

South Sudanese Refugee Response

31 December 2017

Over 3,700 new refugee arrivals fled to Sudan through South Darfur, South and West Kordofan and White Nile states.

Revised refugee figures for North Darfur, South and West Kordofan following completion of individual (biometric) registration.

Lack of laboratory services is ongoing gap for health response.

3,738

Total new arrivals in December 2017

195,599

Total new arrivals in 2017

772,715

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

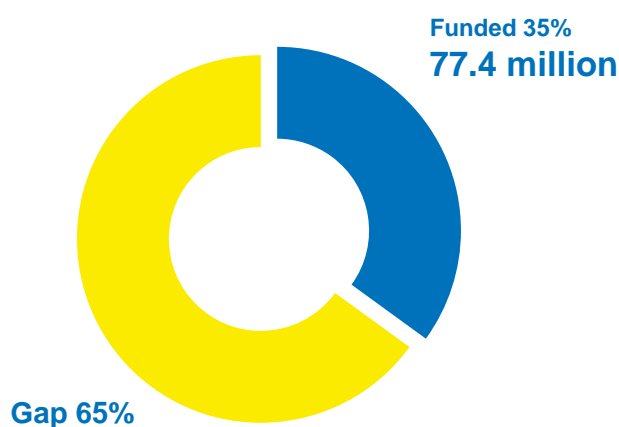
(*Additional sources estimate that there are 1.3 million South Sudanese refugees in Sudan; however, data requires verification.)

Population and demographic update can be found on page 7.

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED

BY ALL PARTNERS IN SUDAN UNDER THE 2017 REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN (RRRP)

USD 221.7 M



NEW ARRIVALS IN 2017 BY STATE

STATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
WHITE NILE	3,801	5,901	15,363	11,576	17,249	2,482	2,113	509	390	502	309	387	60,582
EAST DARFUR	4,300	2,975	26,208	3,272	6,637	1,725	699	195	--	--	--	--	46,808
SOUTH DARFUR	709	2,324	--	2,731	8,300	2,627	7,579	3,540	868	239	4,645	1,907	35,469
SOUTH KORDOFAN	480	8,185	6,661	3,398	6,360	765	331	401	51	43	112	23	26,810
WEST KORDOFAN	1,708	5,462	1,050	2,110	630	563	377	1,201	1,000	706	578	694	16,327
NORTH DARFUR	--	--	--	200	4,330	--	5,073	--	--	--	--	--	9,603
TOTAL	10,998	24,847	49,282	23,287	43,506	8,162	16,172	5,846	2,412	1,490	5,859	3,738	195,599

Key Developments






- NEARLY 2,000 REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SOUTH DARFUR** – An estimated 1,907 new arrivals have arrived in South Darfur through the border entry point at Kafia Kinji. UNHCR and COR transported over 1,500 newly arrived refugees to the El Radom reception centre where they will be pre-registered (at the household level), and receive health and nutrition screening, hot meals, shelter materials and NFIs. The current estimated refugee population in El Radom locality is 22,314. Individual (biometric) registration for El Radom is planned for the beginning of 2018.
- POPULATION DECREASE OF OVER 26,000 FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF BIOMETRIC REGISTRATION** –The total South Sudanese refugee population has decreased by 26,145 individuals, following the finalization of individual (biometric) registration exercises by UNHCR and COR across several states. This includes decreases of : 15,652 in Al Lait locality in North Darfur; 6,158 in Sirajiya, South Kordofan; 1,572 among new refugee arrivals in El Meiram, West Kordofan; and 2,763 following the registration of the backlog of new arrivals at Al Waral refugee camp in White Nile. UNHCR and COR will continue to monitor these sites to ensure absent refugees can be registered in subsequent sessions.
- UNDP COMPLETES LIVELIHOODS NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR WHITE NILE REFUGEE CAMPS** – UNDP completed a livelihoods needs assessments for refugee camps in December to inform programme planning on camp-based livelihoods interventions for refugees and the potential for out-of-camp activities for joint implementation between refugees and host communities, as part of UNDP’s social cohesion and peaceful co-existence activities for refugees.
- INTER-AGENCY HEALTH & NUTRITION NEEDS ASSESSMENT BEGINS FOR OUT-OF-CAMP REFUGEES IN WHITE NILE** – The State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and relevant government line ministries, with support from UNICEF and UNHCR, are leading an inter-agency multi-sectoral needs assessment of out-of-camp refugees to inform the development of a response plan to scale-up of health and nutrition services, including for Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), disease prevention and strengthening links between health and nutrition services and refugee protection interventions.
- LACK OF LAB SERVICES A KEY GAP IN HEALTH RESPONSE** – The limited availability of laboratory services and medicines remain key constraints across the response. According to WHO, laboratory services need to be upgraded in all health facilities at refugee camps in White Nile, except for the clinics at Kashafa and Alwaral camps currently run by MSF-Spain. There is also the issue of insufficient drugs stocks at refugee camps, especially for medicines to cover the needs of children under 5 years and pregnant women.
- EFFORTS TO EXPAND WOMEN AND GIRLS’ ACCESS TO MENSTRUAL HYGIENE SUPPORT ARE ONGOING** – In East Darfur, Care International Switzerland (CIS) completed the distribution of personal hygiene kits (PHKs) for 5,400 refugee women across Kario and Al Nimir camps. Global Aid Hand (GAH), through support from UNFPA, distributed PHKs to an additional 1,100 women and girls at Al Nimir and at the Abu Jabra settlement. In South Darfur, 1,200 refugee women and girls received PHKs. The provision of PHKs is a cross-sectoral priority with important protection, health and WASH benefits. Their provision to all refugee women and girls in need will remain a key priority in 2018.





