



KEY FIGURES

108,214

Number of South Sudanese refugees who have arrived in Sudan in 2017 (as of 30 April)

2017 new refugee arrivals by state

East Darfur	36,755	(34%)
White Nile	36,641	(34%)
South Kordofan	18,724	(17%)
West Kordofan	10,330	(10%)
South Darfur	5,764	(5%)
North Darfur	200	(<1%)

375,719

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

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.

Roll-out of biometric registration to all refugee settlements in South and West Kordofan.

Scale-up of health and nutrition screenings at border entry points. Expansion of referral mechanisms and nutrition treatment monitoring.

Expansion of WASH services, focusing on water supply and latrines in sites hosting new arrivals, especially in South Kordofan, White Nile and East Darfur.

SUDAN

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE: SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE RESPONSE

1-30 April 2017

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Over 23,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan in April. This brings total new arrivals in 2017 to over 108,000. UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) completed household level registration in **Al Lait, North Darfur**, and verified 8,729 individuals, which is lower than the initial estimate of 19,500. A WFP verification exercise of new arrivals in **Kharasana, West Kordofan** was also completed, which has led to a revised figure of 14,600 for the area. This has led to the total refugee figure being revised to over **375,000 refugees having fled to Sudan since December 2013.**

Following reports of intense fighting in Upper Nile state, South Sudan, UNHCR and COR led a mission to Abu Jubaiha, **South Kordofan** to receive new arrivals and conduct a rapid needs assessment. An interagency response plan is being developed with partners in South Kordofan and a rapid inter-agency assessment mission to border entry points and settlements in Abu Jubaiha locality is planned for 1 May. UNHCR and COR have identified the need for a new reception centre in Gedeid or Sirajiya, two key areas where refugees are crossing the border into Sudan and arriving in increasing numbers, and where scale-up of reception services is needed.

Fighting in South Sudan has also driven increasing numbers of refugees into **White Nile**. From 29-30 April, over 2,300 refugees fled across the border to the El Megenis and Joda entry points. The average daily arrival rate for this two-day period (1,100 to 1,200 per day) is the highest ever recorded and is expected to continue into May. UNHCR is working to increase registration staff at border entry points to bolster capacity.

WFP distributed a two-month food ration to all registered households in Al Lait, **North Darfur**, and UNICEF coordinated the distribution of BP-5 biscuits to all children under 5 years, including host community families. UNHCR is now preparing to distribute NFI packages to the refugees. A new mobile health clinic is being operated by Cooperation for Development Organization (CDO) as a first step towards closing health service gaps. Response partners are initiating an appeal for funding to address refugee and host community needs in this critically under-served area.

In **West Kordofan**, UNHCR and COR established the state Refugee Working Group (RWG) with response partners in El Fula on 26 April. The RWG will form the main coordination mechanism in the state and is expected to improve response coordination and information sharing across the state.

In **East Darfur**, the voluntary relocation of refugees to the new site at Al Nimir concluded on 24 April, with a total of 3,510 individuals (915 households) relocated from the Old Raja settlement. Biometric registration has been completed for 84% of the refugees so far. Recent new arrivals to the site have reported that there are thousands of refugees in transit to East Darfur who have recently fled fighting and critical food insecurity in Raja, South Sudan. UNHCR is coordinating the backfilling and demarcation of additional land plots and has prepositioned NFIs, and in process of prepositioning food with WFP, as preparedness measures for new influxes.

In **South Darfur**, UNHCR and COR conducted a joint mission to the Beliel IDP camp on 30 April to identify the needs of refugees living there. Key priorities include: establishment of a reception centre and biometric registration, shelter and NFI distribution, site planning to address congestion, expansion of the health centre and classroom construction. Partners are currently preparing a response plan under the state RWG, which will be rolled out over the next two months.



