

SUDAN SITUATION

June 2026



Women of "Ya Rahamane" refugee association in Birao, Vakanga, Central African Republic work together in the field towards a common goal of better livelihood and self-reliance. © UNHCR/ Stella Fatime

Highlights

- **Sudan:** The security situation in Sudan was marked by airstrikes, and ground clashes across Kordofan, Darfur, Blue Nile, and White Nile States. Repeated drone attacks in El Obeid damaged civilian areas, fuel infrastructure, health facilities, and transport routes, including locations near schools and displacement sites, while intercommunal violence in South and Central Darfur caused further displacement.
- **Central African Republic (CAR):** In June, the security situation at the border with Sudan deteriorated sharply. A security escalation in Am-Dafock involving attacks by non-state armed groups from Sudan and airstrikes targeting Rapid Support Forces (RSF), positions triggered a new influx of Sudanese refugees into Manou toward the end of the month. While local authorities and NGOs registered 1,958 new arrivals, the total influx is estimated at between 7,000 and 8,000 people, with thousands yet to be registered due to security and access constraints.
- **Chad:** The Government of Chad's border closure, in place since February 2026 in response to security and protection concerns, remains in force, though humanitarian corridors continue to facilitate access to asylum for those fleeing the conflict. Security measures have been reinforced through increased deployment of Defence and Security Forces, tighter border controls, civilian disarmament initiatives, and community awareness campaigns.
- **Egypt:** From 23 to 25 June, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees conducted his first official [visit](#) to Egypt, meeting with senior government and religious leadership to reaffirm UNHCR's cooperation on refugee protection, host community support, responsibility-sharing, and the transition toward a nationally-led asylum system. The High Commissioner underscored the need for expanded

complementary pathways, stronger development and private sector partnerships, and increased investment in refugee self-reliance in line with UNHCR's goal of reducing long-term displacement by 50 per cent over the next decade.

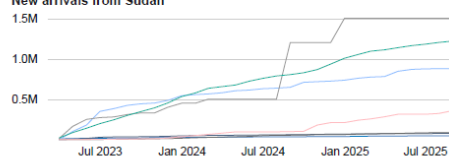
- **Ethiopia:** On 20 June, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, together with donors, partners, and African Union officials, visited Ura Refugee Site as part of World Refugee Day [commemorations](#), engaging directly with refugees, host communities and government counterparts. From 23 to 24 June, a joint mission by the Ministry of Labour and Skills and the European Union Delegation reviewed progress under the EU-funded Interregional Innovation Investments (I3) Instrument, covering skills development, employment, livelihoods, and implementation of the Right to Work.
- **Libya:** On 23 June, the Libyan Government [issued](#) Prime Minister's Decision No. 113 of 2026 banning the entry of nationals from Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia into Libyan territory through all land, sea, and air border crossings, while exempting accredited diplomatic and consular personnel and certain education and healthcare professionals with the required approvals and valid work contracts. The decision has effectively restricted access through official border crossings for nationals of the affected countries. UNHCR continues to engage with the Libyan authorities and relevant stakeholders to advocate for access to territory, protection safeguards, and the preservation of asylum space for people in need of international protection.
- **South Sudan:** UNHCR handed over health and education facilities, including Nyamlel County Hospital and new classrooms and WASH facilities at Salvation Primary School in Aweil West County. Funded by the African Development Bank Group and the European Union, the investments will benefit refugees, returnees, and host communities, including over 35,000 Sudanese refugees hosted in the area since 2023.
- **Uganda:** Despite Ebola-related movement restrictions, Sudanese asylum-seekers continued to arrive in Uganda as insecurity and humanitarian conditions in Sudan continue to drive people to seek safety and protection outside the country.

There are now 11.4 million forcibly displaced due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan since April 2023, including 6.6 million internally and 4.6 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.

