

SUDAN SITUATION

May 2026

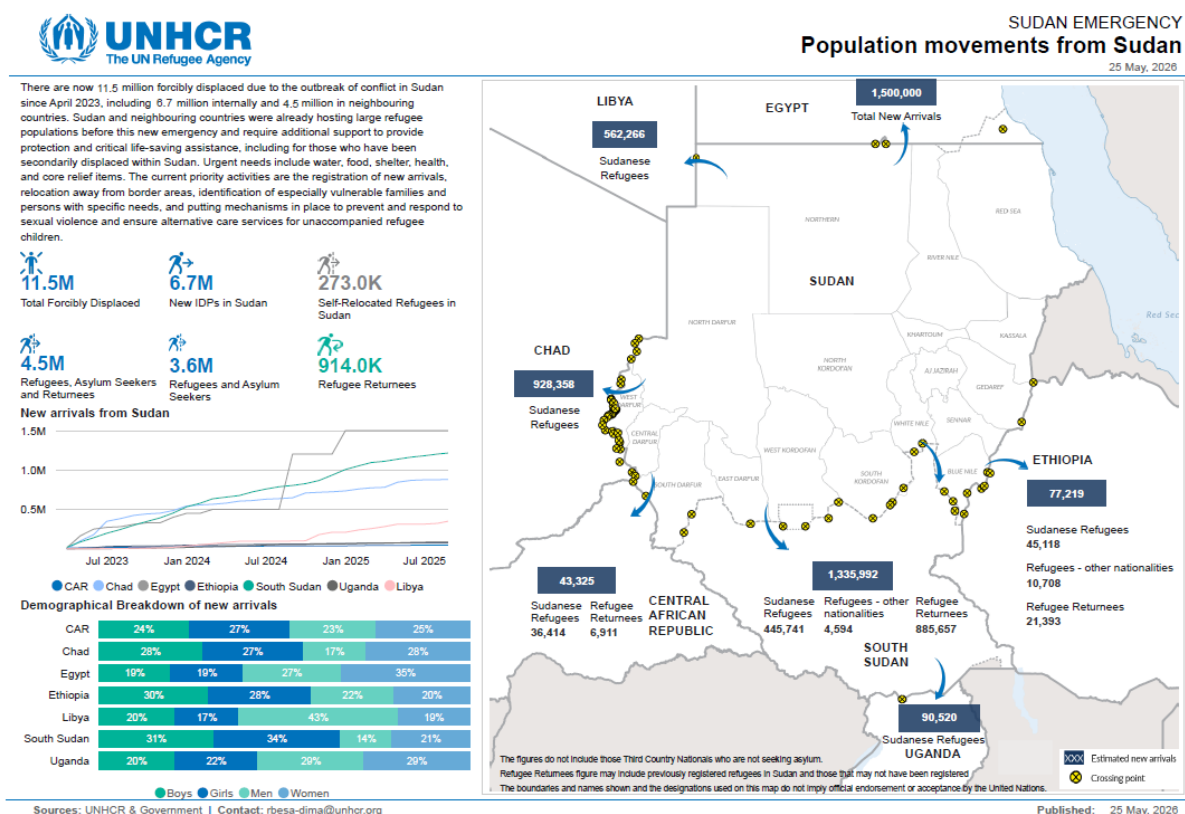


Nura, a 20-year-old Sudanese refugee in Maban, South Sudan, is determined to become a doctor, driven by her belief in education despite years of displacement. © UNHCR/Philip James Lukudu.

Highlights

- **Sudan:** The security situation deteriorated further, marked by increased use of airstrikes targeting transport routes, airports, and critical infrastructure across Khartoum, Darfur, Kordofan, and Blue Nile States. Intercommunal violence in Darfur and Kordofan States resulted in civilian casualties and triggered further displacements. In Khartoum, large-scale returns continued to strain basic services and livelihoods, compounded by fuel shortages, and rising prices. International and domestic flight operations were suspended for approximately two weeks during the reporting period due to security incidents, further disrupting humanitarian access and supply chains. Despite these challenges, UN agencies have gradually re-established their offices in the city.
- **Central African Republic (CAR):** The security situation in Birao remains calm but fragile, with persistent volatility along road axes and in surrounding villages, where security incidents and intercommunal tensions have been reported across Vakaga prefecture in northern CAR, where the majority of Sudanese refugees are hosted.
- **Chad:** From 25 to 27 May, UNHCR, together with Action Against Hunger (AAH) and with support from WFP, hosted a high-level British parliamentary delegation in Adré, Ouaddaï province, eastern Chad, to assess the border situation and the response to displacement from Sudan. The delegation observed new arrivals and reception arrangements including the pre-registration process and engaged directly with refugees in Metché. A visit to a UNHCR-supported 11-hectare farming site highlighted the positive impact of livelihood interventions. Discussions focused on durable shelter, resilience, and evolving refugee flows. The delegation commended the quality of the response, while emphasising the importance of sustained international support and durable solutions.

