

## KEY FIGURES

**85,127**

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

### 2017 new refugee arrivals by state

White Nile	25,065	(29%)
East Darfur	33,483	(39%)
South Kordofan	15,326	(18%)
West Kordofan	8,220	(10%)
South Darfur	3,033	(4%)

**379,692**

Number of South Sudanese refugees who arrived in Sudan since December 2013.

## FUNDING

**US\$ 166.65 million**

Inter-agency funding requirements for activities under the RRRP 2017

**Less than 10%  
funded**

## PRIORITIES

- Coordination of emergency response to new arrivals in South and West Kordofan, including initiating registration exercises.
- Revision of the 2017 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for an anticipated 180,000 new arrivals in 2017.
- Expansion of reception services and prepositioning of food, ES/NFIs and registration and medical staff to ensure timely provision of basic services to all new arrivals.

## SUDAN

### INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE: SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE RESPONSE

1-31 March 2017

#### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

**Over 28,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan in March**, with an additional 20,500 refugees newly accessed, having arrived since January along the Sudanese border in East Darfur, following a border monitoring mission (see below). This brings **total new arrivals so far in 2017 to over 85,000 refugees**. It is now estimated that **nearly 380,000 refugees have fled to Sudan since December 2013**. Given the higher than anticipated arrival figures, UNHCR and inter-agency partners are now anticipating up to 180,000 new arrivals by the end of 2017.

In **White Nile**, land availability remains a primary concern to accommodate the increase of new arrivals in 2017 to refugee sites in White Nile, while ensuring refugee response standards are sustained. Site expansion activities are underway, and UNHCR is working to increase the presence of medical staff at the entry points to ensure that health and nutrition screenings and medical assistance is provided to each new arrival.

In **South and West Kordofan**, UNHCR is collaborating with the local authorities and inter-agency partners to address the challenge of ongoing influxes of refugees into very remote areas across both states. Access to affected localities has improved, which has allowed for partners to visit refugees and assess their needs. A joint UNHCR and Commission of Refugees (COR) monitoring mission to El Leri and Abu Jubaiha in South Kordofan was completed on 16 March to follow-up on ES/NFI distribution, food assistance and nutrition service scale-up recommended from an inter-agency needs assessment in February. Visits to refugee hosting sites in Kharasana and El Meriam, West Kordofan were also conducted by UNHCR (18-23 March).

On Sunday, 26 March, UNHCR-COR began household-level registration for approximately 19,500 South Sudanese refugees in **Al Lait, North Darfur** who were identified by the February mission. Over 2,000 refugees have been registered so far, with the exercise to conclude in mid-April. The registration will facilitate the refugees' access to immediate food and ES/NFI assistance. Following the February mission, UNHCR has established an inter-agency Refugee Working Group (RWG) in North Darfur, co-chaired by COR, as the main coordination forum for the response.

Two site development monitoring missions to the **Al Nimir site, East Darfur** in March confirmed the completion of water pipeline extensions, establishment of tap stands, land plot demarcation, initial latrine construction, construction of reception and registration centres, and police deployment on site. The voluntary relocation of refugees currently living at Old Raja camp is planned to begin in early April, following an inter-agency mission on 2 April for a final review of the site.

A border monitoring mission (16-18 March) led by COR and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in East Darfur identified an estimated 20,500 refugees residing near the Sudanese border in Kalama, Uamazelti and Abu Simsim, followed by an inter-agency mission led by UNHCR and COR (22-25 March) to identify needs and verify figures. The refugees are reported to have been arriving since January 2017. They are currently being supported by the host communities in the area but are in need of humanitarian assistance.