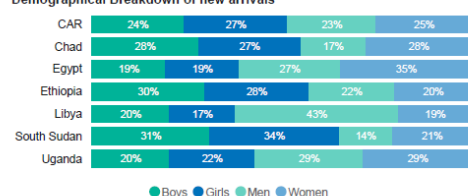
11.4M Total Forcibly Displaced
6.6M New IDPs in Sudan
273.1K Self-Relocated Refugees in Sudan

4.6M Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Returnees
3.6M Refugees and Asylum Seekers
920.7K Refugee Returnees

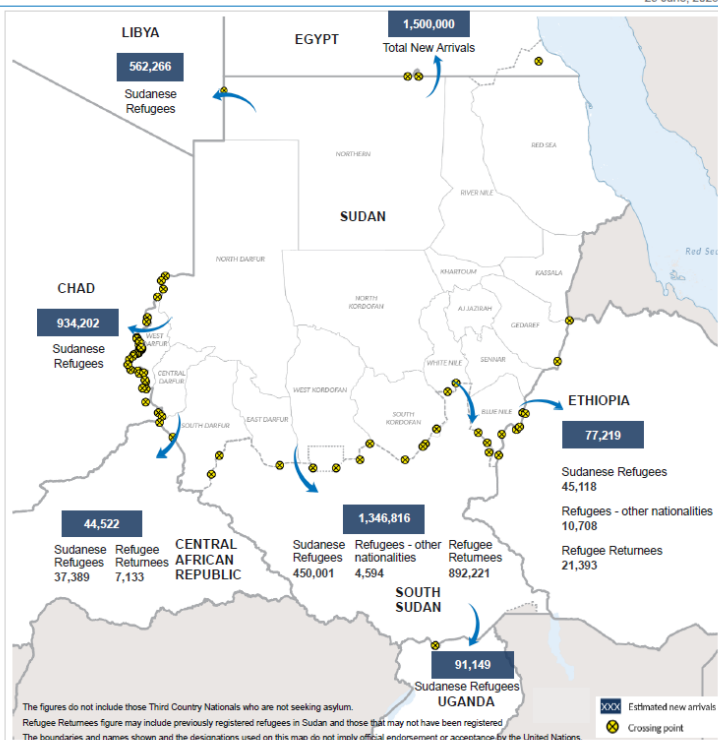
New arrivals from Sudan



Demographical Breakdown of new arrivals



Sources: UNHCR & Government | Contact: rbesa-dima@unhcr.org



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Situation and Operational Response

SUDAN

Key developments

- On 29 June, the Government of Sudan announced a three-month extension of the opening of the Adré border crossing with Chad until 30 September 2026. In White Nile State, registration activities including newborn registration, biometric enrolment of previously registered refugees, and registration of new arrivals resumed on 8 June and expanded progressively across refugee camps, improving refugees' access to documentation and assistance.
- In North Kordofan State, ongoing conflict displaced additional families and increased pressure on services in El Obeid, with humanitarian partners reporting critical needs across shelter, water, sanitation, health, food, and protection.
- In West Darfur, a drone strike on 9 June damaged the Ardamata bridge, a key route for humanitarian and commercial supplies west of El Geneina rendering it impassable for trucks. Technical assessments were completed by end of June, and repair works are underway. Humanitarian access remained constrained in parts of North Darfur State, with insecurity affecting movement along the El Obeid–Kosti corridor, a critical humanitarian supply route.

Population Movements, Registration and Relocation

Returns to Sudan from neighbouring countries since 2024 reached [1.12 million](#), with 61,055 people recorded entering Sudan from Egypt in June alone. UNHCR and partners monitored return movements at the Argeen, Eskheet, and Wadi Halfa border crossing points with Egypt, as well as the Joda crossing point with South Sudan.

Border monitoring since July 2024 indicates that most returnees intend to reach Khartoum, Aj Jazirah, and Blue Nile States; however, a significant number remain stranded in transit due to limited resources for onward transportation. Returnees consistently reported needs across financial assistance, food, healthcare, water, shelter, and other basic services, while reception facilities and water and sanitation infrastructure at border locations remain inadequate.