- **Egypt:** On 20 May, UNHCR [welcomed](#) a high-level visit from the European Union (EU) delegation. The UNHCR Representative expressed gratitude for EU's continued support and underscored the need for sustained funding in the current context. The delegation was briefed on the refugee response in Egypt and then visited the Reception and Registration Centre on 6th October City. The delegation commended UNHCR's work and ongoing efforts to respond to the increasing needs of refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt.
- **Ethiopia:** In the Benishangul-Gumuz region, the security conditions were generally calm despite tensions along the Ethiopia–Sudan border, with no new asylum movements or relocations reported. High-level missions from the World Bank and Government of Ireland reaffirmed support for refugee inclusion, while highlighting persistent gaps in food security, infrastructure, and basic services amid continued funding constraints.
- **Libya:** On 3 May, the UNHCR Chief of Mission [met](#) with the Foreign Minister of the eastern-based government during a mission to Benghazi to discuss the situation of Sudanese refugees and strengthen coordination on refugee protection, humanitarian assistance, and solutions for those seeking safety in Libya.
- **South Sudan:** The operation hosted the Crisis Response Coordinator from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) for an official visit to Juba and Aweil, including Wedweil and Barniwinji refugee settlements. The mission reaffirmed UNHCR as a key SIDA partner and highlighted the donor's strong interest in area-based coordination, refugee-led and community-based organizations, as well as more sustainable and self-reliance-oriented responses. SIDA reiterated its flexibility and trust in UNHCR and the potential for continued partnership in 2026, including interest on "Solutions from the Start."
- **Uganda:** UNHCR, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and relevant authorities continued to monitor and assess the drivers of inter- and intra-community tensions in refugee settlements, including possible spillover effects from the security developments in South Sudan.



Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Highlights

- In the six days leading up to Eid Al Adha (19–24 May), arrivals at the Argeen border crossing between Egypt and Sudan surged, peaking at 4,950 returnees in a single day and resulting in severe overcrowding. A shortage of buses, many of which had been diverted to more lucrative routes, left returnees stranded for extended periods in extreme heat and facing acute shortages of water, sanitation facilities, and food. Transport was eventually provided by private companies. During this period, five deaths were reported: two Sudanese nationals and one Egyptian national died near the border, while two female returnees, including a 17-year-old girl, died after crossing into Egypt.

Population Movements and Registration

According to [IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (DTM), internal displacement trends were mixed in May. The total number of displaced persons decreased by less than one per cent to 8.8 million, reflecting ongoing return movements. Displacement increased in Khartoum by 9 per cent, while decreases were recorded in White Nile (–16 per cent), River Nile (–7 per cent), and Northern State (–4 per cent), primarily linked to returns.

DTM indicates that the total number of recorded returnees across Sudan reached 4.4 million by end of May, a 5 per cent increase compared to the previous month, with Khartoum and Aj Jazirah State recording the highest return volumes at 48 per cent and 27 per cent respectively. Returns from abroad are also significant and according to [UNHCR](#), over 950,000 people have returned to Sudan from neighbouring countries since December 2024, adding considerable pressure on basic services in key return areas including Khartoum, Aj Jazirah, and White Nile States. In May alone, over 66,700 people were recorded entering Sudan from Egypt. While returnees intend to reach their areas of origin, a significant number remain stranded in border areas, unable to afford onward transport, and reporting critical gaps in food, financial assistance, healthcare, shelter, and water.

Sudan hosts approximately [868,000 refugees](#), mainly in White Nile, Kassala, and Gedaref States with fewer numbers in the Darfur and Kordofan States. New arrivals of refugees and asylum-seekers continued, with over 13,000 people recorded since January 2026.

Protection

Protection services delivered by UNHCR and its partners in Darfur and Kordofan States reached more than 8,000 forcibly displaced people through awareness-raising activities, provided psychosocial support to over 4,700 individuals, and facilitated referrals to specialized services for more than 2,200 people, enhancing access to protection assistance and mitigating risks for vulnerable populations. In Northern, Khartoum, and Red Sea States, protection monitoring identified survivors of trafficking and other at-risk individuals, who were subsequently referred for targeted protection support and assistance.

Shelter and core relief items (CRI)

During May, UNHCR and its partners distributed emergency shelter materials and non-food items to more than 6,000 households across Darfur, Kordofan, Kassala, and Northern States, improving shelter conditions, strengthening preparedness for the rainy season, and replacing essential household items lost in a series of fire incidents.

In Gedaref and Kassala States, joint Commissioner for Refugees (COR) and UNHCR registration and data management activities were conducted for approximately 15,864 individuals and households, enabling access to food assistance and cash-based interventions for those in need.

Health and Nutrition

In Gedaref and Kassala States, more than 5,900 healthcare consultations were provided during the reporting period, with acute respiratory infections (ARIs) accounting for 61 per cent of all outpatient cases and representing the leading cause of morbidity. Active disease surveillance responded to reported cases of suspected chickenpox, acute jaundice syndrome, and measles. In Kassala State, 56 refugee patients primarily requiring obstetric care were referred to Gerba Hospital for specialized treatment. Community outreach activities reached over 10,000 forcibly displaced people through 2,471 household visits, supporting the early detection of illnesses and improving access to healthcare services. In addition,

nutrition screening of 6,857 children facilitated the identification and enrolment of 359 children into supplementary feeding programmes, contributing to improved nutritional outcomes.

Water, Health, and Sanitation (WASH)

Water supply and sanitation interventions in Kassala and Gedaref States sustained access to safe water and improved hygiene conditions for more than 30,000 refugees. UNHCR and its partners conducted hygiene promotion activities and maintained water systems in refugee camps and host communities, helping to reduce public health risks. Average water availability reached 21 litres per person per day in Kassala State refugee camps and 30 litres per person per day in Gedaref State refugee camps. In Abu Da camp, Kassala State, 939 metres of water pipeline were extended and rehabilitated, strengthening access to reliable water services. In addition, clean-up campaigns conducted across both states resulted in the disposal of 620 metric tons of waste, contributing to a healthier living environment for refugees and host communities.

