps resumed work, expanding services from emergency-only care to full Outpatient Department (OPD) services. While this resumption marks a positive development, the situation remains precarious, as health workers are still awaiting payment of several months of outstanding incentives.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Renk, critical WASH operational gaps are affecting an estimated population of 328,000 people. Essential water treatment supplies are severely depleted and there is also an urgent need for water quality monitoring and testing equipment including testing kits and turbidity tubes, as well as improved distribution infrastructure such as tap stands. Household water safety is further constrained by the limited availability of Aqua Tabs for purification.

In Maban, 32 household latrines were constructed through a community-led approach supported by Relief International (RI), empowering households to take ownership of sanitation facilities and reducing reliance on emergency communal latrines. Cumulatively, 560 latrines have been constructed across the four camps since 1 January (Doro: 136, Batil: 194, Gendrassa: 88, Kaya: 142).

In Aweil, the drilling and motorization of two water yards at Nyamlel Hospital and the Agriculture Learning and Demonstration Centre have been completed under the African Development Bank (AfDB) project. Construction of a water yard at Block 13, funded by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), is almost complete and is expected to provide safe drinking water to Blocks 12, 13, and 14. Drilling at Wedweil Centre, also supported by NRC, is also ongoing.

### Shelter and NFIs

In Renk, following the findings of an inter-sector rapid needs assessment, a targeted distribution of food and NFIs was conducted in Chemedi from 7–10 April, prioritizing the most vulnerable households. A total of 1,495 households (8,970 individuals) received shelter NFIs, while 9,766 individuals were provided with high-energy biscuits through the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector. Additional interventions are planned across the MHPSS, Health, Nutrition, WASH, and Education sectors.

In Wedweil settlement, 115 households (410 individuals) of new arrivals received NFIs through the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF), including sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, solar lamps, buckets, jerrycans, and kitchen sets. A further 572 individuals (173 households) received NFIs following biometric registration as part of new arrival assistance. UNHCR and Hold the Child Organization (HCO) also distributed CRIs to 163 households (534 individuals; 290 female, 243 male), comprising 1,012 blankets, 989 sleeping mats, 120 kitchen sets, 297 jerrycans, 297 buckets, 279 mosquito nets, and 139 solar lamps. In Maban, UNHCR released assorted NFIs to health partner RI to support healthcare

operations across the refugee camps, including 250 thermal fleece blankets, 3,300 mosquito nets, 3,600 pieces of women's underwear, and 750 kg of soap to support infection prevention and patient care.

In Aweil, the construction of 90 emergency shelters in the Wedweil area is underway, aimed at strengthening protection and dignity for vulnerable host community members affected by displacement and congestion, reducing overcrowding, and mitigating health and protection risks linked to inadequate shelter.

In Jamjang, 1,056 newly arrived individuals received CRIs — including sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, jerrycans, buckets, kitchen sets, and soap — upon relocation to the camps. Additionally, 458 households (1,452 individuals) arriving from Yida Transit Centre and Pamir Reception Centre were provided with emergency shelters in Ajuong Thok and Pamir camps.

### **Livelihoods**

UNHCR in Jamjang completed the selection and enrolment of 100 youths comprising 84 refugees and 16 host community members, including 53 females into two Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) centres in Ajuong Thok and Pamir. Trainees are enrolled across five fields of study: computer studies, welding, carpentry, agribusiness, and garment making. The programmes will run for eight to nine months, equipping participants with practical skills to enhance self-reliance and expand livelihood opportunities.

## **UGANDA**

### **Highlights**

- As of 30 April, Uganda hosted a total of 94,124 Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers, comprising 92,669 refugees and 1,455 asylum-seekers.
- Women and children accounted for 69 per cent of new arrivals, with 39 per cent under the age of 18, 29 per cent under 12 years, and 6 per cent elderly.

### **Population Movement and Registration**

Most arrivals originated from conflict-affected areas in Sudan, with Khartoum accounting for the largest share (119 individuals), followed by South Darfur (63), South Kordofan (44), West Kordofan (32), North Darfur (17), and East Darfur (15). Cumulatively, a total of 2,013 individuals arrived between January and April 2026.