New displacement was recorded in South and Central Darfur following intercommunal violence between the Bani Halba and Salamat tribes. According to IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), the clashes displaced more than 11,000 people in South Darfur.

Sudan hosts approximately [885,698](#) refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly in White Nile, Kassala, and Gedaref States. Most refugees originate from South Sudan (75 per cent), Eritrea (16 per cent), and Ethiopia (7 per cent). Since January 2026, 18,225 refugees and asylum-seekers have arrived in Sudan, mainly from South Sudan, Eritrea, and Ethiopia. In June 2026, 4,993 new arrivals were recorded.

Registration activities resumed in White Nile State in June, with documentation issued or renewed for 22,519 refugees and asylum-seekers since January 2026. Current registration activities are limited to newborn registration, biometric enrolment, and registration of new arrivals. During the month, UNHCR, Commission for Refugees (COR), and the Computer Development System (CDS) reviewed progress on the Refugee Data Exchange System (RDES), and registration equipment was handed over to the Directorate General of Civil Registry and Passports to support the issuance of foreign identification numbers to refugees and asylum-seekers.

UNHCR and partners' response

Protection services delivered by UNHCR and partners in Darfur and Kordofan States reached approximately 7,000 people through awareness-raising activities, 9,000 received group psychosocial support, 1,400 received individual psychosocial support, and over 800 received referrals to specialized services. In White Nile State, community-based protection networks and multi-purpose community centres (MPCCs) reached over 5,400 people through awareness sessions, psychosocial support, recreational activities, and referrals. In Khartoum and Northern States, MPCCs reached over 1,200 forcibly displaced people through awareness sessions and psychosocial support. In Kassala and Gedaref States, 93 persons with specific needs received assistance, 83 children at risk were identified and supported, and 15 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors received assistance.

UNHCR-supported health facilities in White Nile State recorded more than 142,900 outpatient consultations between January and June 2026, maintaining access to essential health services for

refugees, IDPs, and host communities. In Blue Nile State, Camp 6 health facilities recorded zero mortality in June, delivering 975 outpatient consultations, 14 inpatient admissions, treatment for 121 confirmed malaria cases, and nutrition support to 46 cases, alongside routine immunization and reproductive health services. In Kassala and Gedaref States, community health workers intensified awareness-raising and case-finding activities, reaching more than 10,700 people in response to a mumps outbreak with over 142 reported cases.

Hygiene promotion activities reached more than 15,100 refugees and asylum-seekers, while 112 communal latrines were desludged in Um Gargour camp, Kassala State, improving sanitation conditions and reducing public health risks.

Refugees, IDPs, returnees, and vulnerable host community households received non-food items, emergency shelter assistance, and cash support. In Kassala and Gedaref States, 632 households received core relief items (CRIs), while multi-purpose cash assistance reached 244 refugee households and 66 host community households. In Northern State, 142 IDP households who lost belongings due to fire received family tents and emergency shelter support. In Central Darfur State, 700 households (3,500 people) received CRIs, to support household resilience during the rainy season.

In White Nile State, 400 participants from 20 village savings and loan associations received refresher training, while 150 people were trained on microcredit and income-generating activities. In Kassala and Gedaref States, 11 livelihood groups received equipment and materials, strengthening income-generating opportunities and supporting self-reliance.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Key developments

- The humanitarian situation in the town of Manou, located in the Vakaga Prefecture, in the north-east of the CAR near the Sudan border, remains critical, with significant unmet needs across all sectors. Refugee registration, food and CRI distribution was postponed due to insecurity in the surrounding areas. A joint mission comprising OCHA, UNHCR, WFP, and UNICEF identified at least 16,000 internally displaced Central Africans sheltering around the MINUSCA base in Am-Dafock, a town situated on the CAR–Sudan border opposite South Darfur with urgent needs for water, protection, and health care.