Cash Assistance

Cash assistance interventions in Kassala State supported 153 vulnerable refugee households in Shagarab refugee camp, helping them meet their most urgent basic needs with dignity and flexibility. In Red Sea State, approximately 400 additional refugee households were identified for multi-purpose cash assistance and are expected to receive support in the coming weeks, further enhancing the capacity of vulnerable families to address essential needs and strengthen their resilience.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Highlights

- During the reporting period, security incidents included armed attacks and robberies, illegal taxation by armed elements, cattle theft-related disputes, and movement restrictions caused by irregular checkpoints. These incidents continued to affect civilians, trade, and access to essential goods and services.

Population Movement and Registration

As of 30 April, CAR hosted 36,414 Sudanese refugees with 85 per cent of them being women and children. Sudanese refugees are hosted in 23 locations across the Central African Republic. The Korsi neighbourhood, Vakaga prefecture hosts approximately 23,324 refugees. A further 13,090 Sudanese refugees are dispersed across other parts of the country, often in hard-to-access areas, including the prefectures of Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, and Ouaka.

Protection

During the reporting period, six awareness sessions were conducted in Korsi on the overall protection environment, living conditions of refugees and asylum seekers, household-level protection risks, peaceful coexistence, children's rights, community-based protection mechanisms, and the prevention of violence, abuse, and exploitation. A total of 40 participants (12 men, 12 women, 10 boys, and six girls) were reached.

Key gaps identified include the need to strengthen the presence of child protection actors and the provision of comprehensive services in Birao, improve coordination for case management with stronger involvement of government social services, and construct more durable child-friendly spaces, as existing structures made of local materials are vulnerable to damage and vandalism.

Protection Monitoring

As part of the Protection Monitoring project, International Committee for Emergency Aid and Development (CIAUD) conducted six monitoring visits during the reporting period, with four in Birao (Korsi site) and two in Ouanda-Djallé. These visits assessed the protection environment and systematically collected, documented and analyzed, protection incidents to support evidence-based advocacy with relevant stakeholders.

A total of 14 protection incidents involving human rights violations were reported. These included 11 cases related to violations of property rights, 7 incidents of illegal taxation, 3 cases of physical assault, and 1 case of theft or armed robbery.

Accountability to the affected population (AAP)

Through the Feedback Information Centre, nine complaints were recorded during the reporting period: five related to food security and four to WASH interventions, particularly access to latrines and safe water.

Cash Assistance

UNHCR, in partnership with ECOBANK, conducted school cash distributions for refugee and host community students in Ouandja-Kotto and Bria from 24 April to 12 May. Overall, implementation achieved high coverage, particularly in Ouandja-Kotto, where 100 per cent of host community students and nearly all refugee students were reached.

In Bria, 185 out of 197 host community students received assistance, while 221 out of 266 refugee students were supported. Absenteeism remained limited but was more pronounced among refugee students in Bria (45 absentees).

Shelter

The construction of semi-durable shelters for persons with specific needs is ongoing in Korsi. To date, 150 shelters have been completed, providing vulnerable households with safe and dignified living conditions. In May, UNHCR also completed the construction of a health centre in Korsi, improving access to healthcare for residents in Birao.

WASH

UNHCR partner NOURRIR initiated the construction of 150 semi-durable latrines in Korsi to improve household sanitation. To date, 140 latrines have been completed, with the remaining 10 under construction. The intervention aims to enhance sanitation conditions, eliminate open defecation, and reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.

During the reporting period, a total of 1,484 m³ (1,484,000 litres) of water was distributed to 23,659 Sudanese refugees in Korsi. This corresponds to an average of 9.7 litres of water per person per day. The intervention aims to ensure access to safe drinking water, support public health, and reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.

Health and Nutrition

During the reporting period, a total of 620 patients including refugees and host community members received medical care in Korsi (Birao), among them 160 children under five. The most common illnesses were malaria (31.6 per cent), respiratory infections (27.7 per cent), and digestive infections (15.5 per cent), while only two cases (0.32 per cent) required referral to Birao District Hospital.

Reproductive health services included 61 antenatal, three postnatal, nine gynecological, and five family planning consultations, as well as five assisted deliveries. Nutrition screening of 160 children identified seven cases of moderate acute malnutrition and two cases of severe acute malnutrition, while prior supplementation supported 150 women and 300 children. In addition, seven mental health cases were identified and referred to for care.

Cumulatively in 2026, 422 children have received routine vaccinations, 747 have been vaccinated against measles, and 359 pregnant women have received tetanus vaccines. In the reporting period, vaccination activities reached 24 pregnant women, nine infants, and 39 children.

CHAD

Highlights

- Between 12 and 14 May, UNHCR facilitated a joint US–OCHA mission assessed progress in the US-funded humanitarian response, including relocation of refugees from border areas around Adré to refugee sites such as Arkoum and Aboutengué. The delegation visited Adré, surrounding border areas, and key sites (Arkoum, Aboutengué, Tongori), engaging directly with refugees and partners. The mission noted encouraging progress and expressed overall satisfaction with the results.

Population Movements

Since the attack on El-Fasher in late October 2025, a cumulative total of 45,870 refugees (17,500 households) have been registered. However, the official border between Chad and Sudan has been closed since February 2026, and the pace of arrivals from Sudan has steadily declined from 12,981 individuals in January to 5,915 in February, and down to 2,035 in May. In total, 25,200 individuals (9,340 households) were recorded since January. Overall, Chad has recorded approximately 929,000 refugees (268,430 households) since April 2023. Adré/Adikong (Ouaddaï) remains the primary entry point, accounting for 60 per cent of arrivals, followed by Oure Cassoni (26 per cent) and Tiné (14 per cent).