Refugee women at Al Nimir in East Darfur receive personal hygiene kits through UNFPA and Global Aid Hand in December. UNFPA/Dec 2017.




State updates

WHITE NILE





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 - UNHCR has begun birth registration for refugee babies in Jouri, Al Redis I and II, Um Sangour, Al Waral and Kashafa refugee camps, with the exercise planned for extension to Alagaya and Dabat Bosin in January 2018. Birth registration is an important protection intervention that works to prevent statelessness of refugee children born in countries of asylum and ensure they are able to access essential services and assistance.
 - ASSIST began the distribution of clothing and wheel chairs to refugees in need across all 8 camps. The distribution will target 1,600 refugees with specific needs.
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 - UNFPA, in close coordination with MSF-Spain, rehabilitated two delivery rooms in the clinics at Um Sangour and Al Waral camps, and also supported the rehabilitation and equipping of the maternity ward and delivery rooms at Kosti hospital to enhance access to emergency obstetric care for both refugee and host community women.
 - WHO supported health partners delivering services at refugee clinics in Alagaya, Kashafa and Jouri camps, including the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), MSF-Spain and the SMOH, through the supply of medicines and medical supplies. WHO also conducted health awareness and vector control campaigns reaching more than 50,000 refugees across Kashafa, Jouri, Um Sangour, Al Waral and Alagaya to strengthen health promotion and address increased prevalence of malaria. WHO also provided training on disease surveillance for 50 medical staff working in clinics across all camps.
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 - CAFOD's work to improve latrine coverage across refugee camps and reception centres is ongoing. Through support from UNHCR, CAFOD completed the construction of new permanent latrines in Um Sangour and decommissioned old latrines. Their work to install new latrines at Alagaya and Dabat Bosin camps and at the hospital at El Megenis border entry point is ongoing, anticipated for completion by end of January 2018. SOS-Sahel Sudan, funded by Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), completed garbage cleaning campaigns in Um Sangour and Al Waral, and safely disposed of 12 MT of garbage.
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 - WFP distributed 3.2 MT of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) to 1,223 beneficiaries through their targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP), as part of their malnutrition prevention activities for children under five and their mothers. Approximately 69.4 MT of SuperCereal+ (fortified corn-soya blend) was also distributed to 23,117 refugee women with children aged 6 months to 2 years across all 8 camps, as a complement to breastfeeding to provide additional nutrition support.
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 - Friends of Peace and Development Organization (FPDO)'s work to improve livelihoods opportunities for refugees continues. They recently hired 20 refugees to run their newly established bakery at Alagaya camp. With support from the State Ministry of Agriculture, FPDO also conducted 6-days training for 100 refugee farmers in Alagaya and Dabat Bosin camps on crop husbandry and agricultural extension practices.