Population Movements, Registration and Relocation

As of 19 June, Korsi neighbourhood hosted 24,765 refugees. An estimated 12,624 additional Sudanese refugees had entered the country through various border crossings and were residing in other parts of the CAR. These refugees are dispersed across remote and hard-to-reach areas, particularly in the prefectures of Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, and Ouaka, posing significant challenges for humanitarian access and service delivery. Overall, Sudanese refugees are hosted across 20 locations throughout CAR, with women and children accounting for 85 per cent of the population.

UNHCR and partners' response

On 20 June, World Refugee Day was commemorated with Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs). The event promoted social cohesion, strengthened solidarity, and showcased refugees' positive contributions to peaceful coexistence.

Three community awareness sessions were conducted in Korsi on refugee rights and responsibilities, peaceful coexistence, child rights, and the prevention of violence, exploitation, and neglect. The sessions reached 223 individuals, helping to strengthen community awareness, promote social cohesion, and contribute to a safer environment for children.

Comité International pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement (CIAUD) conducted six protection monitoring visits in Birao (Korsi) and Ouanda-Djallé, documenting 48 protection incidents primarily violations of property rights (65 per cent) and physical integrity (35 per cent) concentrated in Am-Dafock, Tissi-Sarayevu, Ouanda-Djallé, and Birao. As part of the inter-agency protection monitoring system Project 21 (P21), a community-based mechanism used to identify and track protection risks and population movements, eight assessments were conducted in Ouanda-Djallé, Toumou and surrounding areas. Four awareness-raising sessions on refugees' rights, responsibilities, and peaceful coexistence were held in Korsi, reaching 198 individuals, including 107 women. Despite these efforts, significant humanitarian

needs persist, particularly in shelter and CRIs, with newly arrived refugees and vulnerable households urgently requiring shelter materials ahead of the rainy season.

Through the Information and Feedback Centre, CIAUD registered 535 complaints and requests primarily related to beneficiary list exclusions, SCOPE access to assistance card-related issues, and voucher challenges, and they were all referred to relevant service providers for resolution. An awareness session on the feedback mechanism reached 269 individuals, to strengthen community understanding of available channels for reporting.

Centre de Support en Santé Internationale (CSSI) monitored key educational activities in Birao, including the commencement of the national Baccalaureate examinations and the announcement of Fundamental Level 1 results. In parallel, 189 learners, 163 refugees and 26 host community members attended French lessons, enhancing access to education and learning opportunities for both populations.

In Korsi, NOURRIR completed the construction of 150 semi-durable shelters and 150 household latrines, with all infrastructure awaiting official handover. In Birao, the UNHCR-supported health centre was complete and has been operational since 20 May through CSSI, strengthening access to primary healthcare and enabling the management of common medical cases prior to referral to Birao District Hospital.

During the reporting period, 1,484 m³ (1,484,000 litres) of water were distributed to 21,816 Sudanese refugees in Korsi, an average of 9.72 litres per person per day, below the 15-litre emergency standard and reflecting a 35 per cent coverage gap. There is need to scale up hygiene promotion activities, as activities in the month only reached 3,450 people, promoting clean water access, and community clean-ups.

Centre de Support en Santé Internationale (CSSI) and International Medical Corps (IMC) conducted 529 medical consultations, including 51 antenatal, 38 gynecological consultations, four assisted deliveries and three referrals to Birao District Hospital. Four new suspected measles cases were reported, bringing the cumulative total to 70, including five deaths). During the nutrition screening of 141 children, four Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases and two Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases were identified and provided with appropriate care. Health partners continued vaccination, hygiene promotion, and promoting the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets.

CHAD

Key developments

- The security situation in eastern Chad continues to be affected by the ongoing conflict in Sudan, with violence near border areas triggering cross-border movements including of casualties seeking treatment at Chadian health facilities. Intercommunal tensions over natural resources persist in Dar Tama (Wadi Fira), while humanitarian access remains constrained in certain areas due to security restrictions.

Population Movements, Registration and Relocation

Despite the official border closure, refugee arrivals from Sudan continue. In June, UNHCR and the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (CNARR), recorded 6,337 new arrivals, bringing the total number of refugees since January 2026 to 31,600 individuals. Since April 2023, Chad has received approximately 935,400 Sudanese refugees (270,580 households).