Registration

As of 30 May, a total of 914,186 refugees out of the 929,000 recorded since April 2023 have been pre-registered or registered. Women and children account for 87 per cent of this population. Thirteen per cent are persons with specific needs, including women at risk (25 per cent), elderly persons at risk (12 per cent), persons with disabilities (11 per cent), and children at risk (10 per cent). To date, 62 per cent of registered refugees have undergone Level 2 (biometric) registration, facilitating access to documentation, essential services, and broader social inclusion.

Relocation

In May, UNHCR supported the relocation of 4,873 individuals (1,332 households) from border areas to sites in Oure Cassoni (Ennedi Est), Arkoum, and Kouchaguine-Moura (Ouaddaï). Since January 2026, a total of 23,600 refugees have been relocated. Relocation efforts prioritize moving refugees from insecure border zones to safer inland sites with established shelter and WASH infrastructure, ensuring more dignified living conditions. In response to deteriorating border security, UNHCR and partners have launched an accelerated relocation plan targeting up to 85,500 refugees in 2026. Since April 2023, more than 624,800 refugees have been relocated to safer locations.

Protection

GBV prevention and response

In May, a total of 393 vulnerable individuals, including GBV survivors, received assistance. Services provided included case management, psychosocial support, and referrals to specialized partners such as Humanitarian Workers and Refugee Detachment (DPHR), Agence de Développement Economique et Social (ADES), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

An increase in GBV incidents was observed during the reporting period, primarily intimate partner violence. In response, protection actors intensified community awareness-raising efforts to strengthen prevention and promote behavior change, particularly among men and boys.

Prevention activities reached 13,451 individuals, including 9,153 women, 1,147 men, 2,066 girls, and 1,085 boys. These sessions were conducted across all structured sites in the eastern region and in transit centres by community outreach workers, protection committees, and humanitarian staff. Key topics included types of GBV and their consequences, available services for survivors, referral pathways, and the importance of timely reporting of rape cases to ensure appropriate care.

Two training sessions on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Psychological First Aid were delivered to community outreach workers and GBV committee members, reaching 77 participants (14 women and 63 men). Additionally, a training on “Survivor-Centered Approaches to GBV Case Management” was held on 5 May in Abeché, targeting judicial actors, security forces, media professionals, traditional leaders, and refugee leaders. The session aimed to strengthen understanding of GBV concepts, promote a coordinated multisectoral response, ensure safe reporting mechanisms, and highlight the role of media and community leaders in prevention. A total of 32 participants (23 men and nine women) attended. In Iridimi, UNHCR partner Nirvana and UNHCR conducted training on international protection, UNHCR’s mandate, and GBV response, bringing together 23 participants from administrative and military authorities, as well as humanitarian actors.

Under the Engaging Men through Accountable Practice (EMAP), a men’s group session on masculinities and violence prevention was conducted in Iridimi, with 23 participants. Additional awareness activities on rape reporting and psychosocial support reached 1,137 individuals in Iridimi and Touloum. Two meetings were also held at the Farchana community centre with men’s and women’s discussion groups to establish

a new men's discussion group (MDG) and plan upcoming activities. Furthermore, five awareness sessions on available services were conducted, reaching 869 individuals.

Shelter

In May 2026, shelter activities focused on the construction of emergency family shelters in the developed refugee sites of Kouchaguine-Moura and Arkoum (Ouaddaï Province), and Maïba (Wadi Fira Province), in preparation for relocation. As of 31 May, a total of 3,502 emergency shelters and 70 family tents had been completed, out of the 16,900 planned and allocated to newly relocated refugees. In Arkoum, over 1,300 shelters have been constructed and allocated, while Kouchaguine-Moura has reached nearly half of its initial target, with 1,460 shelters completed alongside the distribution of additional family tents. Meanwhile, 500 shelters have been finalized in Maïba and more than 200 in Kerfi.

Health and Nutrition

Nearly 97,000 consultations were recorded during the reporting period, bringing the cumulative total for the year to over 446,000. Although consultations declined by 18 per cent compared to April, likely due to improved seasonal factors, respiratory infections, malaria, and diarrheal diseases remain the leading causes of morbidity.

Maternal and child health indicators remained positive in May, with 3,068 births recorded, including 3,035 assisted by skilled personnel and vaccination against measles for 4,624 children.

Nutritional and psychosocial needs remain critical. Over 5,500 children were newly admitted for treatment of acute malnutrition, alongside more than 1,300 malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women, with particularly alarming conditions in Kerfi where emergency thresholds have been exceeded. Mental health and psychosocial support activities reached over 4,400 individuals, complemented by outreach initiatives such as Clowns Without Borders, benefiting more than 22,000 people. In May, 600 patients were referred to for specialized care, including facilities in Abéché.

Cash Assistance

WFP continues general food distributions in Arkoum Extension, while UNHCR has rolled out cash assistance through Express Union since early May. At the Arkoum site, UNHCR provided cash assistance to 4,658 newly relocated refugees for CRIs while an equal number received support for hot meals. In addition, 675 PSNs benefitted from targeted top-up support. In parallel, Cash for Shelter activities are ongoing, supporting the construction of 1,358 durable shelters for vulnerable relocated households.