Protection

- Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) efforts are ongoing and form a key component of the child protection response in Sudan, given the high proportion of children among new arrivals (over 65%). During the reporting period, the families of 30 Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) who arrived in **West Kordofan** this year have been identified in country during the reporting period and reunification processes are underway based on FTR standard operating procedures (SOPs) established by UNHCR. UNHCR facilitated the reunification of 30 families at the Kario site in **East Darfur**, and a young child was reunified with his mother in **South Darfur**.
- In **East Darfur**, nearly 1,800 refugee children benefitted from access to Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) at Kario through REMCO's recreational and psychosocial support activities. Members of the site's Community-Based Child Protection Network (CBCPN) received trainings on peaceful coexistence and REMCO supported the CBCPN to organize football matches for local children, including both refugees and host communities. REMCO also facilitated counseling services for refugee women through the site's CFSs.
- Community sensitization to the specific protection needs of refugee children is ongoing across the response, given the large proportion of children among new arrivals. In **South Kordofan**, ASSIST reached out to refugee community leaders via the CBCPN in Sirajiya, including on how to identify and report child protection issues to UNHCR and other protection partners, while AORD conducted sensitization via the CBCPN in Kharasana, **West Kordofan**.
- In **South Darfur**, UNHCR, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), WFP and COR conducted a needs assessment mission to Buram and El Radom from 2-15 April. Household level registration was completed for refugees in both localities, with 1,813 individuals (326 households) verified. Distribution of NFIs and monthly food rations to the verified households is underway.



Health

- In **White Nile**, refugee health clinics reported that over 18,000 refugees sought medical care across all eight sites in April. Diarrheal diseases remain the highest cause of morbidity among refugees, with links to water- and foodborne illness. Acute respiratory illness (ARI) is the second leading cause driven by overcrowding at the sites. To address health service gaps, MSF-Spain is now leading the operation of the health clinic at Al Waral, where the majority of newly arrived refugees are being settled. The clinic has been equipped with a delivery room, triage services and an advanced referral system to the hospital in Kosti. WHO has also committed to supplying all refugee health clinics with measles and polio vaccines for the year. To address foodborne illness risk among refugees and host community members, a slaughterhouse was established at Al Kashafa for safer local meat production and improved sanitation at the site.
- Efforts to improve health service coverage for refugees and host community members in Darbatti, **South Kordofan** are ongoing. WHO and the state Ministry of Health (SMoH) appointed a medical doctor and lab technician to the area, and who will assume their posts on 1 May.
- The American Refugee Committee (ARC) is operating a mobile clinic at the Al Nimir site in **East Darfur** three days per week. During the reporting period, nearly 1,000 refugees also benefitted from services received at the Kario clinic. Diarrheal diseases and ARI are among the main causes of morbidity. WHO has extended its support to the health clinic at the Kario site to the end of June 2017 to address health gaps, including operational costs, drug supply and capacity building of local partners.
- With the rainy season fast approaching and the risk of malaria increasing, UNHCR and health partners are working to ensure refugees receive mosquito nets and scale-up vector control activities at refugee sites. In **South Darfur**, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) distributed mosquito nets to 1,500 refugee households living in Beliel IDP camp, targeting children under five, pregnant women and lactating women. In **South and West Kordofan**, UNHCR improved mosquito net coverage through NFI distribution to refugees living in temporary settlements. In **White Nile**, vector control campaigns at refugee sites are ongoing and led by WHO and the SMoH.



Water and Sanitation

- SRCS completed the extension of a main water pipe line at El Megenis reception centre in **White Nile**, as well as the construction of tap stands and new latrines to meet the increased demands of new arrivals. Construction of new emergency latrines by CAFOD and SIDO is ongoing at the Al Waral site extension. Hygiene promotion and sanitation activities led by CAFOD, SIDO, Plan Sudan and Eithar are ongoing across all refugee sites, including jerry can cleaning, soap distribution and latrine usage. These activities are part of a broader effort to address prevalence of waterborne illness across the sites.