Interviews with 2,821 newly arrived refugees during border monitoring revealed that violence and insecurity drove 63 per cent to flee, with 42 per cent reporting human rights violations, including physical assaults, extortion, and arbitrary arrests during flight and nearly half reported family separation.

As of 30 June, UNHCR and CNARR biometrically registered 11,900 refugees, bringing the cumulative total of individually registered Sudanese refugees to 591,000 (63 per cent), facilitating access to documentation and services. Women and children account for 87 per cent of this population.

Relocation efforts were accelerated in June, with 12,950 refugees relocated from border areas, bringing the 2026 total to 36,330 individuals. Since April 2023, over 637,300 refugees have been transferred to safer inland locations across Ennedi Est, Wadi Fira, Ouaddaï, and Sila provinces.

As of June, 184,000 (59 per cent) of 315,000 targeted refugees in Wadi Fira and Ennedi Est have been verified through the Vulnerability-Based Assistance (VBA) exercise, ensuring limited resources are directed to the most vulnerable households.

UNHCR and partners' response

The One-Stop-Shop (Guichet Unique) at the Tiné border crossing remains temporarily closed due to security and logistical constraints, with new arrivals redirected to a transit site approximately 5 kilometres from the border. The One-Stop-Shop serves as a centralized reception facility where newly arrived Sudanese refugees receive initial registration, screening, and assistance before relocation to safer inland settlements. At the transit centre, UNHCR and partners continue to provide essential services including protection and NFI assistance. CNARR ensures protection and access to asylum, while MSF Belgium provides medical screening and health assistance and the Chadian Red Cross conducts border monitoring. ICRC supports family tracing and reunification, Caritas addresses food security and NIRVANA leads community-based protection activities.

Between 11 and 16 June, 3,800 refugees were relocated from the Tiné transit site to inland settlements, while new arrivals continued to be received daily. Upon arrival at refugee sites, refugees are integrated into a comprehensive protection and assistance framework delivered by UNHCR and ten implementing partners, covering registration and documentation, child protection, GBV prevention and response, healthcare, nutrition, shelter, WASH, food assistance, and CRI distributions. UNHCR also supports the resilience and self-reliance of refugees and host communities through livelihood and economic inclusion programmes that reinforce social cohesion, with community engagement maintained through Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) mechanisms and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) activities.

In June, 3,496 individuals were reached through AAP activities, and 1,108 feedback and complaint cases were addressed. Basic services continued to expand, with 5,425 emergency shelters constructed and allocated to newly relocated refugees, 14,872 refugees receiving cash assistance for CRIs and hot meals, and 1,537 latrines and showers built. Water trucking operations delivered between 35 and 50 m³ of safe water per day, while health partners provided 91,250 consultations, ensuring continued access to essential healthcare for refugees and host communities.

EGYPT

Key developments

- On 21 June, UNHCR [participated](#) in the annual Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees meeting, which reviewed progress, emerging priorities and coordinated action with the Government of Egypt, UN agencies, development partners and civil society. Participants highlighted the importance of anchoring support in national systems and reviewed progress under the EU-funded Joint UN Programme, through which nearly half a million people have benefited from improved services and support.
- The Permanent Refugee Affairs Committee (PRCA) held its inaugural inter-ministerial meeting in early June, addressing governance arrangements and institutional frameworks for the Committee's operationalization. Cooperation with UNHCR featured prominently in discussions, including the formalization of the partnership and development of data-sharing arrangements to support the transition toward a nationally-led asylum system.

Population Movements, Registration and Relocation

As of 30 June, the registered refugees and asylum-seekers population in Egypt stood at 1,098,708 individuals, including those who arrived in Egypt before the conflict. Sudanese nationals constitute the largest group at 851,947 individuals (78 per cent), followed by other nationalities at 152,882 (14 per cent). Women and girls account for 55 per cent of the registered population.

