



KEY FIGURES

10,998

Number of South Sudanese refugees who arrived in Sudan in 2017.

305,029

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan since 15 December 2013.

South Sudanese refugees by state

White Nile	116,824	(38%)
Blue Nile	3,661	(1%)
Khartoum	35,707	(12%)
North Kordofan	1,689	(<1%)
South Kordofan	29,230	(10%)
West Kordofan	29,042	(10%)
East Darfur	67,493	(22%)
South Darfur	6,294	(2%)
North Darfur	15,089	(5%)

FUNDING

US\$ 166.65 million

Inter-agency funding requirements for activities under the RRRP 2017

US\$ 3.16 million

Received by 11 appealing agencies, as of 31 January 2017.

2% funded

Funding gap:

US\$ 163.5 million

PRIORITIES

Coordination of collaborative, inter-agency assistance to new arrivals in South Kordofan.

Completion of biometric registration at the Kario site in East Darfur.

State-level contingency planning for a increased influx of refugees into Sudan in 2017.

SUDAN

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE: SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE RESPONSE

1-31 January 2016

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Nearly 11,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan in January. The total number of refugees who have fled to Sudan since the start of the emergency surpassed the 300,000 mark, for a cumulative total of 305,029.

In **White Nile**, the majority of new refugees arrived at Al Waral and Um Sangour sites. Reception centres at the sites have been responding at full capacity to new refugee arrivals, providing registration, food and shelter assistance. At least 650 refugees were reported to have arrived at the El Megenis reception centre over four days to 29 January, after walking for days to cross into Sudan. Food distributions by WFP and SRCS are ongoing across all refugee sites. By the end of January, WFP had distributed food rations to over 5,700 newly arrived refugees at Al Waral and Um Sangour sites, which will cover their food needs for the next 37 days, to the beginning of March.

There are reports of increased displacement in Wau Shilluk and Malakal in South Sudan near the Sudan border after an upsurge in armed conflicts in Upper Nile and Unity states. Amid these reports, additional influxes of refugees into **South Kordofan** and **White Nile** are anticipated. UNHCR and partners are monitoring the situation closely and prepositioning emergency shelter and NFIs and scaling-up reception services to bolster the response.

The Kario refugee site in **East Darfur** is currently hosting an estimated 17,880 South Sudanese refugees, with people arriving at the site daily. As of 31 January, nearly 3,900 refugees have undergone biometric registration. Police have been deployed to the newly constructed police station at the site, and UNHCR has provided a vehicle to facilitate patrols to improve protection. Ambulance services for referrals to Ed Daein hospital have also been made available as of January. Due to the increase in the site's population, UNHCR is currently working with partners to facilitate the expansion of the health clinic, as well as the expansion of service delivery. COR and UNHCR are also in the process of establishing Work Stations in the camp to enhance the camp management and delivery of essential services.

The completion of the new Al Nimir site in **East Darfur** is on track for completion by the end of March, with the construction of reception centres, registration posts, administrative offices, community centres, a youth centre and women's centre completed in January. UNHCR and partners continue to provide water, NFIs and food rations to refugees living in settlements at El Ferdous and Old Raja, with the voluntary relocation process to Al Nimir.


On 5 January, UNHCR and COR conducted a mission to Abujabara town in **East Darfur** where an estimated 4,000 South Sudanese refugees have been living with the host community since June 2016. There have been reports of a new influx of refugees arriving in the area, with some onward movement of refugees looking for livelihood opportunities. Full verification of the population's size is still pending. While host communities have been sharing water, education and health facilities with the refugees, basic services are overstretched. Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has delivered food assistance to some refugee households; however, food insecurity is a concern. UNHCR has recommended an inter-agency mission to the area to assess needs and support response planning.

After recent consolidation of arrival data, over 6,200 South Sudanese refugees are reported to be in **South Darfur**, mainly residing at the Beleil IDP camp, Nyala town and in Buram and El Radom localities. An inter-agency mission is planned for February to assess the needs of new arrivals and complete Level 1 registration. Refugees in Beleil IDP camp are sharing resources with the IDPs and have been allocated land within the camp. UNHCR has distributed NFIs through the state Commission for Refugees (COR) but a scale up of basic services and protection assistance is needed.