SOUTH KORDOFAN




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 - The State Council for Child Welfare (SCCW) and refugee committees assisted 94 unaccompanied and separated children and youth in Sirajiya, Abu Jubaiha and Dar Batti settlements with eyeglasses, milk and supplementary food items, medical assistance and clothing. Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for refugee children are ongoing to ensure children with specific needs are identified and prioritized for targeted assistance.
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 - SRCS provided educational supplies to refugee schools in Sirajiya and El Leri areas to support access to quality education. Supplies included textbooks, exercise books, classroom seating and blackboards.



- There is an urgent need for rehabilitation of refugee schools in Sirajiya and Dar Batti settlements to address damages incurred during the rainy season. There is also the need to construct more permanent school structures to prevent future damage.
-  ▪ CIS began the rehabilitation and expansion of the health facility at the Dar Batti settlement, including through the addition of 3 clinic rooms, a delivery room, inpatient ward and laboratory services to improve health service quality and access for both refugees and host community members.
-  ▪ IOM completed the construction of 250 latrines and 1 new mini water yard, and upgraded one hand pump in the Abu Jubaiha and Dar Batti settlement areas, benefitting at least 7,500 refugees across both sites.
-  ▪ WFP distributed 529.9 MT of mixed food to 32,448 beneficiaries across refugee settlements, as part of their general food distribution programme.

WEST KORDOFAN




-  ▪ GAH conducted a workshop on violence against women and protection, which included 70 participants from both the refugee and host communities in Kharasana.
-  ▪ A UNHCR monitoring and assessment mission reported insufficient coverage of primary health services for refugees in reception centres and settlements at Kharasana and El Meiram. UNHCR is working closely with health partners and local stakeholders to expand health service coverage issues. In the meantime, Concern Worldwide, under the SMOH, has begun the renovation of the healthcare facility in El Meiram and provided additional beds and walkers to support the expansion of inpatient services.
-  ▪ Islamic Relief Worldwide completed the extension of 2 pipe lines to the El Meiram settlement areas to reduce the distance that refugees have to travel to collect water.
-  ▪ The SMOH allocated a land plot for UNICEF to establish a nutrition centre in El Meiram to support malnutrition treatment, prevention and support for refugees and host community members. There is currently no regular blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) for refugees in El Meiram. UNHCR and WFP are working together to identify a targeted response in coordination with other nutrition partners.

EAST DARFUR




-  ▪ UNFPA's efforts to enhance refugee access to GBV prevention and response services across the state are ongoing. In December, they conducted 3 days of training on psychosocial support and referral pathways for health service providers supporting GBV response for refugees, as well as 4 days of training on clinical management of rape (CMR) for 20 health care providers. UNFPA also led GBV prevention and response sessions for 200 people from refugee and host communities in Al Nimir and Abu Jabra.
-  ▪ Following the conclusion of the interagency assessment of out-of-camp areas in November, response partners have flagged a lack of school facilities for refugee children living at the El Ferdous settlement, leaving an estimated 805 children out-of-school. UNICEF is developing an education plan targeting school-aged refugee children to address the issue.
-  ▪ Vector control at Al Nimir camp remains a challenge due to ineffective spraying, missing or broken latrine covers in some areas and hygiene promotion gaps. WHO and the SMOH will facilitate a working session among partners in early 2018 to analyse the issue and identify targeted responses.
- The Federal Ministry of Health, UNICEF, MSF-Switzerland and UNHCR conducted a measles vaccination campaign in Kario camp targeting refugee and host community children. A total of 7,329 children were vaccinated against measles.