In June alone, UNHCR Egypt registered 12,430 new refugees and asylum-seekers, of whom 80 per cent were Sudanese nationals. Since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023, UNHCR Egypt has provided registration appointments to more than 1,064,000 individuals who fled the country. Of these, approximately 859,600 people (80 per cent) have been fully registered to receive protection and assistance.

UNHCR and partners' response

UNHCR and its partners continued to provide protection, psychosocial support, legal assistance, healthcare, GBV response, registration, community engagement, livelihoods, and education services to refugees and asylum-seekers, including new arrivals from Sudan.

More than 9,680 individuals received information on available services and complaints mechanisms, 4,390 received basic psychosocial support, 367 received counselling, 970 received legal counselling, and 407 benefited from legal and protection case management. UNHCR Egypt's Infoline responded to over 14,400 inquiries and facilitated registration appointments for approximately 6,700 individuals fleeing Sudan, bringing the cumulative total since the onset of the crisis to around 629,000 people.

Community engagement and self-reliance initiatives were further strengthened through World Refugee Day activities, psychosocial and recreational events, cultural dialogues, and community-led programmes. More than 30 refugee women, primarily Sudanese, participated in advanced crochet training to enhance livelihoods and resilience. In the education sector, over 1,115 Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers have received support in 2026, including 68 DAFI scholars in June, while community awareness and mentorship sessions on education reached more than 670 participants. Vocational training for out-of-school refugee youth also continued during the month.

ETHIOPIA

Key developments

- In the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, the operational context remained largely calm and stable; however, the Kurmuk Transit Centre and areas along the Ethiopia–Sudan border remained unpredictable and tense due to continued fighting in Sudan's Blue Nile State. Three-armed clashes were reported in Kurmuk Woreda on 18 and 19 June 2026, though casualty figures and the affiliation of the armed groups involved could not be independently verified.

Population Movements, Registration and Relocation

Since the onset of the Sudan conflict, 33,638 Sudanese new arrivals have completed household Level 1 (L1) registration in Ethiopia, including 14,581 individuals relocated to Ura Refugee Site and 1,848 to Sherkole Refugee Camp. No relocation activities took place in June, with Ura Refugee Site maintaining a population of 14,581 individuals (5,140 households).

As of 30 June, 12,030 individuals (3,959 households) had completed Level 3 registration at Ura Refugee Site, with 9,455 individuals enrolled in the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS), 8,278 recorded under the National ID Programme (Fayda), and 2,639 issued digital Fayda IDs. Registration remains a critical protection tool, enabling access to rights and services, identification of persons with specific needs, family reunification, and durable solutions.

UNHCR and partners' response

World Refugee Day was [commemorated](#) across refugee locations under the theme "Until Everyone is Safe," reaffirming the shared responsibility of governments, humanitarian actors and communities to protect and support forcibly displaced populations. During the UN High Commissioner's visit to Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State, regional authorities reiterated their commitment to advancing refugee inclusion in development and public service systems in line with the Makatet Roadmap.

UNHCR and partners maintained a multi-sector response across Ura and Sherkole, prioritizing protection, essential services, and inclusion support. Protection counselling and litigation desk support continued alongside resettlement activities. GBV prevention and response activities reached three newly identified survivors with survivor-centred services, while Women and Girls' Safe Space activities reached 156 women and girls through skills-building and awareness sessions. Child protection case management supported 68 newly identified unaccompanied, separated, and vulnerable children, with 20 Best Interest Assessments completed, 18 children placed in short-term alternative care, and 120 children reached through home visits. Two Child-Friendly Spaces provided daily recreation and MHPSS activities, with an average monthly attendance of 890 children.

Health and nutrition services delivered 3,599 clinical consultations, with nutrition screening reaching 1,356 children under five, 61 admitted for moderate and 24 for severe acute malnutrition treatment and 2,133 children vaccinated against polio. General food distribution reached 4,624 households (13,793

individuals). WASH services provided an average of 17 litres of safe water per person per day, though sanitation coverage remained low at 45.5 per cent. The 2025/26 academic year concluded with 3,220 students enrolled and 2,619 promoted at Akuda-Tumet Inclusive Primary School. Livelihood interventions advanced through support to income-generating activities, SACCOs, cooperatives, and agricultural preparations. Persistent funding constraints continued to limit protection, child protection, GBV, MHPSS, and education services, while low incentive levels contributed to community worker turnover.

