

# Return Trends in Sudan

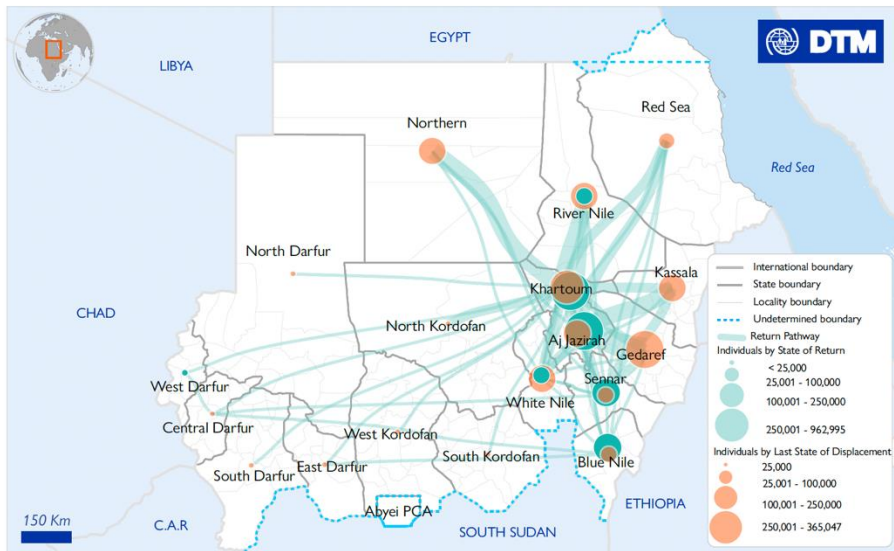
18 September 2025

*Mr. Mohamed Refaat, IOM Chief of Mission, Sudan*

*Mr. Abubakarr Jalloh, UNHCR Representative a.i, Sudan*

# Key Return Figures

## 2,2M Returns

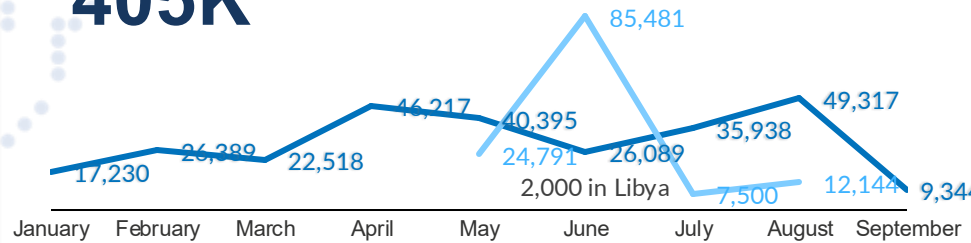


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the IOM.  
Map 2: Internal Return Pathways (State of Displacement to State of Origin)

Source: IOM DTM Return Monitoring Snapshot (07), 14 September 2025

### Sudanese arrivals from neighboring countries

## 405K

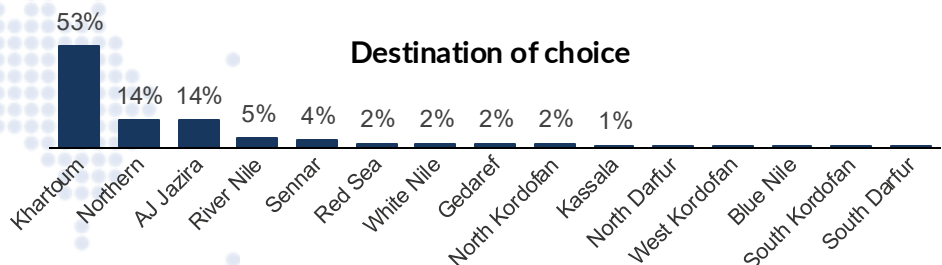


### South Sudan Corridor

64% had applied for Asylum

### Egypt Corridor

59% had applied for Asylum

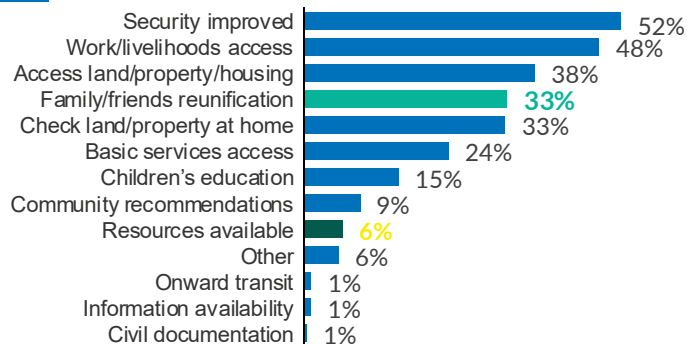


Source: UNHCR Protection Monitoring, active since July 2024

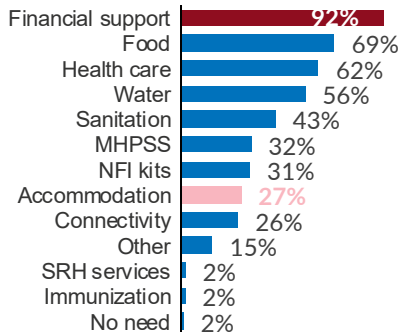
# While drivers of return are quite similar, arrivals from Egypt prioritize financial assistance the most, whereas South Sudanese arrivals prioritize food assistance.