WASH

WASH interventions continue to progress in parallel with shelter expansion, focusing on both infrastructure development and maintenance. However, access to safe water remains below minimum humanitarian standards, of 15 litres per person per day (l/p/d) averaging 10.6 l/p/d in May, primarily due to seasonal groundwater depletion, limited infrastructure capacity, and persistent WASH gaps. Key water infrastructure activities include the rehabilitation of a 20 m³ water tower and installation of water points in Kouchaguine-Moura, alongside ongoing drilling activities; construction of a new water tower in Arkoum Extension, where water trucking remains critical to meeting immediate needs; continued rehabilitation of water systems in Aboutengué; and the completion of a new borehole in Maïba, with additional storage and distribution infrastructure under construction.

Sanitation coverage, while gradually improving, remains insufficient. A total of 2,595 emergency latrine-shower units are currently under construction. In Arkoum, 29 per cent of the 800 planned units have been completed, in Kouchaguine-Moura, approximately 45 per cent of the 630 planned latrines have been finalized and in Touloum, 50 per cent of the 200 planned latrines are complete. Construction is ongoing in Maïba (125 units), as well as in Kerfi and Djabal. Despite these gains, sanitation infrastructure continues to fall short of needs, underscoring the need for sustained and accelerated scale-up efforts.

EGYPT

Highlights

- On 21 May, UNHCR and the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) [held](#) a high-level meeting led by the NCHR President and the UNHCR Egypt Representative. Discussions focused on strengthening coordination and expanding areas of cooperation including enhancing the Council's role in overseeing refugee-related issues. Both organizations agreed to advance collaboration through technical cooperation, capacity-building initiatives and ongoing dialogue.
- On 4 May 2026, UNHCR [hosted](#) a Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) North Africa monitoring mission. The delegation, including representatives from the European Union and the Italian Ministry of the Interior, was briefed on the refugee response and protection environment, with a focus on RDPP-supported activities, including registration, refugee status determination, asylum capacity-building and livelihoods. The delegation visited the Registration Centre, where they observed operations and engaged with refugees. This was followed by a field mission to Alexandria (6 and 7 May), where the delegation engaged with partners and beneficiaries to assess livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion interventions.

Population Movements and Registration

As of 31 May, the registered refugees and asylum-seekers population in Egypt stood at 1,101,744 individuals, including those who arrived in Egypt before the conflict, with 851,590 being Sudanese (77 per cent) and 152,065 of other nationalities. Women and girls make up 54.5 per cent of the registered population. In May 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 1,058,000 individuals who fled the country. Of these, approximately 848,800 people (80 per cent) have been fully registered to receive protection and assistance.

Protection

Community-based protection (CBP)

In May, 9,173 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, UNHCR's partner Terre des hommes (Tdh) provided basic psychosocial support to 2,868 individuals, out of whom 65 cases were referred for in-depth psycho-social assessment and another 110 fast-tracked for urgent assistance. Additionally, UNHCR provided counselling to 379 refugees, including 112 who received in-person counselling, while the rest were assisted online.

UNHCR, in collaboration with specialized partners implemented psychosocial and recreational activities across multiple locations, including UNHCR facilities, Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs), Community Development Associations (CDAs), Multi-Purpose Community Centres (MPCCs), and partner sites. The activities featured interactive clown performances alongside painting and recreational sessions, all designed to provide psychosocial support, foster positive engagement for children, adults, community members of diverse nationalities, and frontline staff. Overall, the initiative reached more than 400 participants, with additional individuals engaged through other performances.

Child Protection

On 10 and 11 May a [workshop](#) hosted by UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports at the Shabab Balad Academy in Cairo, brought together government, UN, private sector, training institutions, and youth representatives to discuss a new digital initiative aimed at enhancing young people's access to learning, skills development, and employment pathways.

Legal and physical protection (LPP)

In May, 1,074 individuals received counselling and referral to appropriate services. 603 individuals received legal aid to enable birth registration, filing legal reports, divorce, custody, and legal representation, and LPP case management for 85 refugees.

Infoline

UNHCR Egypt's Infoline responded to over 11,425 inquiries including securing registration appointments for 5,010 individuals fleeing the conflict in Sudan. Since the crisis began, 619,761 people have successfully

been given appointments using this system. It 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.

Mentoring support reached approximately 100 DAFI (Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative) scholarship students from diverse nationalities, with a focus on academic follow-up, well-being, and tailored support to promote retention and success in higher education. At the same time, vocational training continued through the Coil Winding course, benefiting over 20 out-of-school refugee youth and equipping them with technical skills to enhance opportunities for livelihood and labour market integration. In addition, two community awareness sessions were conducted in Alexandria, reaching over 50 parents and secondary school students, and providing information on education services, university application procedures in Egypt, and eligibility criteria for the DAFI scholarship programme.

ETHIOPIA

Highlights

- The operational context in Aftit, Amhara region, remained generally stable, with coordination structures supporting continuity of services across key sectors. However, localized protection risks persisted, including incidents of physical assault against Sudanese refugee women during firewood collection, underscoring safety concerns outside the settlement.

Population Movements and Registration

In Aftit (Amhara), no new influx or large-scale population movements were reported during the period, and the refugee population remained stable, with ongoing registration and documentation activities including enrolment into the national ID system as well as the issuance of Fayda and refugee IDs. In the Benishangul Gumuz region, no new arrivals or relocations were recorded during the reporting period. Since the onset of the emergency, 33,638 Sudanese refugees have been registered, including 14,581 relocated to Ura and 1,848 to Sherkole, while 11,914 individuals had completed UNHCR Level 3 biometric registration, while 9,354 had been enrolled in the biometric registration process for Fayda ID issuance, of whom 2,639 had received their Fayda IDs as of 31 May.