LIBYA

Key developments

- In June, a coordinated campaign targeting refugees, migrants, UNHCR, and UN personnel intensified across Libya with anti-refugee and anti-UNHCR narratives on social media, characterised by misinformation and hate speech. On 4 June, [protesters](#) gathered outside the UNHCR office in Tripoli, vandalizing the gate, blocking the entrance, and demanding closure of the office. Sustained engagement with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued towards restoring access and resuming normal office operations.

Population Movements, Registration and Relocation

At the end of June, 93,831 Sudanese refugees were registered with UNHCR in Tripoli. Due to the ongoing campaign against UNHCR and refugees, the centre remained closed throughout the month, preventing most new registrations.

Movements from Sudan to Al Kufra via Chad remained low, which the Sudanese community attributed to intensified security patrols in the desert. In southern Libya, arrivals to Al-Qatroun declined in early June due to adverse weather conditions, insecurity, and fears of forced return.

In Sebha, DCIM carried out evictions targeting refugees living in informal settlements along Airport Road, directing families to relocate to formal rented accommodation. While some families complied, others moved temporarily into Libyan-owned workshops along the same road. Newly arrived families also continued to use these sites as an initial source of temporary shelter.

UNHCR and partners' response

Due to the anti-refugee and anti-UNHCR campaign, which led to the temporary closure of UNHCR's office in Tripoli, activities in western Libya were suspended during the reporting period, with protection outreach and counselling conducted remotely. Activities in the eastern and southern regions continued.

In June, UNHCR provided CRIs to 1,558 Sudanese refugees in Al Kufra and 634 in Al-Shati, distributing blankets, mattresses, sleeping bags, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, kitchen sets, solar lamps, jerry cans, hygiene kits, adult diapers, dignity kits, baby kits, and clothing. In eastern Libya, 12 counselling sessions were conducted for Sudanese refugees, providing information on UNHCR services and guidance on accessing assistance and referral pathways.

In Al Kufra, the child-friendly space continued to offer children a safe environment to play, learn, and build resilience, reaching 197 children during the month. Through activities such as storytelling, language games, drawing and colouring, breathing exercises, and awareness sessions on protection from violence, the programme supported children's social, cognitive, and emotional development.

SOUTH SUDAN

Key developments

- On 16 June, the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations convened the second [Steering Committee Meeting on Durable Solutions](#) in Juba, reaffirming their commitment to supporting at least 60,000 internally displaced persons and returnees by the end of 2026. As part of the implementation of the National Durable Solutions Strategy, more than 28,000 displaced people have been assisted to return, reintegrate, or resettle, with emphasis on land rights and access to basic services.
- UNHCR and the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) conducted a joint mission to Paloch in Melut County which confirmed that refugees have been self-relocating to Maban camps, driven

by reduced food assistance, limited access to agricultural land, and constrained services, with findings informing continued protection monitoring and response efforts.

Population Movements, Registration and Relocation

Since the onset of the Sudan conflict in April 2023, a total of 1,399,241 individuals had arrived in South Sudan. 67 per cent of the arrivals are South Sudanese returnees (940,514), 32 per cent are Sudanese refugees (452,080), 4,594 are refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities, and 2,026 are third-country nationals.

UNHCR and partners' response

In Renk, UNHCR supported a two-day training for 66 informal justice actors (42 men and 24 women) on human rights, GBV, referral pathways, and legal procedures. The initiative aimed to enhance coordination between informal and formal justice actors, improving access to justice and protection services for affected communities.

In Maban County, Relief International, through funding from South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) supported the deployment of 80 per cent of planned health personnel for the Bunj Hospital and four camp-based primary health centres. The additional workforce, including medical officers, radiologists, midwives, nurses, and other essential staff, has improved access to quality healthcare.

