UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency | CORE

SUDAN

Influx from South Sudan

as of 31 March 2026

Key figures

295,674 estimated arrivals from **South Sudan** since April 2025

(Mixed population including refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, etc.)

84,718
estimated **newly arrived South Sudanese**

210,956
estimated **Sudanese Returnees**

Who is working

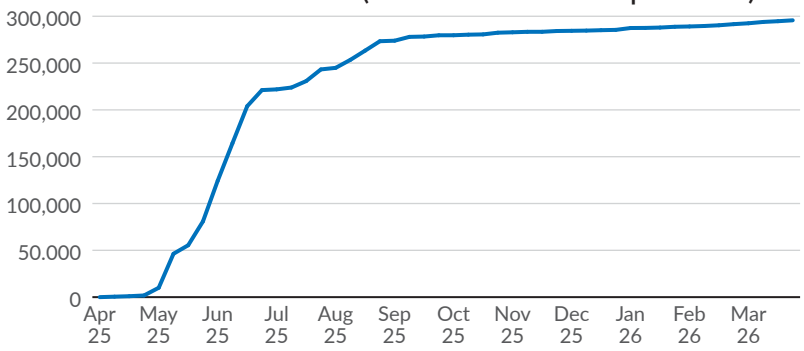
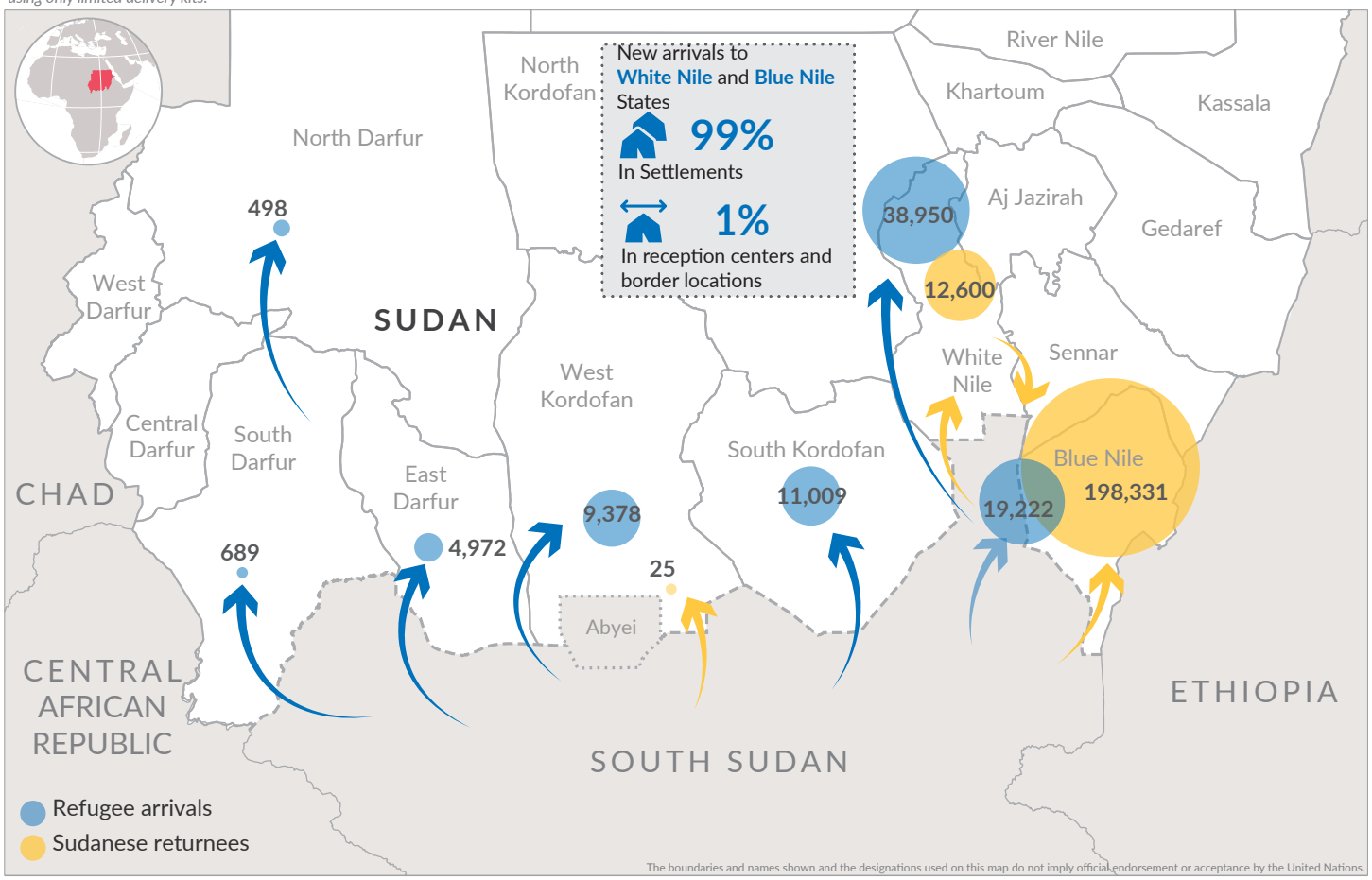
COR, UNHCR — **Coordination**	MOE, ADRA, UNHCR — **Education**
WFP — **Food Security**	MOH, MTI, UNICEF — **Health/Nutrition**
FAO, CDF, UNHCR — **Livelihood**	ADRA, UNHCR — **Protection**
COR, UNHCR — **Registration**	ADRA, SRCS, UNHCR — **Shelter/NFI**
COR — **Site Management**	WES, SRCS, UNHCR — **WASH**

Key Gaps and Priorities:

***Blue Nile State**: Protection, child protection, and GBV services remain operational but limited and insufficient. The health situation is deteriorating. MSF has closed two emergency clinics, and both IMC and IRC have also ceased operations. The remaining health services are functioning with minimal staffing and insufficient medical supplies. Regarding maternal health, deliveries are currently being handled by returnee midwives using only limited delivery kits.*

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 **295,600** people have entered Sudan since the escalation began, including an estimated **84,700 South Sudanese refugees**, primarily arriving in White Nile (46%), Blue Nile (23%) and South Kordofan (13%). These arrivals are compounded by an estimated **211,000 Sudanese returnees** to Blue Nile and White Nile States. On displacement, new South Sudanese refugee arrivals through the Joda border crossing continued to accelerate in February and March 2026. Arrivals are driven by escalating conflict and deteriorating humanitarian conditions in Upper Nile State. UNHCR's operational capacity to respond is constrained by access restrictions, vehicle and fuel shortages, limited partner capacity and presence in conflict-affected areas which leave newly displaced populations without formal assistance systems.

Total new arrivals (cumulative since Apr. 2025)