

Key figures

315,432 estimated arrivals from South Sudan since April 2025
(Mixed population including refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, etc.)

93,750 estimated newly arrived South Sudanese

221,682 estimated Sudanese Returnees

Who is working

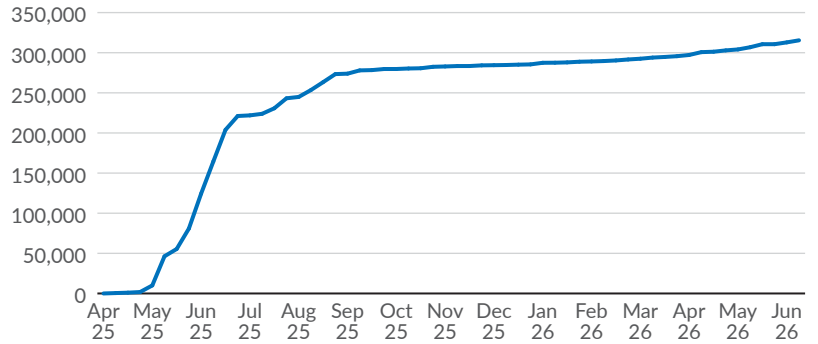
Coordination COR, UNHCR	Education MOE, ADRA, UNHCR, NORD, UNICEF
Food Security WFP, Islamic Relief, ADD	Health/Nutrition MOH, MTI, UNICEF, MSF, PANCARE, CAFA
Livelihood FAO, CDF, UNHCR	Protection ADRA, UNHCR, BMDO, ACTED, COR, ICRC
Registration COR, UNHCR	NFI Shelter/NFI ADRA, SRCS, UNHCR, Medair
Site Management COR, ACTED, BMDO	WASH WES, SRCS, UNHCR, NORD, UNICEF, ACTED

Context

Since late February 2025, political instability and rising hostilities between armed actors in South Sudan have driven recurrent clashes and large-scale displacement, particularly affecting Upper Nile and, more recently, Jonglei State. Since late December 2025, intensified fighting in northern and central Jonglei, including reported shelling of civilian areas, has further deteriorated the protection environment and triggered additional movements toward Sudan.

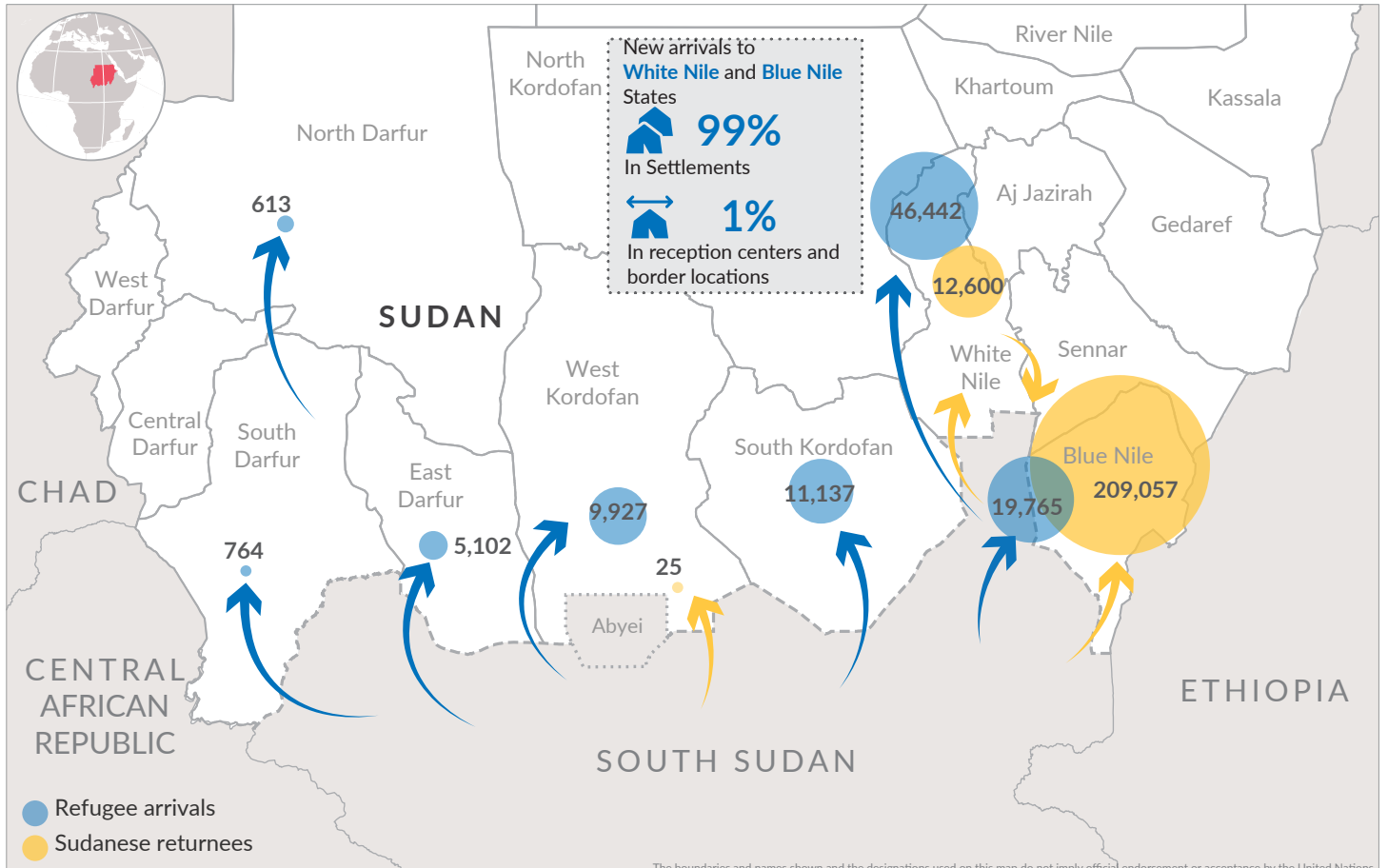
Over 315,400 people have entered Sudan since the escalation began, including an estimated 93,700 South Sudanese refugees, primarily arriving in White Nile (49%), Blue Nile (21%), South Kordofan (12%) and West Kordofan (11%). These arrivals are compounded by an estimated 221,700 Sudanese returnees to Blue Nile and White Nile States. From 23–28 June 2026, the Ministry of Health (MoH), supported by UNICEF, conducted the second round of the Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign in Joda Administrative Unit, Aljabelein locality. The campaign targeted host communities, returnees, and newly arrived refugees, strengthening protection against cholera and supporting ongoing outbreak prevention and response efforts in the area.

Total new arrivals (cumulative since Apr. 2025)



Key Gaps and Priorities:

White Nile State: Critical gaps in sanitation infrastructure and hygiene services persist in Aljameya, Al Alagaya, and Dabat Bosin refugee camps, as well as the Joda Reception Centre. These deficiencies continue to contribute to open defecation practices, increasing the risk of WASH-related disease outbreaks, including cholera.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.