- IOM continues to provide health services to refugees at the El Ferdous settlement. In December, 5,000 refugees benefitted from outpatient medical consultation, maternal and child care (including immunizations and outpatient treatment of malnutrition), and treatment referrals. The construction of a permanent clinic at the settlement is progressing and will soon replace mobile clinic services pending the completion of a needs assessment.
-  ▪ Oxfam has completed the construction of 550 household latrines at Al Nimir camp. Their work to complete a planned water tower to improve water supply access at the camp is ongoing.
- Oxfam continues to truck water to the local water yard at the El Ferdous settlement, operated by IOM, and supplying both refugee and host communities. Oxfam has also completed a new borehole at the site and IOM is working to complete the rehabilitation of a borehole used by host community. It is anticipated that upon the completion of CIS' work to upgrade the local piping network, water supply access for both communities will exceed the SPHERE standard of 15L per person per day. A key priority in 2018 will be to improve water supply to meet the UNHCR emergency standard of 20L per person per day.
- In Abu Jabra, recent work by the American Refugee Committee (ARC) to improve water supply for refugee and host communities has boosted access to 16L per person per day. Their hygiene promotion and latrine construction is ongoing.
-  ▪ Oxfam completed cash grant distribution for a planned 600 households in Al Nimir camp, and has so far reached 700 of the planned 1,400 households in Kario camp, with the distribution to continue into January 2018. ZOA is also coordinating with Oxfam and UNHCR to provide cash assistance to vulnerable refugee households in Al Nimir and Kario, which is anticipated to begin in January, with monthly distribution over a 6-month period across both camps. Cash-based interventions for refugees allow refugees to prioritize their needs, complement self-reliance initiatives and support host community economies.

SOUTH DARFUR

-  ▪ UNHCR and protection partners led awareness raising campaigns and focus group discussions for refugees living at the El Radom settlement on community-based child protection services, including for family tracing and reunification (FTR) programmes and child protection referral pathways. The campaigns are a part of 16 Days of Activism activities led by UNHCR and COR in December, and is part of broader efforts to strengthen child protection and prevention of GBV at the settlement.
- GAH, supported by UNHCR, identified 50 extremely vulnerable refugee women in El Radom and targeted them for access to livelihoods for income generation, including through the distribution of materials and support for tea-making, food processing and mobile phone charging banks. GAH is also supporting the needs of refugees with disabilities, and completed a needs assessment for 75 persons with specific needs to identify and prioritize refugees in need of wheel chairs, walkers, hearing devices, supports for blind refugees and those in need of physical therapy support.
-  ▪ CIS and UNHCR continue to provide WASH support in El Radom settlement, including through water trucking, water-quality testing, construction of household latrines, cleaning campaigns, hand pump rehabilitation and jerry can distribution. In El Radom Town, IOM has started work on replacing the water network for the local water yard to improve water supply access for both refugees and host community members. In Buram, UNHCR continues to truck water to the refugee settlement and work on emergency communal latrine construction is ongoing. WASH partners for activities in Buram in 2018 are urgently needed.
-  ▪ UNHCR, COR and SRCS distributed NFI kits to support over 1,500 new refugee arrivals transiting from Kafia Kinji to El Radom (528 families). NCA also assisted an additional 350 families with ready-made shelters and NFI kits. In Buram, UNHCR assisted 10 extremely vulnerable families with NFI kits.

NORTH DARFUR

-  UNHCR and COR registration teams completed individual (biometric) registration for refugees living across Al Lait locality. This has led to a decrease in the caseload figure for North Darfur to 9,793, from the original pre-registration estimate of 25,000. The registration team will now move on to El Fasher Town, to register an estimated 2,900 refugees living there. Individual registration will improve refugees' access to documentation and ensure they can access the opportunities and services available to them.
-  WFP delivered 175 MT of food to 10,328 refugee beneficiaries. The WFP monitoring team noted that a significant number of refugee youth were absent for the distribution, and reports from refugee community members suggest that many have moved to Khartoum in pursuit of work opportunities.
-  FAO established a new field office in Al Lait Town to support the implementation of their new nutrition-sensitive livelihoods project to support income generation and nutritional wellbeing for 9,000 refugees and host community members, including IDPs, across the locality.

CONTACTS

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LINKS

UNHCR Sudan Operation for the South Sudan Situation: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/country.php?id=204>