Protection

- Child protection services have remained a key component of the response to the recent increase in new refugee arrivals in **White Nile**. Over January, 103 newly arrived unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were identified with Best Interest Assessment (BIA) processes initiated across the refugee sites. Public social workers are conducting counselling sessions for over 250 UASC and their foster families. Additionally, 2,405 children received psychosocial support via child-friendly spaces across White Nile's eight refugee sites. These protection activities are designed to support refugee children to adapt to the sometimes harsh living environments at the sites, as well as to respond to any trauma they have suffered on their journeys to Sudan.
- New refugee influxes into **South Kordofan** over January have led to an increase in the number of UASC living across various sites near El Leri and Abu Jabaiha. UNHCR and partners have registered approximately 300 new UASCs since December. BIA processes are underway along with the identification of other locations hosting UASC to facilitate their quick registration and access to protection services and other lifesaving assistance.
- Vulnerability assessments for 450 refugees at the Kario site in **East Darfur** were completed, with targeted material and referral support delivered (including cash assistance, NFIs and mobility equipment), as well as referrals to child friendly spaces and health centres. UNHCR and ASSIST are working together, with plans to reach a total of 2,500 refugees at the Kario site and El Ferdous and Old Raja settlements. ASSIST has also provided targeted training on identifying vulnerability needs for members of community-based protection networks to bolster local capacity to support vulnerable households.
- Women's access to essential hygiene materials is a priority across the response. In **South Kordofan**, ASSIST distributed personal hygiene kits to over 1,800 refugee women, including 500 women from host communities. In **Khartoum**, CVHW and UNHCR distributed personal hygiene materials to 3,500 refugee women living in the open areas. A lack of access to essential items is linked to increased school drop-out for girls, and can also expose women to other risks related to income generation to purchase items. The kits are an important way to mitigate these risks and ensure women can maintain their dignity. More support to help women engage in livelihoods is needed so that they can be supported to participate in local economies with the necessary skills to match local market conditions.



Livelihoods and Self-Reliance

- In **Khartoum**, local partner Business and Professional Women Voluntary Organization (BPWVO) completed vocational trainings for 440 South Sudanese refugees, including 300 women, in food processing, general electricity, plumbing and maintenance. The participants were provided with start-up kits. Local authorities have committed to supporting refugees to seek opportunities to use their new skills in local markets. Livelihood interventions are an important component of the response in Khartoum by providing refugees with the means to engage in safe and legal access to income.



Water and Sanitation

- In **West Kordofan**, IOM initiated the construction of 50 latrines for the host community in Kharasana, and planning is underway for 150 latrines for the refugee community there. These activities will address a significant gap in WASH service access for both refugees and host communities living in the Kharasana area.



Education

- Safe learning spaces at the Kario site in **East Darfur** are providing classes for 624 refugee students, with an additional 38 semi-permanent classrooms under construction by UNICEF. UNHCR is working with partners to ensure adequate learning materials and other supports are provided.
- In **West Kordofan**, UNICEF completed the construction of 8 semi-permanent classrooms for South Sudanese refugee students in Kharasana, with 2 permanent classrooms added to local schools in both Kharasana and Abu Likri to expand educational access for students from the host community.



Food Security and Nutrition

- The impact of food insecurity in South Sudan is evident among new refugee arrivals in **South Darfur**, especially children. In January, 18 refugee children with acute malnutrition were admitted to the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) at Beliel IDP camp. Since December, 171 refugee children under 5 with moderate malnutrition have been registered in the camp's supplementary feeding programme, including 85 newly arrived children in January. UNHCR and partners continue to monitor the nutrition status of new refugee arrivals closely and scaling up nutrition interventions across the state accordingly.
- In **East Darfur**, food distributions by WFP are ongoing in Kario, El Ferdous and Old Raja. The State Ministry of Health (MoH) and ASSIST continue to provide nutrition assistance to refugees in Kario camp, with support from UNICEF. The American Refugee Committee (ARC) and IOM continue to treat acute malnourished children through the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) in El Ferdous.
- UNICEF and the White Nile State MoH reported increased admissions over January to community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) centres across all refugee sites in White Nile. Subsequent MUAC screenings of over 8,500 children across the sites identified over 2,000 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 40 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), all of whom have been referred for treatment.



Health

- In **Khartoum**, 863 South Sudanese refugees were able to access medical assistance through a mobile clinic operated by Al Manar. On 29 January, the mobile clinic service was suspended by the government. Support remains available to refugees from the open areas who are in need of medical assistance through referrals to Tasamuh Medical Centre through community leaders and volunteer networks.
- Over 15,440 medical consultations were conducted at health facilities across all eight refugee sites in **White Nile**, which service both refugees and host community members in January. Health partners reported small increases in incidence of acute respiratory infection (ARI), diarrheal diseases and malaria. Ongoing health promotion activities to mitigate risk of waterborne and foodborne illness were also implemented on a weekly basis in January by SRCS volunteers across all refugee sites.
- In **West Kordofan**, the State Ministry of Health conducted a refresher training for NGO health partners and government staff on acute watery diarrhea. The training is part of ongoing preparedness initiatives across the refugee response in Sudan in order to mitigate risks amidst reports of outbreaks in the bordering states of South Sudan.
- Refugees at Kario site in **East Darfur** continue to receive health services through a clinic run by National Initiative Development Organization (NIDO) and WHO, with an ambulance service for referral to Ed Daein hospital made available since the beginning of January. UNHCR is currently working with partners to facilitate the expansion of the health clinic due to the increase in Kario site's population.
- In **South Darfur**, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) continues to extend services at its health clinic in Beleil IDP camp to refugees. In January, NCA completed routine vaccinations of 107 refugee children under one year old. Ambulance services for referrals to the hospital in Nyala also began in January, and an additional medical assistant from the state MoH was assigned to the clinic to meet growing demand for medical visits, including from the host community.

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Links:

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

UNHCR in Sudan: <http://www.unhcr.org/afr/sudan>

SUDAN

Refugees from South Sudan

as of 31 Jan 2017