Protection

Registration and documentation activities included the enrolment of 64 refugees into the National ID programme and issuance of Fayda and refugee IDs. Protection monitoring highlighted ongoing GBV risks, psychosocial support needs, and child protection concerns across sites. In Amhara, six GBV survivors in Aftit received psychosocial support and referrals for assistance while 66 women and girls participated in Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) activities. Child protection services included 48 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for vulnerable children in Aftit. In Benishangul-Gumuz, nine GBV survivors received comprehensive support, 146 women and girls accessed WGSS services, 28 unaccompanied and separated or other vulnerable children were identified and supported, and 18 BIAs were conducted, while community-based protection mechanisms continued to be strengthened.

Health and Nutrition

In Amhara, over 8,000 health consultations were provided across Aftit, including maternal, reproductive health, mental health, and referral services. Nutrition screening reached more than 5,500 children under five and pregnant and lactating women, with identified cases enrolled in treatment programmes. In Benishangul-Gumuz, 2,130 health consultations were conducted, 155 pregnant women received antenatal care, 39 safe deliveries were supported, and 851 children under five were screened for malnutrition, identifying 61 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 16 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for treatment. General food assistance reached 4,631 households (13,823 individuals).

WASH

In Amhara, more than 3,400 m³ of potable water was supplied, providing 32.8 litres per person per day in Aftit and exceeding Sphere standards, with construction and rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure on track. In Benishangul-Gumuz, water system maintenance ensured an average supply of

17.24 litres per person per day. Hygiene promotion activities reached 948 individuals and sanitation campaigns engaged 286 participants.

Shelter and CRI

In Amhara, 131 refugee households benefited from shelter upgrades, while 1,647 CRI kits were distributed in Aftit. In Benishangul-Gumuz, shelter upgrading for 500 refugee households is ongoing.

Education

Education services continued across sites, supporting refugee inclusion and access to learning. In Amhara, education activities reached thousands of refugees and host community learners through examinations, alternative learning programmes, tutorial support, classroom supervision, school infrastructure improvements, and distribution of dignity kits to 210 adolescent girls. In Benishangul-Gumuz, teaching and learning activities continued for 3,220 students, including 1,424 girls, enrolled in Akuda-Tumet Primary School.

Livelihoods

In Amhara, vocational skills development assessments and beneficiary registration progressed, targeting refugee and host community youth. In Benishangul-Gumuz, UNHCR and RRS conducted joint monitoring, supported agricultural interventions for the upcoming cropping season, engaged livelihood partners, and advanced donor-supported inclusion and self-reliance initiatives aligned with Ethiopia's refugee inclusion agenda.

LIBYA

Highlights

- On 14 May, residents of the Al-Siraj area in Tripoli [staged](#) a protest in front of the UNHCR office following an online campaign by the Al-Siraj Social Council calling for the closure of the office, citing security concerns and the presence of refugees in the area. UNHCR's Chief of Mission engaged directly with activists to address their concerns. The Social Council subsequently issued a warning to property owners in the area, demanding the immediate eviction of tenants linked to perceived security or social issues.

Population movements and Registration

By the end of May, 93,919 Sudanese refugees were registered with UNHCR at its Tripoli registration centre.

In Alkufra, the issuance of Security Registration Cards (SRCs) increased with a high uptake during the first two weeks of the month, driven by campaigns targeting non-holders of SRCs in public spaces and markets. In the latter half of May, campaigns had subsided, and issuance levels returned to normal. The process requires refugees to have a valid work permit or a sponsor and can cost over LYD 500 (approximately USD 78) per person. As a result, many refugees are unable to afford the process and lack the required documentation.

In the south, arrivals to Qatroun increased during the month. By late May, more than 100 Sudanese families were living in informal settlements along Airport Road in Sebha, in overcrowded workshops where families pay up LYD 10 per day (approximately USD 1.6) for shelter. The shelter conditions are inadequate, and the needs of pregnant women, and child health issues, including anemia and malnutrition were not met. UNHCR and partners are coordinating with the Libyan Red Crescent and Sudanese community leaders to assess, register, and support these families with non-food items and referrals to other actors for additional assistance.

Protection

In eastern Libya, newly introduced health certification requirements for foreign nationals by the eastern-based authorities are reshaping refugees' access to administrative and health processes. The National Health Certification Programme is now the sole authorized mechanism for issuing health certificates, operating through an electronic system, with Libyan Red Crescent laboratories conducting health tests at a cost of 100 LYD (approximately USD 16) per person. In Tobruk, Sudanese refugees are required to obtain health cards at the LRC clinic upon arrival at a cost of 490 LYD (approximately USD 76). The card,

valid for one year, covers comprehensive medical examinations, applies to all refugees and migrants aged 12 and above, and grants freedom of movement across eastern Libya.

In Benghazi, UNHCR launched a voucher programme targeting vulnerable Sudanese families. The programme provides voucher-based assistance and has shown a positive initial impact, helping households meet basic needs and improve living conditions.