2017 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/download.php?id=3165>



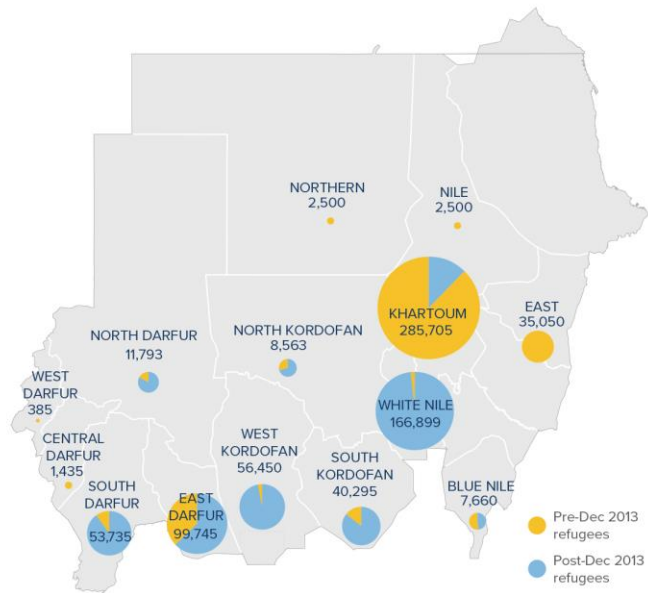
SUDAN Refugees from South Sudan

as of 31 Dec 2017

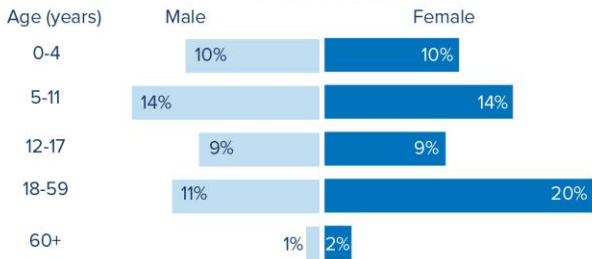
Total number of refugees*	772,715
Pre-Dec 2013 refugees	352,462
Post-Dec 2013 refugees	420,253
Total arrivals in 2017	195,599
Total arrivals in Dec 2017	3,738

* Official population statistics now include South Sudanese living in Sudan prior to December 2013, when conflict broke out in South Sudan. This population group is now considered refugees. Additional sources estimate a total of 1.3 million South Sudanese refugees in Sudan; however, data requires verification.

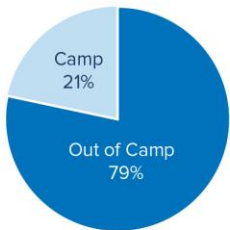
POPULATION BY STATE



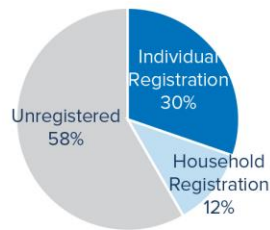
AGE-GENDER BREAKDOWN



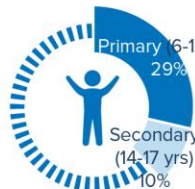
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



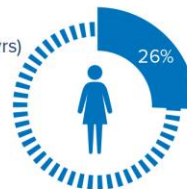
REGISTRATION PROGRESS



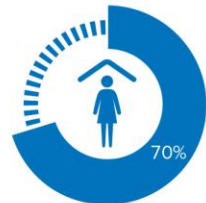
SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN (6-17 YRS)



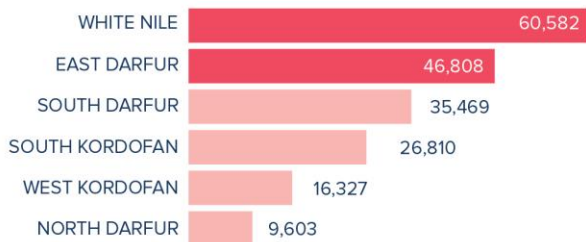
REPRODUCTIVE-AGED WOMEN/GIRLS (13-49 YRS)



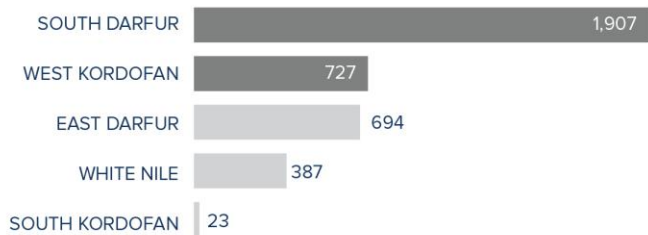
WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS



2017 ARRIVALS BY STATE



DECEMBER 2017 ARRIVALS BY STATE



MONTHLY ARRIVAL TRENDS (2014-2017)



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