## Protection

- As of 31 March, over 104,000 refugees have been individually biometrically registered across **White Nile**'s eight refugee sites. UNHCR and partners are working to double the number of registration staff on the ground to speed up the process, given increasing numbers of new arrivals.
- Ongoing verification of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and children with special needs continues across all refugee sites in **White Nile**. The verification is being done by state social workers in coordination with community volunteers, with over 1,000 UASC and 143 children with special needs verified. Additionally, protection partners have identified 68 foster families to support care arrangements.
- Individual biometric registration of refugees living at the Kario site in **East Darfur** was completed on 31 March, with a total of 13,425 individuals (5,565 households) registered. This includes over 3,300 refugees who arrived in March. A continuous registration process and dedicated biometric team has been established at the site in order to ensure the timely registration of new arrivals anticipated in the coming months and to register those who have previously left the site to seek temporary casual labour opportunities. A registration team has also been deployed to the Al Nimir site in anticipation of the voluntary relocation of refugees planned for early April.
- In **South Darfur**, COR and the State's Civil Registry confirmed the registration and issuance of birth certificates of 106 refugee children in Nyala. This follows an awareness campaign for South Sudanese refugees on the importance of birth registration and documentation for their children. The process is ongoing for refugees living in Nyala and Beliel IDP camp.
- In **South Kordofan**, preparations for household-level and individual biometric registration are ongoing. UNHCR is coordinating training and logistical arrangements, and COR is in the process of deploying a registration team to Kadugli. The registration exercise will begin in El Leri, with Abu Jabaiha to follow, and the exercise will eventually be extended to Kharasana and El Meriam in **West Kordofan**.
- Over 700 newly arrived UASC living at the El Leri settlement in **South Kordofan** have been identified in March, through community leaders who are working with UNHCR and protection partners. Of these, the state's Council for Child Welfare is in the process of identifying alternative care arrangements for 137 children.
- In **West Kordofan**, the Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation & Development (AORD) facilitated the reunification of 12 refugee children with their families in Khartoum. The reunification process was supported by the Council of Child Welfare in West Kordofan, and UNHCR and the Ministry of Social Affairs in Khartoum. Additionally, AORD has finalized alternative care arrangements for 20 UASC, and registered 8 UASC for family tracing and reunification (FTR).
- In El Meriam, **West Kordofan**, Global Aid Hand (GAH) have completed the construction of a women's centre and distributed direct support packages (including soap, corn and sugar) to 125 women with specific needs (PSNs), including 50 women from the host community. There is an urgent need for livelihoods interventions for refugee women in both South and West Kordofan in order to improve their situation which is challenging due to unemployment and lack of access to basic income.



## Water and Sanitation

- In **White Nile**, WHO and the state's Ministry of Health (MoH) reported an increase in waterborne illness across Al Waral, Um Sangour and Al Redis II. Sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are ongoing, with over 11,000 refugees reached through CAFOD-led campaigns on proper latrine usage and hand washing with soap distribution, as well as jerry can cleaning. CAFOD and UNHCR also conducted 16 site cleaning campaigns across all eight sites in March to safely collect and dispose of waste. Plan International Sudan also reached over 22,000 refugees through hygiene promotion activities across Jouri, Al Kashafa and Al Redis I and II sites.
- In response to critical WASH gaps identified through recent assessment missions in **South Kordofan**, UNICEF and Save the Children Sweden are trucking 80,000 litres of water per day to the Dar Batti settlement. UNICEF, through the state's Division of Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES), has finalized the rehabilitation of a local water yard near Al Amira reception centre to facilitate safe water access for both refugees and the host community.
- In **East Darfur**, UNICEF completed the second borehole at the Kario site to increase water supply access, and work on the water connection and construction of water points has been initiated by Care International Switzerland (CIS). UNHCR is also working with WASH partners to ensure that refugees at Old Raja camp receive 70,000 litres per day as an interim solution while the refugees wait for voluntary relocation to Al Nimir in April, following household-level registration at the camp that identified an additional 2,000 refugees living there.



## Food Security and Nutrition

- In **White Nile**, WFP initiated the March general food distribution to nearly 100,000 refugees across all eight sites. Food supplies have also been prepositioned to address ongoing new arrivals at both Al Waral and Um Sangour sites. UNHCR and UNICEF are collaborating on the scale-up of nutrition screenings for new arrivals in White Nile, with a focus on expanding coverage of children under 5. Screenings will be conducted on a daily basis at Al Waral and Um Sangour following individual biometric registration, in order to follow-up on cases of malnutrition identified through entry point screenings.
- In **South Kordofan**, the expansion of nutrition services to respond to the needs of new arrivals is underway. UNICEF has initiated therapeutic supplementary feeding programmes (TSFPs) across all refugee settlements. PanCare trained staff from the state's Ministry of Health to conduct Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screenings at the El Leri settlement and Al Amira reception centre. The screenings will enable partners to assess nutritional status of new arrivals and target treatment and prevention services.



