

**3.37M**

Sudanese refugees post 15 April 2023

**472K**

Sudanese arrivals

Recent developments in Sudan, marked by a reduction in fighting in some areas, have led to a growing number of displaced Sudanese returning from Egypt and Libya via Northern State. While many intend to continue to their places of origin, hundred are stranded in Wadi Halfa and Dongola due to limited resources.

Simultaneously, renewed conflict in South Sudan, particularly in Upper Nile State, has triggered the arrival of over 207,000 people into Sudan since late February 2025, comprising approximately 75,000 South Sudanese refugees and 132,000 Sudanese returnees.

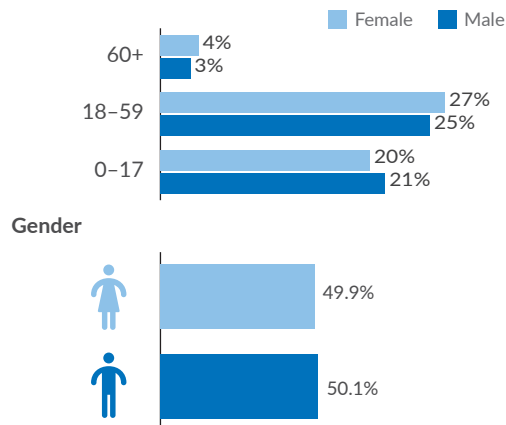
Departing country	Arrivals	Returns	Pendular movers	Transiting
Egypt	338K	98.6%	1.0%	0.6%
South Sudan	132K	91%	7%	2%
Libya	3k		Unknown	

**Returns:** Estimated Sudanese individuals not intending to move from Sudan within the next six months.

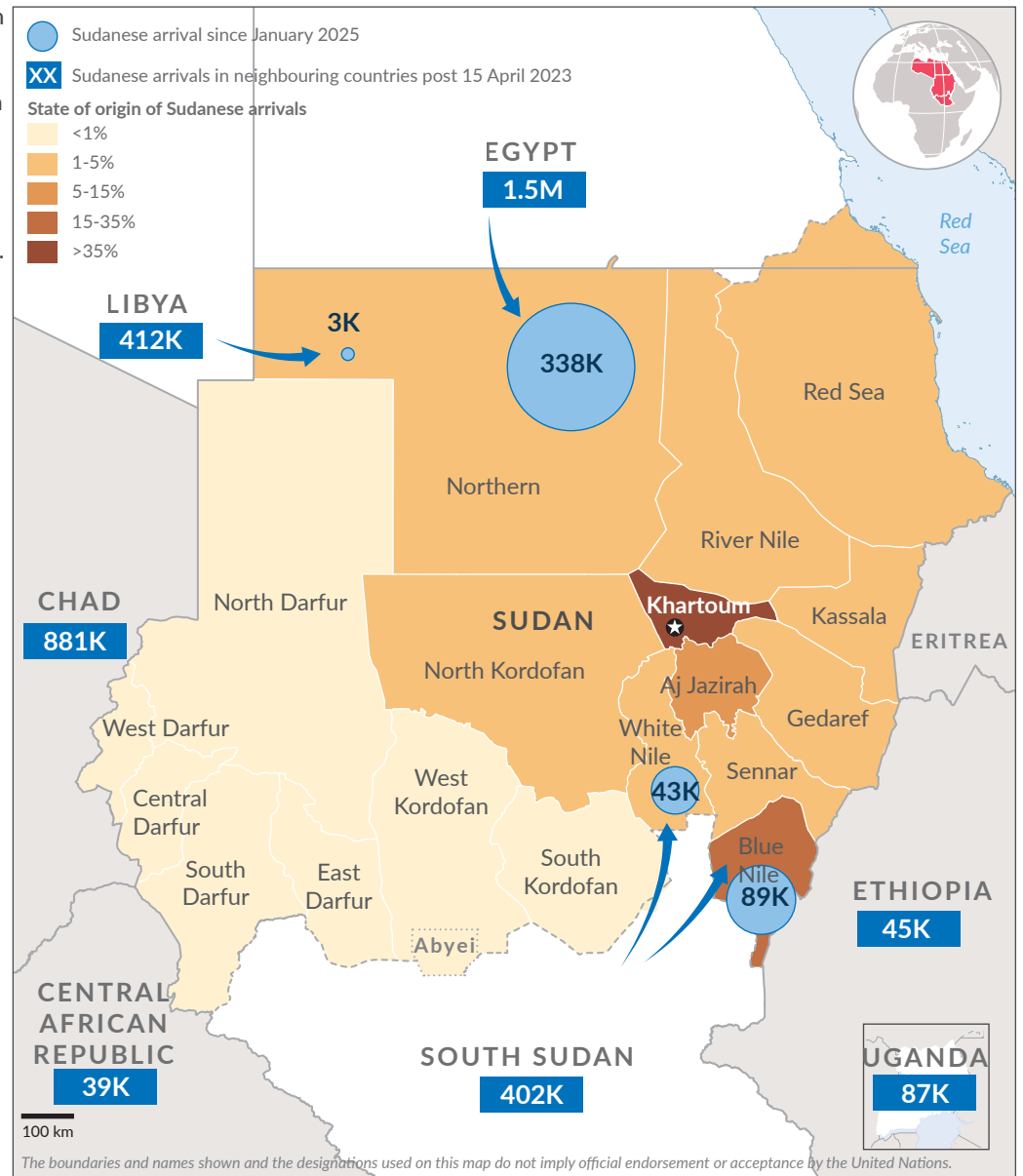
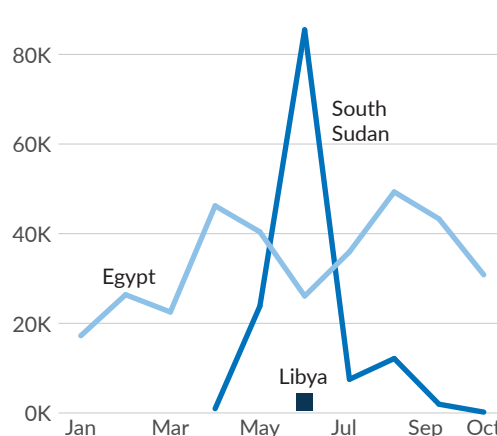
**Pendular movers:** Estimated number of people who are planning to return to the country they arrived from within six months.