### **Protection**

A settlement-wide community baraza and outreach campaign on drug abuse and juvenile justice was conducted jointly by UNHCR, partners, refugee-led organizations, local government authorities, and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). Discussions focused on the growing prevalence of drug abuse as a contributing factor to violence within refugee and host communities, with youth and children increasingly turning to drugs as a coping mechanism amid limited parental supervision. Key messages emphasized positive parenting, strengthened parental oversight, and closer monitoring of peer influence among children and adolescents. A notable challenge was the low participation of youth, particularly out-of-school children and adolescents, underscoring the need for alternative engagement approaches to effectively reach this group.

The relocation of refugees and asylum-seekers from the reception centre remained stalled for more than two months due to a lack of demarcated plots in the settlement, attributed to insufficient budget allocations within OPM for plot development. As a result, Sudanese asylum-seekers have been significantly affected, with many remaining at the reception centre for extended periods following arrival.

## Response Plans and Funding Situation

### Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) – January - December 2026

The [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan 2026](#), launched in February 2026, is an appeal for **USD 1.6 billion** for **123 partners** to provide essential aid and protection to a total of **5.9 million people** in seven countries by the end of 2026. This includes 4 million refugees, returnees, and others who have fled the ongoing conflict in Sudan and over 1.8 million host community members. The Sudan RRP is currently funded at **13%**. Access UNHCR's Refugee Funding Tracker (RFT) [here](#).

### UNHCR Sudan Situation Appeal – January - December 2026

UNHCR's financial requirement for 2026 for the [Sudan situation emergency response](#) – in Sudan and RRP countries – amounts to **USD 929 million**. The appeal is funded at **29%** as of 30 April 2026.

## Resources

- [NEW! Abukadra Integration Site Opens in Renk County: Sustained Investment Key to Solutions for Returnees](#)
- [Development Partners Group Convenes for 4th Meeting on Sudan Regional Crisis](#)
- [Launch of a New Interactive Sudan Crisis Regional Map](#)
- [Three years after fleeing Sudan war, Gbree follows his medical dream to Italy](#)
- [Three years on: from fleeing Sudan's conflict to finding safety and purpose in Chad](#)
- [Three years on, war-weary Sudanese remain on the move](#)
- [UNHCR Sudan Situation Appeal 2026](#)
- [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan 2026](#)
- [As Sudan war approaches fourth year, humanitarian agencies appeal for support to refugees](#)
- [Localization | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [Women Advisory Group Sudan | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [New Provincial and Sectoral Analysis for Chad Launched on the Development Action Platform | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [Self-Reliance of Refugees in Chad: A Business Case for Water Spreading Weirs | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [Chad Government Officially Recognizes 53 Schools Established in Refugee Sites | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [One Hundred Sudanese Refugee Lawyers Begin Training in Chadian Law for Professional Integration | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [UNDP Publishes Two New Reports Highlighting Peace Initiatives and Voices from Across Sudan | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [Development Partners Group Convenes 3rd Meeting | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [New Provincial and Sectoral Analysis for Chad Launched on the Development Action Platform | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [Agriculture and Food Security | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [Climate | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [Economic Inclusion | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [Policy & Legal | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [Social Protection | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [Urban & Settlement Planning | Sudan Regional Crisis - Development Action Platform](#)
- [OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Dashboard](#)
- [Sudan Regional Crisis Development Action Platform](#)
- [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](#))

## UNHCR is grateful for the support of as of 30 April 2026:

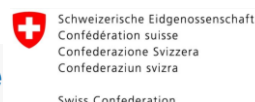
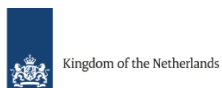
### TIGHTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS



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### OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

Canada 7.8 million | Sweden 7.8 million | Switzerland 5.2 million | Norway 3.6 million | Finland 3.5 million  
| Australia for UNHCR 2.5 million

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### UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

Sweden 79.8 million | Norway 61.6 million | Denmark 37.8 million | Germany 27.8 million | España con ACNUR 24.2 million | Switzerland 22.1 million | Ireland 14.5 million | Belgium 10.7 million | Private donors in the Republic of Korea 10.3 million

Algeria | Armenia | Australia | Canada | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Japan for UNHCR | Kuwait | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Portugal com ACNUR | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Serbia | Singapore | South Africa | Sweden for UNHCR | Switzerland for UNHCR | Thailand | UK for UNHCR | USA for UNHCR | Private donors