## Education

- In **White Nile**, over 17,700 refugee children have been enrolled in school programmes for the upcoming school year. However, the out-of-school gap among school-aged refugee children is 13,500. UNHCR is coordinating with education partners to address the gap in education access, and linking with protection partners to ensure out-of-school children have access to child friendly spaces (CFS).
- Access to education for refugee children remains a priority in **South and West Kordofan**, given the high number of children among new arrivals in 2017 and limited availability of local education facilities. During the reporting period, the Friends of Peace & Development Organization (FPDO) delivered 180 classroom seats to the refugee school in **El Leri, South Kordofan**. In **Kharasana, West Kordofan**, over 1,300 out-of-school refugee children gained access to education through 16 new classrooms constructed by local partner Sudan Open Learning Organization (SOLO). SOLO has contracted 86 teachers for the new Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), developed by UNICEF, including 30 teachers from the refugee community and 8 from the host community.
- In **East Darfur**, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP have agreed on a joint project to improve access to education for children living at the Kario site. WFP will implement a school feeding programme, with UNICEF to provide school-in-a-box and recreational kits, and UNHCR will supply desks and chairs, school fencing, provide teachers' incentives, school books and school feeding supplies, and construct school latrines, water points, teachers' offices and a kitchen to facilitate the feeding programme.



## Health

- In **White Nile**, refugee site health clinics reported over 15,000 refugees sought medical care across all eight clinics in March. Acute respiratory illness (ARI) (27%), diarrheal diseases (16%) and malaria (11%) are among the main causes of health visits. Health partners reported an increased prevalence of skin conditions among refugees across all eight sites. To address this, the state Ministry of Health and WHO, supported by CAFOD, MSF and UNHCR, led a scabies-control campaign that successfully identified and treated 2,100 people.
- UNHCR and health partners are currently planning an inter-agency health response through the state level RWG to address the critical health needs among refugees and the host community in **Al Lait, North Darfur**, following the recent inter-agency assessment mission in February. Lack of shelters and overcrowding of facilities across the villages where refugees have settled will be addressed. Partners are planning on establishing mobile health clinics and expanding existing health services locally to address health gaps.
- Following a UNHCR assessment of health clinic facilities at the **Kario site in East Darfur**, UNHCR has initiated rehabilitation activities, including the construction of a storage area and pharmacy, as well as improvements to the incinerator, flooring, fencing and water point. UNHCR is also supporting local health partner National Initiative for Development Organization (NIDO) to provide health and nutrition services at the clinic until June, as an interim solution to immediately address health service gaps at the clinic.
- PanCare continues to provide medical services to refugees living across **South Kordofan**. In March, over 1,500 refugees received medical treatment in El Leri and Abu Jabaiha, with diarrhea and malaria the most prevalent among patients. There is an ongoing need to scale-up nutritional and medical screenings for new arrivals at the El Amira reception centre, particularly for children. UNHCR and COR are following up with the state health sector to address this gap.



## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- NFIs have been prepositioned at all three entry points in **White Nile** to support the needs of the ongoing influx of refugees into the state.
- In El Leri, **South Kordafon**, UNHCR distributed NFI kits to 1,000 households, for a total of 2,000 kits distributed at the site recently. UNHCR has finalized the delivery of 800 NFI kits to Abu Jabaiha to respond to needs of new arrivals reported in El Sirajiya, Gedeid, and Qurayd.
- At the Kario site in **East Darfur**, NFI kits were distributed to 4,381 newly arrived households. Shelter materials have also been prepositioned at the site in anticipation of new arrivals in the next month. Distribution of NFI kits to refugees recently registered at Old Raja camp was initiated at the end of March.
- NFI kits were distributed in March to over 6,500 South Sudanese refugees living in Buram, **South Darfur**, following the inter-agency assessment completed in February.

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### Links:

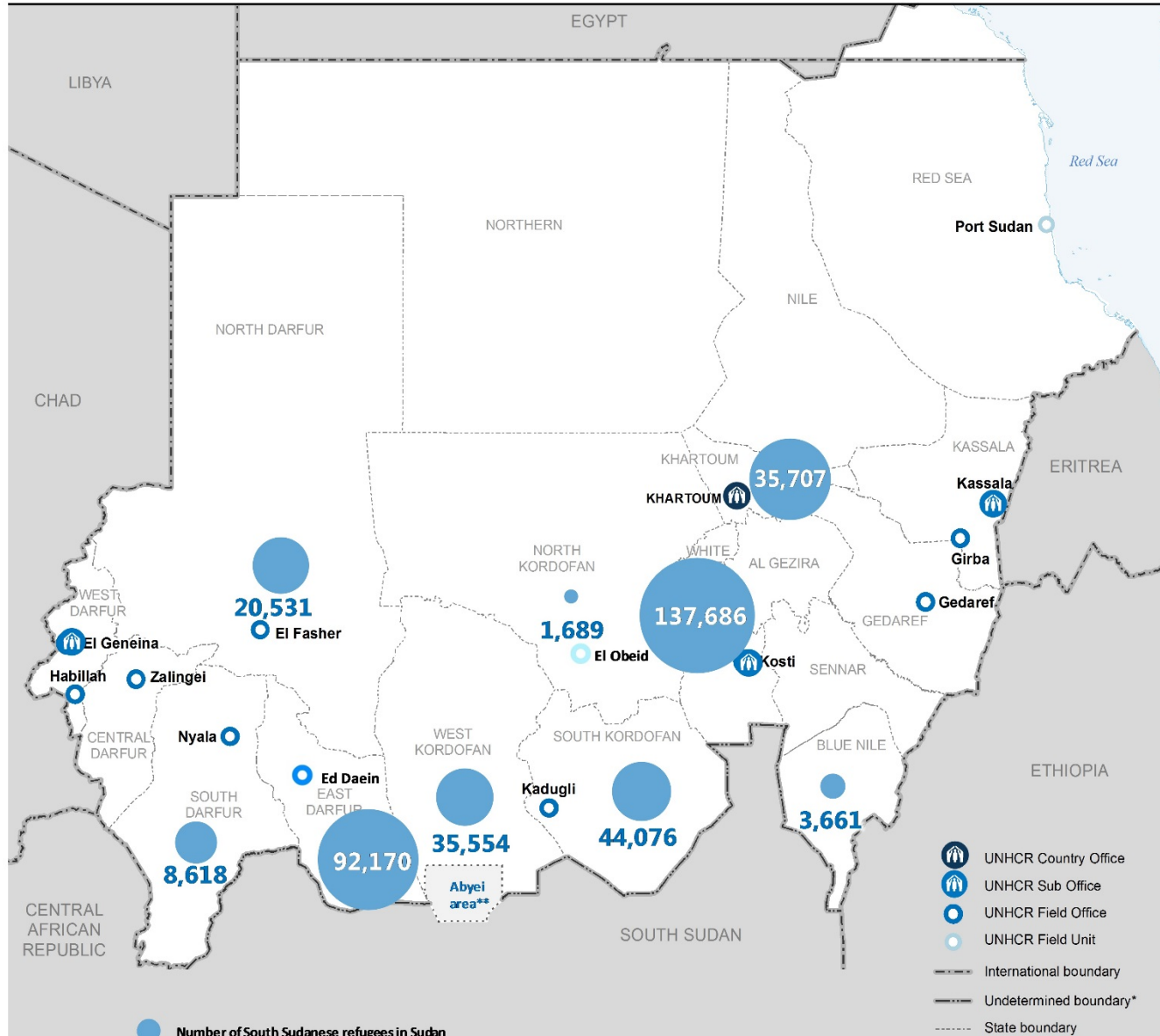
UNHCR Sudan Operation for the South Sudan Situation: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/country.php?id=204>

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

# SUDAN

## Refugees from South Sudan

as of 31 March 2017



South Sudanese refugees in Sudan <sup>Post Dec 2013</sup>  
**379,692**



In addition, Sudan also hosts an estimated 350,000 South Sudanese refugees who were residing in Sudan before cessation of South Sudan.

Reported newly registered / newly accessible South Sudanese refugees in Sudan | 1 Mar-31 Mar 2017

East Darfur	5,708	20,500
White Nile	15,363	
South Kordofan	6,661	
West Kordofan	1,050	

**Total new arrivals in Mar 2017** 28,782  
**Total newly accessible** 20,500

Population of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan | <sup>Post Dec 2013</sup>

State	Population	Percentage
White Nile	137,686	36%
East Darfur	92,170	24%
Khartoum	35,707	9%
South Kordofan	44,076	12%
West Kordofan	35,554	9%
North Darfur	20,531	5%
South Darfur	8,618	2%
Blue Nile	3,661	1%
North Kordofan	1,689	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>379,692</b>	<b>100%</b>

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. \* Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. \*\* Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.