**Transiting:** Estimated number of people who are planning to move to another country (other than the one they arrived from) within six months.

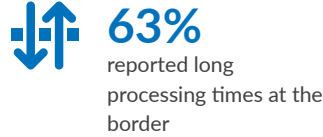
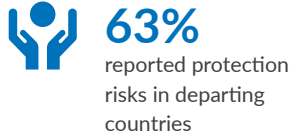
**Age group & gender disaggregation**



**Returns to Sudan 2025**



Findings are based on sample border monitoring in Sudan which has been in place since July 2024. This monitoring does not identify registration status, refugee status, or other movement categories and therefore results should be read as indicative of the concerns raised by people returning to Sudan.



**Egypt corridor**

Reported drivers of return focus on perceived improved security, work opportunities, access to land or property, and family reunification, with additional influence from facilitated transport, waiver of overstay fees, and administrative calls for workers and students to return that may affect timing and modality .

Priority needs are led by financial support, followed by essential services such as food, health, and water, indicating a resource gap that persists upon arrival; along this corridor, financial support is emphasized more strongly than accommodation.

Protection context in country of departure includes movement restrictions, denial of access to services, and risks of arrest/detention for a portion of the population, while a significant number of people report no specific risks. At border points, frequently cited issues include long processing times, family separation, and loss or damage of belongings or documents.

Current protection needs most often referenced include services for women and girls, child protection, and support for older people, alongside a comparatively higher share indicating no immediate protection support needs.

