

Sudan

Global Appeal 2026 situation overview

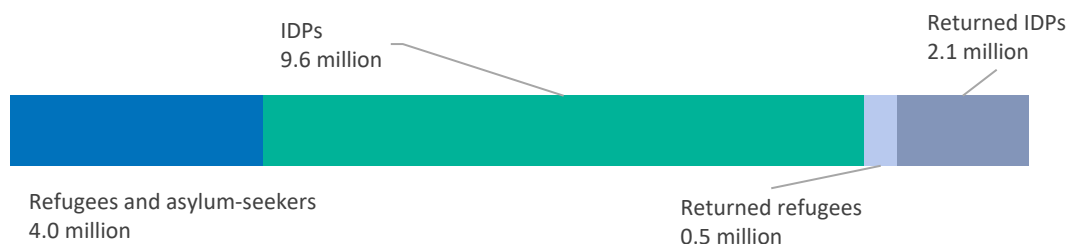
Countries affected: Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda



Sudanese refugees prepare for relocation to Dugui, a newly built camp by UNHCR, 6 hours from the border, where they have access to education, clinics, water and an agricultural programme, providing a basis for integration in Chad. © UNHCR/Nicolo Filippo Rosso

2026 Population planning figures

16.2 million forcibly displaced people and returnees



Source: Governments, IOM and UNHCR

The conflict that erupted in Sudan in April 2023 between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) has led to the world's largest displacement, humanitarian and protection crisis.

As of October 2025, some 14 million people had been forced to flee their homes since the conflict began, of whom nearly 12 million remain displaced. This includes 7.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 4.2 million refugees, asylum-seekers and returnees who sought safety in Egypt, Chad, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Libya and the Central African Republic. The humanitarian crisis caused by the mass displacement since April 2023 is compounded by significant prior displacement: before the start of the current conflict, 2.3 million Sudanese were internally displaced,

and over 837,200 Sudanese refugees were in countries of asylum.

Insecurity and the dire humanitarian situation inside Sudan have also pushed **850,000 refugees** living in Sudan to return to their countries of origin – often under dangerous conditions – and another **270,000 refugees** in Sudan to be displaced again within the country.

Critical infrastructure in parts of the country has collapsed and access to basic services such as safe water, health care and shelter is severely limited. More than half the population faces acute food insecurity, with famine confirmed in several regions. Sexual violence, exploitation, and abuse are widespread, leaving lasting trauma on survivors and communities.

Despite the ongoing conflict, particularly in Darfur and Kordofan, around 2.6 million displaced Sudanese have returned to areas like Khartoum, Sennar and Al Jazirah.

Some of these returns are driven by difficult conditions of displacement, rather than the safety of return areas. Returning families have found widespread destruction of infrastructure and essential services.

In Sudan, UNHCR and partners will continue assisting refugees, returnees and internally displaced people with shelter, health care, psychosocial support, protection, cash assistance and non-food items, as the security situation allows. Stabilizing returns will also require investment in parallel humanitarian and development programmes in Sudan, including infrastructure rehabilitation, service restoration, and livelihoods support, to ensure safe and sustainable reintegration for those who choose to return.

In countries neighbouring Sudan, despite severe underfunding, reduced humanitarian services, disease outbreaks, and extreme weather events, governments and host communities have shown remarkable solidarity. However, the scale of displacement and funding shortfalls mean that millions remain without adequate protection, food, shelter or access to basic services.

UNHCR is working with host governments to coordinate a regional refugee response plan with partners, including UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and civil society groups, to assist refugees and asylum-seekers in seven countries.

Together with partners, UNHCR will continue to support host countries in keeping borders open to those seeking safety and in protecting newly arrived refugees. Humanitarian and development partners will continue to scale up the response, delivering life-saving assistance — food, shelter, health care, and protection — for new arrivals, while also supporting access to documentation to support access to services, financial inclusion, family reunification and complementary pathways.



**Budget needs for
Sudan and neighbouring
countries in 2026:
\$907M**

UNHCR and its partners will seek to advance sustainable approaches in the response to the Sudan crisis, by continually advocating for host countries to develop and implement national strategies that facilitate “solutions from the start” and the inclusion of displaced people into national systems, to avoid the set-up of parallel humanitarian systems.

Efforts will also be made to leverage progressive pledges made by host governments at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum to advance refugee inclusion as well as to support localization efforts. UNHCR will continue to advocate for integrated settlement models, pursued as part of the emergency response in the CAR, Chad, Ethiopia and South Sudan, to be embedded in local development plans.

UNHCR will also continue to foster partnerships with development partners to support self-reliance and solutions, including expanding access to secondary and tertiary education, vocational training, and early investments in livelihoods, especially in the agricultural sector, across Sudan and neighbouring countries.

Development financing is essential to complement humanitarian efforts and build the resilience of refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities. UNHCR and the UN Development Coordination Office have established a Development Partners Group for the Sudan Regional Crisis, which convenes development partners that are committed to scaling up action in response to the Sudan emergency. To support these efforts, a [Development Action Platform for the Sudan Regional Crisis](#) was launched in 2025 to consolidate data, evidence and analysis on the Sudan regional crisis to support all actors in the response.