- At the Al Nimir site in **East Darfur**, Care International Switzerland (CIS) completed the construction of 5 water distribution points with 10 taps at each point, which has improved refugees' water supply access. CIS also conducted hygiene promotion outreach to families on handwashing and jerry can cleaning, along with soap distribution, to bolster prevention of waterborne and foodborne illness at the site.
- In El Meiram, **West Kordofan**, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) rehabilitated 2 water yard engines to improve water access for refugees and local users. In **South Kordofan**, CIS rehabilitated 10 hand pumps in different areas within Abu Jubaiha town. Their work on communal showers for refugees at Sirajiya is ongoing, and have completed 22 out of 40 planned showers so far.



Food Security and Nutrition

- In **White Nile**, MSF-Spain and SRCS have scaled up nutrition and health screenings at Al Waral, Um Sangour and Al Kashafa sites, as well as at the El Megenis entry point and reception centre. Global Health Foundation (GHF) has committed to establishing an outpatient treatment programme (OTP) at the Dabat Bosin site to expand nutrition services. Nutrition partners are also working to preposition ready to use supplementary- and therapeutic food (RUSF and RUTF) and blanket supplementary feeding supplies in planned storage facilities across all sites in order to mitigate access and distribution issues during the upcoming rainy season.
- In **East Darfur**, WFP has completed the construction of a rub hall for food supply storage at the Kario site, and a rub hall planned for Al Nimir is in progress. WFP is planning to preposition 3-months' worth of food rations and RUTF and RUSF supplies to ensure coverage of food security and nutrition needs at both Kario and Al Nimir sites during the rainy season. Local health partner NIDO is training women volunteers from the refugee community to conduct Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screenings for children under 5 years, as part of nutrition partners' efforts to expand nutrition screenings and monitoring of the nutrition status of refugee children at the Kario site.
- WFP completed the construction of two rub halls at Buram and El Radom in **South Darfur**, following the recommendations of the inter-agency assessment in March.
- In El Meiram, **West Kordofan**, Concern Worldwide began the construction of a nutrition distribution centre and operating theatre to bolster nutrition and health service delivery in a key reception area for new refugee arrivals.



Education

- Over 84% of South Sudanese refugee students passed the recent final examinations in **White Nile**, with over 5% achieving honours. The ongoing influx of new arrivals has increased the total number of school-aged refugee children to over 32,000, with 14,800 remaining unenrolled in school programmes across the sites. An additional 110 classrooms are needed to accommodate all school-aged children. UNHCR and ADRA are moving forward on the construction of temporary classrooms in Al Waral and Al Alagaya. Funding for education response in the state is urgently needed.
- Over 2,500 refugee children living at the Kario site in **East Darfur** are attending classes at two temporary schools with 20 volunteer teachers. Three additional schools are being constructed at the site to accommodate increasing demand for education services among new arrivals to the site. Response partners are looking to improve attendance through school feeding programmes and planning is underway.



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- NFI distribution to new refugee arrivals in remote areas of **South and West Kordofan** states is ongoing. UNHCR and SRCS have delivered full NFI kits to 97% registered new arrivals in South Kordofan. In West Kordofan, over 60% of registered new arrivals received full NFI kits, and the distribution of the remaining kits began on 29 April.

Contact:

