













## Key figures

 **157,977** estimated Arrivals from South Sudan since April 2025  
(Mixed population including refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, etc.)

 **48,007**  
estimated newly arrived South Sudanese

 **109,970**  
estimated Sudanese Returnees

## Who is working

	ADRA, COR, Blue		ADRA, CAFA, IAS/LM
	Mountain Development		NFI/Shelter
	SRCS, WFP, WRI		UNICEF
<b>Food</b>		<b>Education</b>	
	Al Manar, CAFA, MOH, MSF, MTI, PAN, SRCS, UNICEF		
<b>Health and nutrition</b>	WVI		
	ADD, ALIGHT, COR, MoHSD, Mutawinat, PLAN, UNHCR,		
<b>Protection</b>	UNICEF, WVI		
	CVO, IAS/LM, MSF, UNICEF, WES		
<b>WASH</b>			

## Assistance

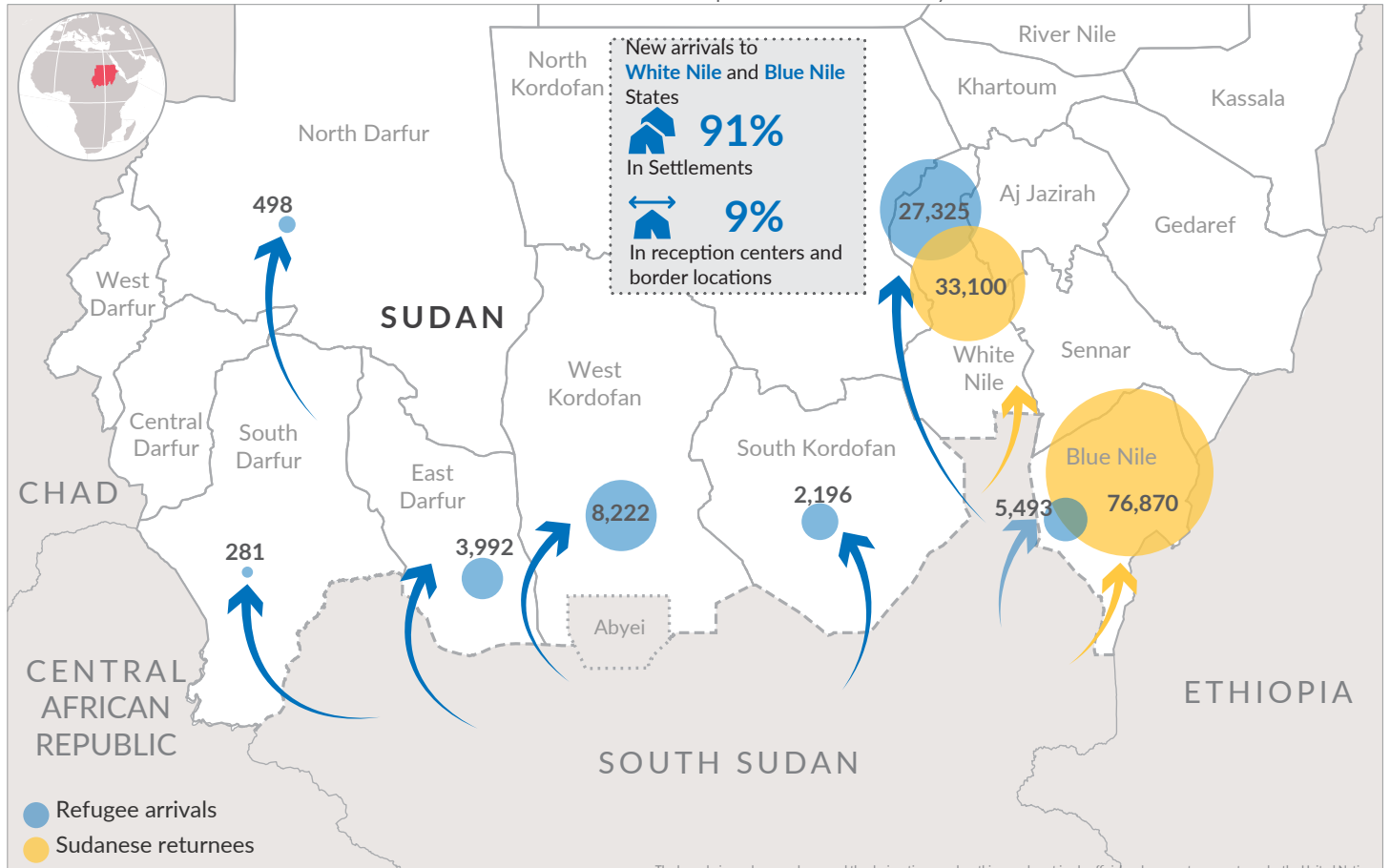
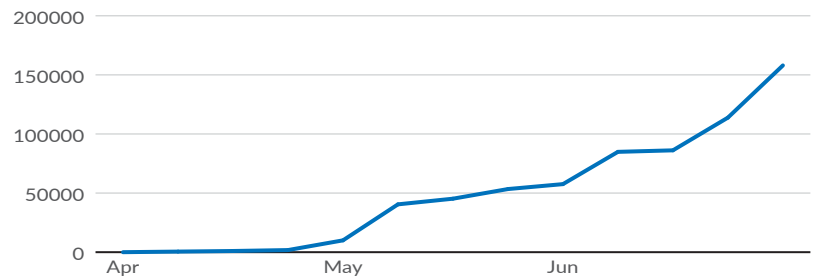
**White Nile State** : Hot meal, shelter, food, non-food items, first aid, water supply, emergency latrines and protection services were provided upon arrival at the camps.  
**Blue Nile State** : WFP has provided returnees food assistance. Some agencies, and the government provided emergency response, but more joint efforts are urgently required to ensure returnees have access to basic life-saving support.

## Context

Since late February, political instability and rising hostilities between armed groups in South Sudan have led to fresh clashes, particularly in Upper Nile state. This has caused a large influx of people to flee South Sudan to Sudan. Nearly **158,000 people** have entered Sudan during this period. This includes an estimated **48,000 South Sudanese**, most of whom (60%) are in White Nile state. Daily arrivals continue, placing immense pressure on already overstretched services in refugee camps. Joint monitoring continues at the Joda border crossing, involving coordinated efforts by the UNHCR, the Commission for Refugees (COR), and national immigration authorities. UNHCR is planning to conduct Household Surveys targeting the returnees as part of border monitoring.

Adding to this complexity is the arrival of more than **76,000 Sudanese returnees** to Blue Nile State and other **33,000 Sudanese returnees** to White Nile State. Returnees have cited insecurity and prolonged lack of food assistance and essential services in South Sudanese camps as key reasons. UNHCR Kosti conducted an assessment through a focus group discussion, engaging Sudanese returnee representatives at the Joda transit center. Lack of food, water, and medical services during transit creates vulnerabilities for children, elderly persons, and those with medical conditions. Return movements are expected to continue until the rainy season (July to October), when roads become impassable.

## Total new arrivals (cumulative since Apr. 2025)



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