# SUDAN - Refugees from South Sudan

as of 31 Mar 2017

## KEY FIGURES

### 379,692

total refugees from South Sudan



Living in camps



Living in urban areas



Living in settlements



Reception areas



Women and children



Female



New Arrivals this year

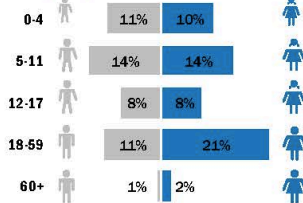


New Arrivals in Mar 2017

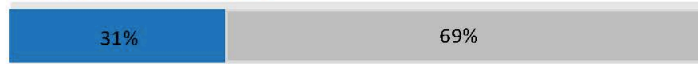


Newly accessible population in Mar 2017

### Age gender breakdown



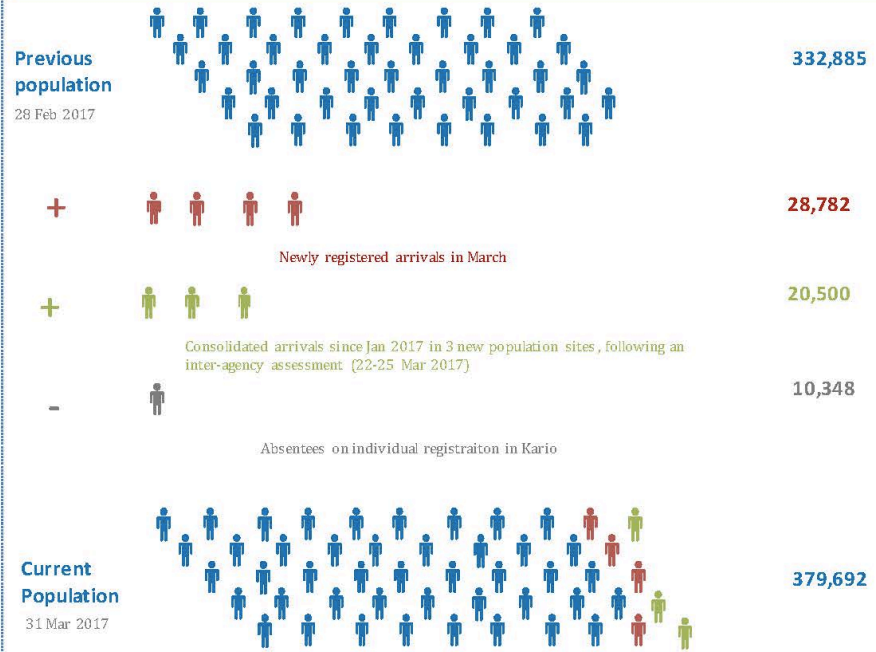
## Registration Status



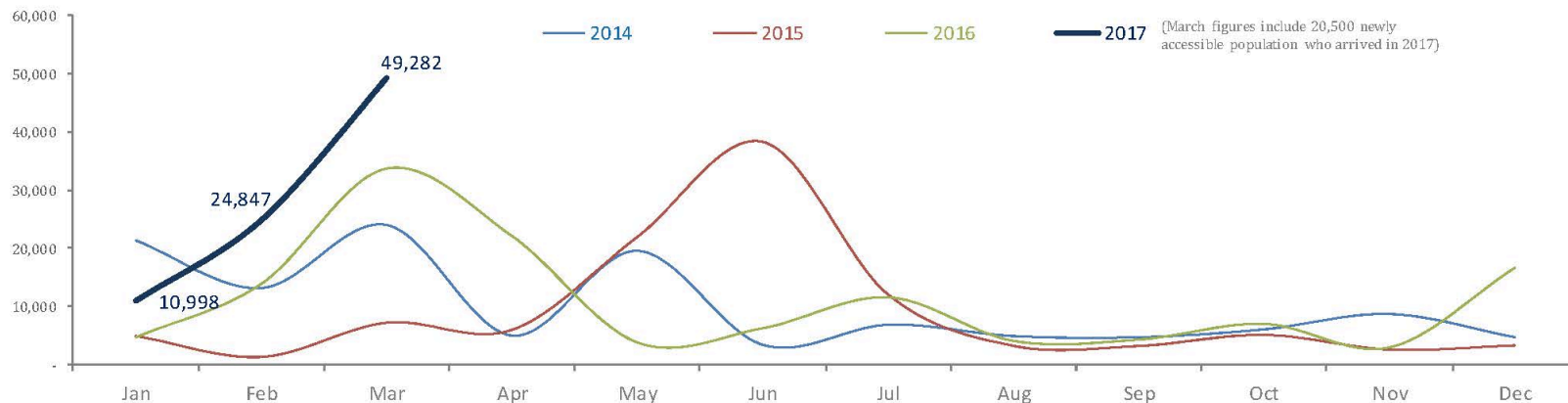
Individually registered Others

Individually registered are those recorded in proGres with biometrics information

## Summary of population change



## Arrival Trends 2014 - Mar 2017



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Sources: COR, HAC, IOM, SRCS, UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – www.unhcr.org