Lindsey Amèrica-Simms, Associate Reporting Officer, americas@unhcr.org

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

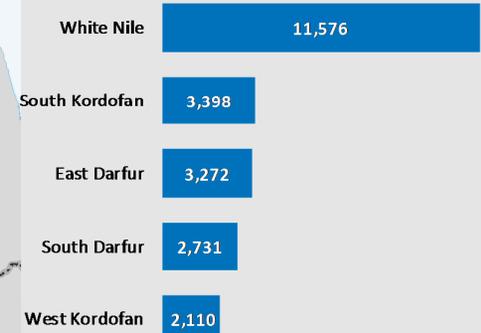
as of 30 Apr 2017

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan Post Dec 2013
375,719



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

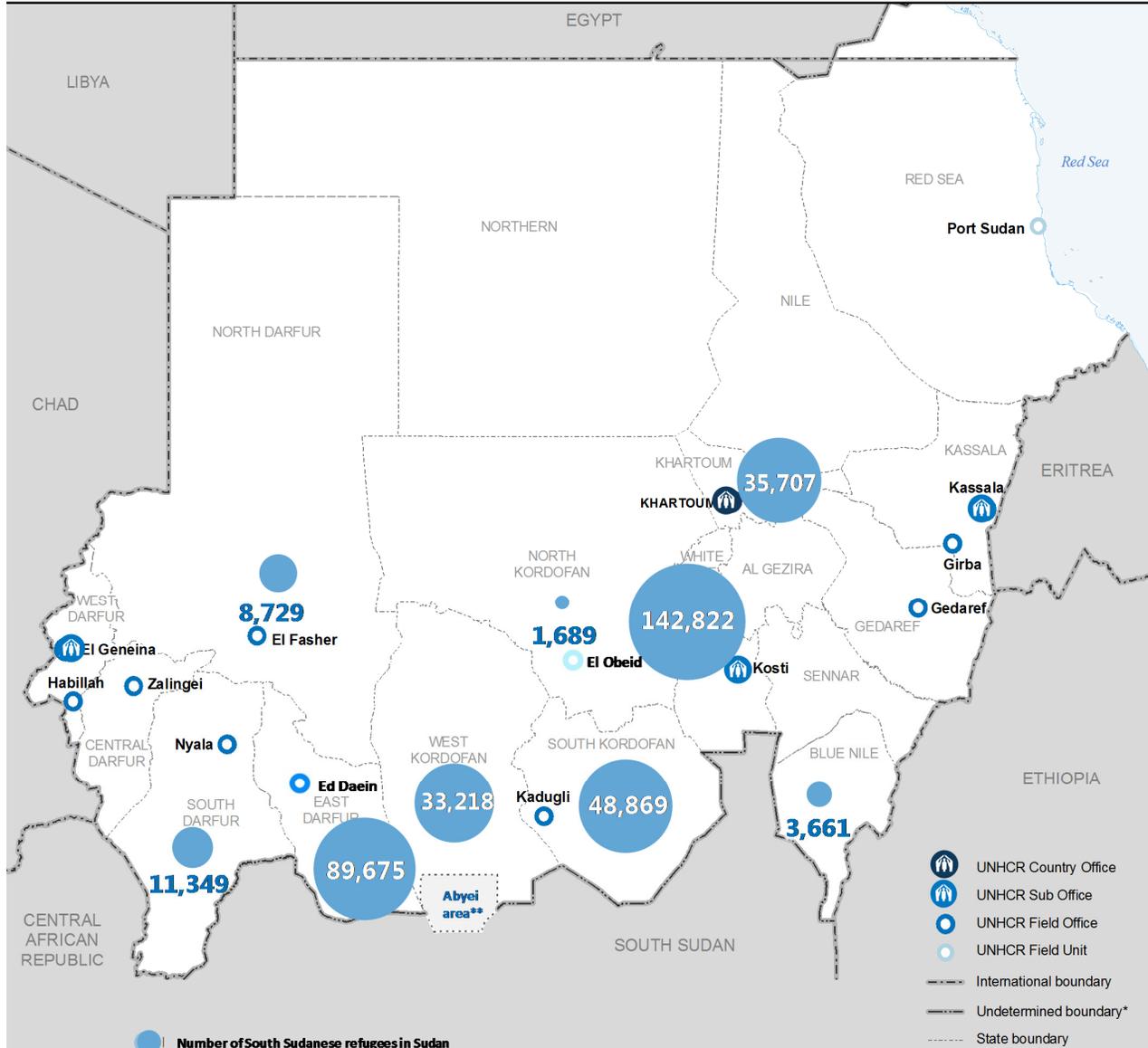
New arrival South Sudanese refugees in Sudan 1 - 30 Apr 2017



Total new arrivals in Apr 2017 23,287

Population of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan Post Dec 2013