## Egypt Corridor

### Return Drivers

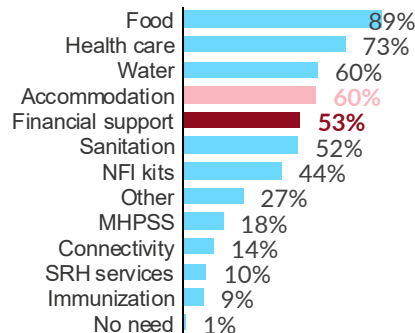
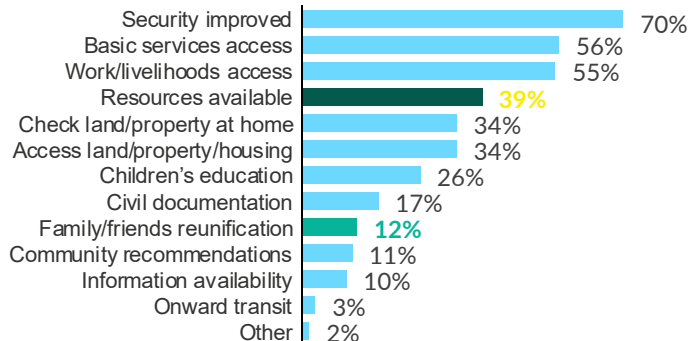


### Priority Needs



Only 6% cited “**availability of resources**” as a return driver, underscoring limited means on arrival; this aligns with higher reported needs for **financial support** to cover basic costs and restart livelihoods.

## South Sudan Corridor

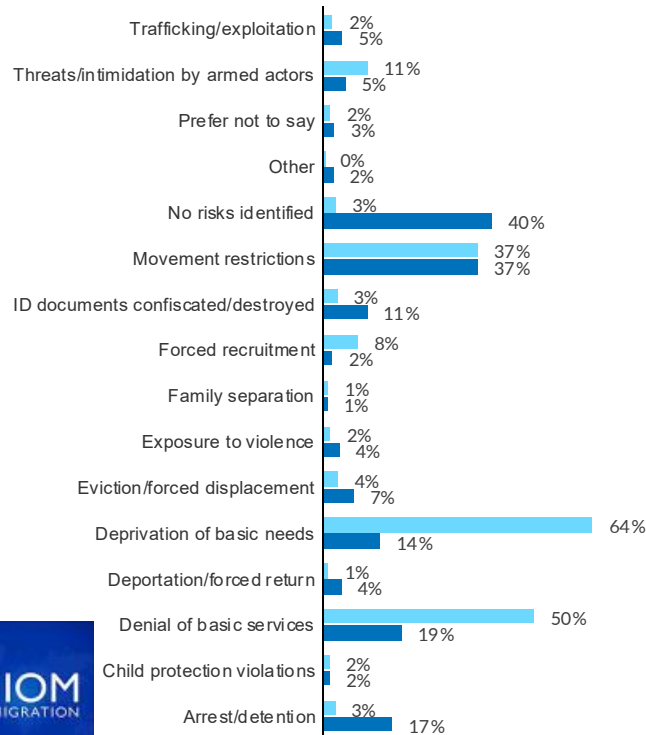


Only 12% cited “**family and friends’ reunification**” as a driver, suggesting weaker hosting capacity; this aligns with markedly higher **accommodation needs**, pointing to shelter and temporary housing as immediate priorities.