In May, UNHCR and partners conducted a series of sessions at the registration centre to strengthen communication with communities and improve access to information and services. The sessions covered key topics including UNHCR services and official communication channels, reporting mechanisms for fraud and misconduct, legal aid and civil documentation, as well as protection issues such as anti-trafficking and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)

UNHCR delivered vital assistance to more than 8,173 Sudanese refugees, as well as host community members, across multiple locations in Libya, including Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi, Ajdabiya, Alkufra, Al-Marj, Az Zawiyah, Benghazi, Misrata, Sebha, Sirte, Tobruk, Tripoli, and Wadi Al-Shati. The assistance included blankets and mattresses, solar lamps, kitchen sets, hygiene and dignity kits, jerry cans, clothing, and other essential items, enabling families to better meet their daily needs, including food preparation, water storage, and overall living conditions.

In Benghazi, UNHCR's Chief of Mission [met](#) with partners, including LRC and LibAid, to strengthen cooperation and support life-saving activities. During a [distribution](#) of essential items to 608 refugees, the Chief of Mission also met with Sudanese families and engaged with women to listen to their concerns.

Health and Nutrition

UNHCR met with the Head of the Ministry of Health's International Cooperation Department to discuss priority needs related to medical equipment, medical supplies, and the rehabilitation of health facilities serving both refugee populations and host communities.

UNHCR has [distributed](#) essential medical equipment to 14 health facilities across eastern Libya in coordination with the relevant health authorities. Hospitals and clinics in Ajdabiya, Al-Birdi, Alkufra, Al-Sahel, Al-Tamimi, Benghazi, Emsaad, Jalu, Kasr Libya, Shahat, Sirte received medical equipment and furnishings, including electrocardiographs (ECG machines), autoclaves, ultrasound and cardiotocography (CTG) machines, microscopes, hospital beds, mattresses, wheelchairs, examination tools, glucometers, and vital signs monitors. This support is expected to improve access to healthcare services for 220,000 Libyans and refugees living in these areas.

UNHCR continues to invest in the capacity building for healthcare providers, and in May, [organized](#) a training for 16 healthcare personnel from the Libyan Red Crescent. The training covered humanitarian healthcare, women's health, girls' health, and nutrition, contributing to improved quality and inclusivity of health services across Libya.

SOUTH SUDAN

Highlights

- A two-day workshop was held in Aweil from 13 to 14 May 2026 to roll out the National Durable Solutions Strategy and develop a State Action Plan for refugees, IDPs, returnees, and host communities. The event brought together participants from government, line ministries, UN agencies, NGOs, and affected communities. Facilitated by UNHCR with financial support from UNMISS, the workshop emphasized coordinated and inclusive approaches to evolving displacement dynamics linked to the Sudan conflict. Participants reviewed sectoral priorities, strengthened their understanding of the national framework, and developed a draft Northern Bahr el Ghazal Durable Solutions Action Plan. The plan will serve as the foundation for a state-level roadmap under the leadership of the Area-Based Coordinator, while further reinforcing engagement with the State Task Force on Solutions.

Population movements and Registration

Since the onset of the Sudan conflict in April 2023, 1,384,589 individuals had arrived in South Sudan as of 28 May 2026. According to the latest joint border monitoring data, cumulative arrivals reached 1,387,307, including 932,723 South Sudanese (67 per cent), 447,964 Sudanese (32 per cent), 4,594 refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities, and 2,026 third-country nationals.

Protection

In Maban, 24 protection incidents were documented in the refugee camps, including physical assaults, motorcycle accidents, theft, and robbery. Survivors and affected individuals were referred to health facilities, law enforcement authorities, and community support structures. Follow-up interventions focused on strengthening road safety measures, enhancing community awareness, and improving traffic law enforcement.

In Jamjang, protection teams managed 52 protection cases and provided counselling to 13 vulnerable female-headed households comprising 81 individuals. The households that were excluded from targeted cash assistance distribution and after assessment, were recommended for support. In addition, 10 women were referred for supplementary food assistance and two for shelter support, helping to address their immediate protection and basic needs.

AAP

UNHCR engaged 302 individuals in Batil, Doro, Kaya, and Gendrassa camps and formally recorded 15 feedback cases. Key concerns raised by refugees included insecurity, limited access to specialized medical referrals outside Maban, psychological distress linked to the ongoing conflict in Sudan, and challenges related to the replacement of lost, damaged, or expired proof-of-registration and identity documents.

Housing, Land and Property (HLP)

In Aweil, UNHCR and Hold the Child Organization (HCO) reached 320 participants through awareness sessions on HLP rights and civil documentation, while identifying 700 individuals across Maper, Mathiang, and Gateway for support in obtaining nationality certificates, contributing to the prevention of statelessness and strengthening legal identity.

GBV prevention and response

In Wedweil, GBV and PSEA interventions reached 113 women and girls, including three persons with disabilities, through awareness-raising activities and the distribution of dignity kits. HCO also provided group psychosocial support to 80 women and girls identified as being at risk of GBV.

Health and Nutrition

In Maban, the County Health Department and World Vision received 14 metric tons of medicines and medical supplies for 20 health facilities serving refugees and host communities. Health partners also enhanced service delivery through targeted capacity-building initiatives, providing infection prevention and control (IPC) training to 64 community stakeholders, training on the care of HIV-exposed infants to 17 healthcare staff, and pneumonia case management training to 21 health workers.