To sustain essential health services, the Maban County Health Department and World Vision International distributed 14 metric tons of medicines and medical supplies to 20 health facilities, including Bunj Hospital, strengthening supply chains and ensuring continued access to emergency and routine healthcare. In Aweil, WFP provided cash assistance to 2,915 households (11,123 individuals), with each recipient receiving SSP 90,200 (approximately USD 12) to support their basic food needs.

In Maban, water supply remained critically low at 8–10 litres per person per day despite the production of 14,735.75 m³ of water across the four refugee camps. KOICA-funded sanitation activities progressed, including the construction of latrines for persons with specific needs, contributing to a cumulative total of 733 household latrines completed in 2026. In Jamjang, construction of emergency communal latrines continues to improve access to safe sanitation for new arrivals. In Aweil, preparations were underway for the construction of 146 household latrines in Wedweil Refugee Settlement under the KOICA-funded project.

In Jamjang, 130 newly arrived refugee households were relocated from transit and reception centres to refugee camps, where they received emergency shelter and CRIs. Additional transitional shelters for persons with specific needs were completed to improve accommodation for vulnerable households. In Aweil, UNHCR and partner Hold the Child Organization (HCO) provided CRIs to 116 refugee households, while preparations continued for the construction of 227 climate-resilient shelters under the Green Climate Fund project and the rehabilitation of 62 shelters in Wedweil Settlement with KOICA support.

In Jamjang, 100 refugees and host community members continued to receive vocational skills training. The distribution of agricultural inputs under the African Development Bank (AfDB) Sudan Refugee Crisis Response Project benefited 400 households and is expected to reach 900 households. In Aweil, a UNHCR assessment mission to Barniwinny returnee settlement, home to 5,464 households, identified priority needs in health, shelter, NFIs, education, and land management services.

UGANDA

Key developments

- Kiryandongo settlement faces growing protection risks for children and youth, including negative coping mechanism, such as substance abuse, high school dropout rates, and child neglect, all driven by poverty, limited livelihood opportunities, inadequate supervision, and lack of structured recreational activities.

Population Movements, Registration and Relocation

As of 30 June, Uganda hosted 95,579 Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers, including 80,423 residing in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, the country's largest host of Sudanese refugees.

UNHCR and partners' response

UNHCR, in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and partners, continued to provide reception, registration, and protection services to Sudanese asylum-seekers in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. Registration activities included biometric enrolment in proGres, birth registration, issuance of refugee identity cards, refugee family attestations, and asylum-seeker certificates, as well as the renewal of asylum-seeker certificates for eligible individuals. Awareness campaigns were intensified to inform refugees about renewal requirements and procedures and to encourage timely renewal of documentation.

Kiryandongo Reception Centre continued to provide temporary accommodation, protection services, and multi-sectoral assistance to newly arrived Sudanese asylum-seekers. New arrivals received hot meals, while children under five, pregnant women, and lactating mothers benefited from the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme. SIM cards were also distributed to facilitate communication and support enrolment in cash-based interventions. Routine hygiene and sanitation activities were maintained at the reception centre to support public health and improve living conditions.

Protection partners continued to provide CRIs to newly arrived asylum-seekers, including sleeping mats, blankets, laundry soap, and jerry cans. In addition, distributions of other CRIs such as cooking pots, footwear, metallic buckets, and shelter construction materials were provided to vulnerable households identified through protection monitoring and referral mechanisms.

Legal assistance including counselling, legal awareness raising, referrals, and legal representation for individuals requiring specialized support, was provided. Community outreach activities further promoted peaceful coexistence, children's rights, and access to justice, helping refugees better understand and exercise their rights.

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 **15%**. 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 **32%** as of 30 June 2026.

Resources

- NEW! [Statement by the Regional Platform for Supporting Women-Led Organizations on escalating military operations in the city of El Obeid](#)
- NEW! [Integrated Planning Framework Charts Way Forward for Farchana in Chad](#)
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