State	Population	Percentage
White Nile	142,822	38%
East Darfur	89,675	24%
South Kordofan	48,869	13%
Khartoum	35,707	10%
West Kordofan	33,218	9%
South Darfur	11,349	3%
North Darfur	8,729	2%
Blue Nile	3,661	1%
North Kordofan	1,689	< 1%
Total	375,719	100%



- UNHCR Country Office
- UNHCR Sub Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- International boundary
- Undetermined boundary*
- State boundary

Number of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

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 30 Apr 2017

KEY FIGURES

375,719

total refugees from South Sudan



41%

Living in camps



7%

Living in urban areas



49%

Living in settlements



3%

Reception areas



88%

Women and children



56%

Female



108,414

New Arrivals this year



23,287

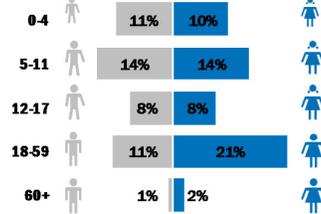
New Arrivals in Apr 2017



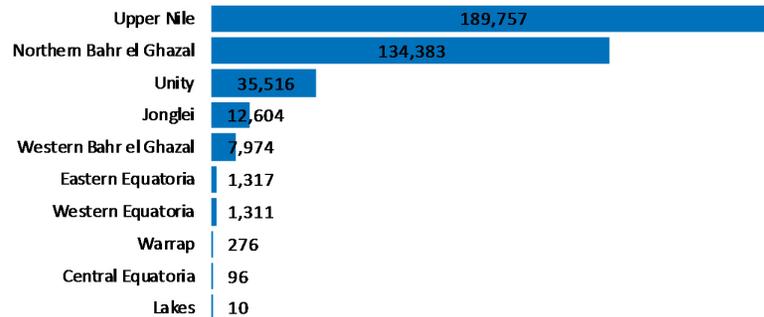
12,458

Other increase

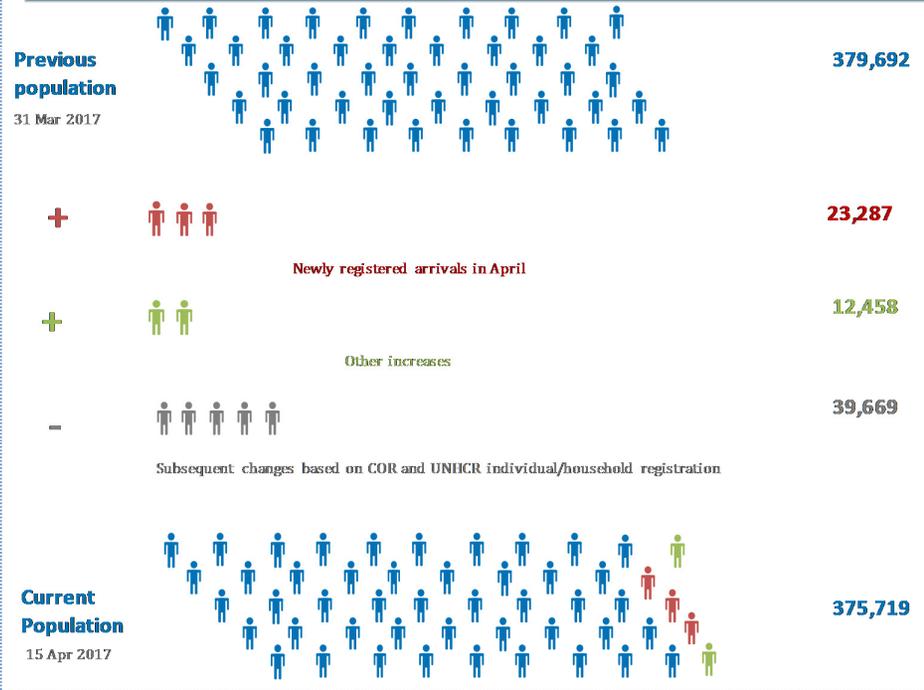
Age gender breakdown



States of Country of Origin



Summary of population change



Registration Status



Arrival Trends 2014 - Apr 2017