1,714 outpatient consultations were provided through six Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) and the Doro Reception Centre in Maban, with refugees accounting for 86.6 per cent of all consultations. Clinicians managed an average of 69 consultations per day, well above the World Health Organization (WHO) benchmark of 50. Acute respiratory infections, malaria, and acute watery diarrhoea remaining the most reported conditions. Maternal and reproductive health services provided 152 antenatal care consultations, supported 73 safe deliveries, and delivered 168 postnatal care consultations. Nutrition partners screened 1,275 children aged 6–59 months, identifying 54 cases of malnutrition (4.2 per cent), all of whom were enrolled in appropriate treatment programmes.

In Aweil and Wedweil, 818 health consultations were provided to refugees, asylum-seekers, and host community members, with no deaths reported during the period. One suspected measles case was identified and monitored. Morbidity trends were largely driven by acute respiratory infections, malaria, skin infections, urinary tract infections, peptic ulcer disease, and acute watery diarrhoea.

In Jamjang, nutrition screening reached 343 children aged 6–59 months, identifying 21 cases of MAM and three cases of SAM, all of whom were admitted to the nutrition treatment programmes. Screening also covered 254 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, with no cases of MAM or SAM detected among this group.

WASH

In Maban, 11,294.75 cubic metres of water was produced, an average of 6 litres per person per day in Doro, 7 litres in Batil, 10 litres in Gendrassa, and 6 litres in Kaya, all below the minimum emergency standards. To support water quality and system functionality, Relief International collected 1,899 water samples for Free Residual Chlorine monitoring and carried out critical maintenance works across Maban's camps. Interventions included the replacement of taps, roofing repairs, rehabilitation of pipeline leakages, the repair of a hand pump in Batil, and restoration of a storage tank in Doro, contributing to improved reliability and safety of water services.

Community-led sanitation initiatives in Maban resulted in the construction of 27 household latrines during the reporting period, bringing the cumulative total for 2026 to 672 latrines. In Jamjang's transit and reception centres, newly arrived refugees and returnees accessed an average of 15 litres of safe drinking water per person per day and benefitted from 40 operational VIP latrine drop holes, maintaining sanitation services within post-emergency Sphere standards.

In Aweil/Wedweil, the repair, upgrading, and extension of four water yards and associated pipe networks are undergoing technical evaluation aimed at investments to improve access to safe water and sanitation services for refugees and host communities in the area.

Shelter and Infrastructure

In Maban, feasibility studies and soil investigations advanced for the construction of a proposed bridge, with soil samples submitted to Juba for analysis and hydrographic and topographic surveys completed. At the same time, road rehabilitation and access improvement continued along Gufa Road and key access routes to agricultural areas in Doro, enhancing connectivity, facilitating access to farmland, and supporting local livelihoods and economic activities.

In Aweil/Wedweil, UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) conducted assessments of 62 shelters to determine repair needs and prioritize support for vulnerable households. Construction of ten culvert lines in Wedweil Settlement also progressed, strengthening storm-water drainage infrastructure and helping to protect refugee-hosting areas from flooding during the rainy season.

UGANDA

Highlights

- As of 30 April, Uganda hosted a total of 92,642 Sudanese refugees and 2,214 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

Despite movement restrictions, Sudanese asylum-seekers continued to arrive in Uganda through referrals from Kampala and relocations from Nyumanzi Reception Centre. In Kiryandongo, the reception centre had cumulatively received 1,858 individuals (823 households) since January 2026, of whom 1,433 were awaiting the outcome of their asylum claims as of 31 May. Persistent delays in plot demarcation and relocation have contributed to a rise in the reception centre population from 488 individuals on 7 May to 671 by 29 May. To address the growing congestion, UNHCR and partners continued to engage with local authorities to accelerate plot demarcation and land allocation, while planning the relocation of eligible households to the settlement.

Protection

UNHCR and partners continued to provide registration, protection and reception services to new arrivals and addressing heightened protection risks affecting women and children. Protection interventions included case management and referrals for separated and unaccompanied children, and survivors of gender-based violence. Cases of female genital mutilation (FGM) and girls at risk of FGM were identified

among new arrivals, prompting targeted protection interventions, medical and psychosocial support, and referrals for additional assistance.

In Kiryandongo, where multiple altercations and physical confrontations have previously occurred between Sudanese and South Sudanese communities, host authorities have encouraged heightened vigilance and reporting of suspicious activities and clearing bushy areas and improving poorly lit areas.

Health

UNHCR and health partners strengthened preparedness measures in response to the Ebola outbreak through participation in district coordination mechanisms, surveillance and risk mapping, community sensitization, and preparedness activities for frontline responders.

In addition, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement received 780 bales of mosquito nets under the National Malaria Prevention Programme, with distribution planned in coordination with local leaders and stakeholders, prioritizing vulnerable households.

WASH

Water supply in Kiryandongo remained below emergency standards across the settlement, with an average of 7.2 litres per person per day. The shortfall was primarily driven by reduced solar-powered pumping due to prolonged cloudy and rainy conditions and breakdowns affecting three key water systems.

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 per cent**. 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 **30%** as of 31 May 2026.

Resources

- NEW! [Ethiopia Launches Groundbreaking "Makatet Roadmap", Ushering in an Era of Refugee Inclusion](#)
- [Launch of New EU INTPA-funded Regional Programme within the IGAD Support Platform](#)
- [New GCF Project Launched: Enhancing Climate Resilience in Flood-Prone Areas in Northwestern South Sudan](#)
- [War has set Sudan's economy back more than 30 years and extreme poverty could hit 60%, new analysis warns](#)
- [Statement by the Regional Women-Led Organizations Support Platform for the Sudan Situation](#)
- [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, Gbreel 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](#)
- [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](#)
- [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:

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