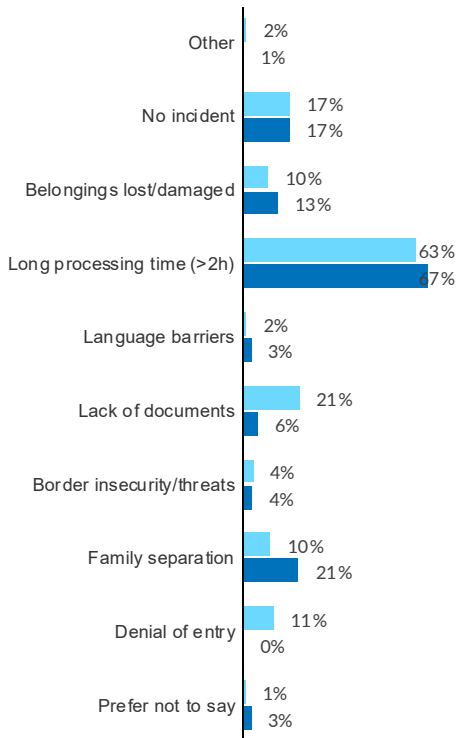
# Priority Protection Risks and Needs

**71%** of arrivals from neighboring countries reported at least one protection risk prior to entry

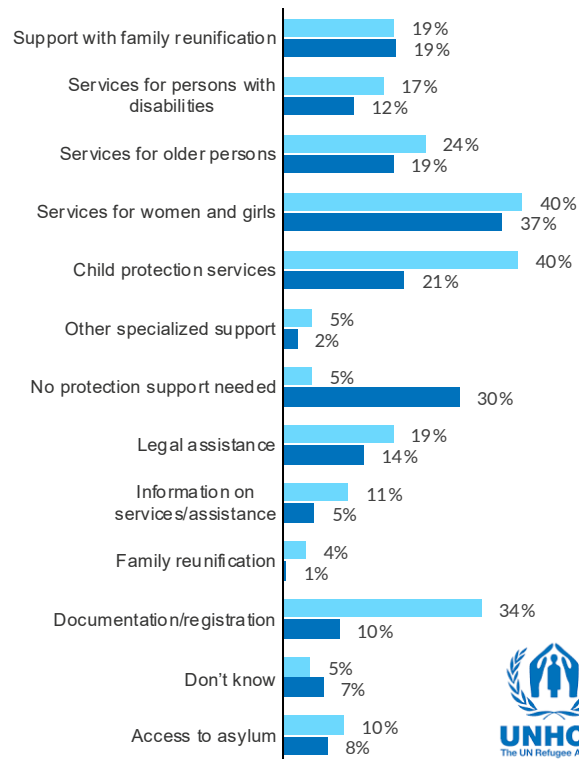
## Protection risk faced in departing countries?



## Concerns during border crossing?



## Priority Protection Need?



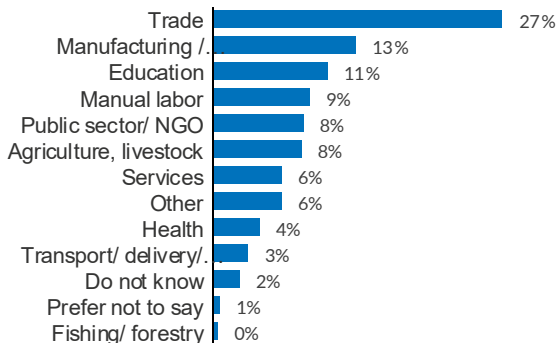
# Reintegration support

## Egypt Corridor

**High intent and ability to resume previous work; cash and tools are the critical enablers, with trade and skilled crafts leading target sectors.**

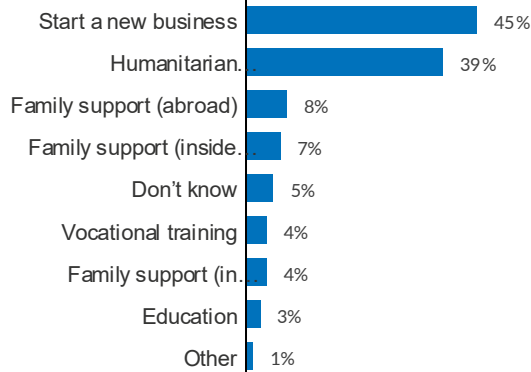
**50%** Participated in economic activities  
Prior displacement

### By job sector



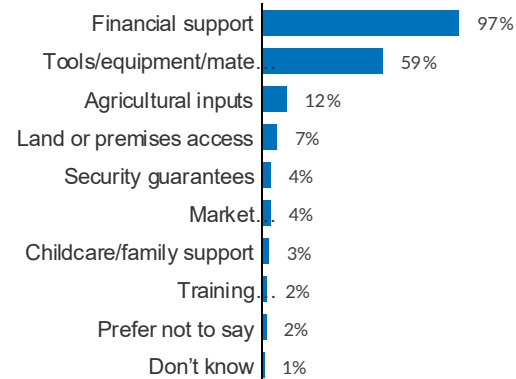
**82%** Want to return to previous job

### Alternative income plans



**65%** Able to return to their occupation

### Enablers to restart



## Status of Basic Services



Basic services are **severely strained or collapsed** in many areas:



**Health:** Cholera outbreaks, destroyed facilities, and lack of medicines and staff



**Education:** Many children out of school as schools were used as IDP shelters-slowly re-opening.



**Water:** Long wait times, damaged infrastructure, and reliance on unsafe sources

**Additional Needs:** Shelter – Electricity – Cash – Livelihoods – Protection Services

## HPD Nexus Dynamics

- Continuing displacement
- Cholera and other disease outbreaks
- Food insecurity
- Damage and displacement related to flooding
- Housing Land and Property
- UXOs

# Recommendations for Development Partners

- **Invest in service restoration:** Health, education, water, and shelter in return areas
- **Integrate social protection services** in development planning - (GBV, CP) restoration of rule of law (access to legal services), civil documentation
- **Support local governance and community structures:** Capacity building and resource allocation
- **Promote area-based approaches:** Tailored interventions based on local context
- **Enable flexible funding and coordination:** To adapt to evolving needs and access constraints



# Thank You