**South Sudan corridor**

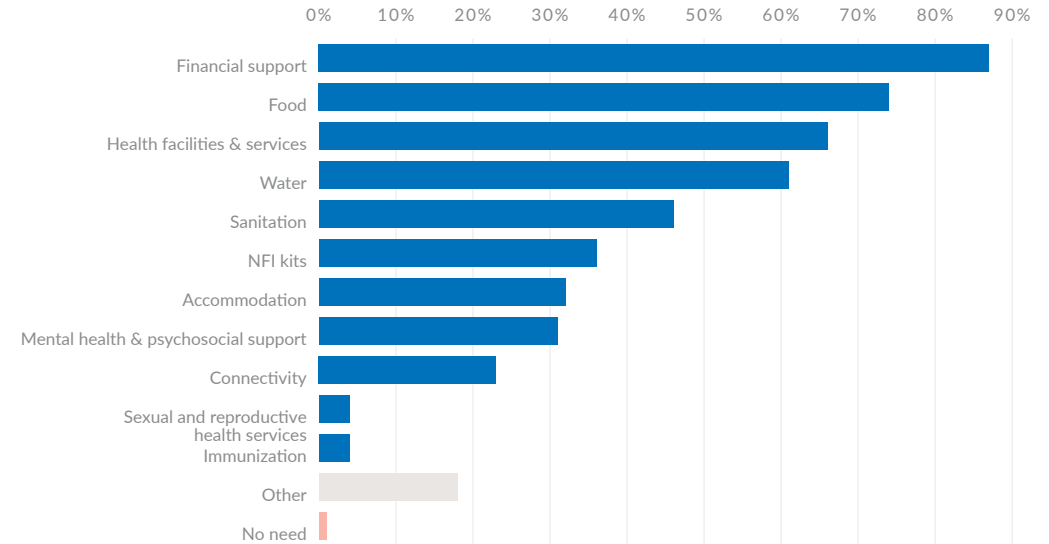
Reported drivers of return are dominated by improved security, work opportunities, and access to basic services, reflecting proximity and social ties that ease movement but also generate concentrated demand at entry and transit locations.

Priority needs feature food most prominently, with persistent requirements for cash, health, and water; accommodation pressures are reported as comparatively greater along this corridor than via Egypt.

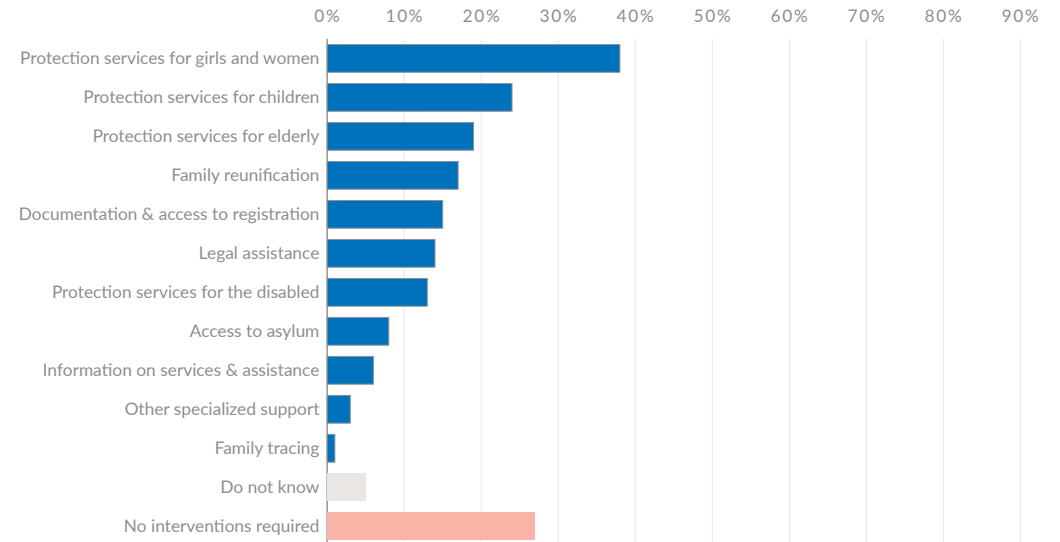
Protection context in country of departure includes deprivation of basic needs, denial of services, movement restrictions, and intimidation by armed actors. At border points, common issues include extended processing times, lack of documents, loss or damage of belongings, family separation, and a measurable incidence of denial of entry.

Current protection needs frequently include documentation/registration, child protection, services for girls and women, legal assistance, and services for people with disabilities.

**Priority needs**



**Protection needs**



Source: UNHCR