

South Sudanese Refugee Response

31 July 2017

Increased influx of new arrivals to South Darfur observed in July.

Acute watery diarrhea outbreaks in East Darfur refugee camps have been contained.

Inter-agency mission visited Al Lait, North Darfur to monitor response, verify new arrivals and identify remaining gaps and needs.

16,172

Total new arrivals in July 2017

176,524

Total new arrivals in 2017 so far

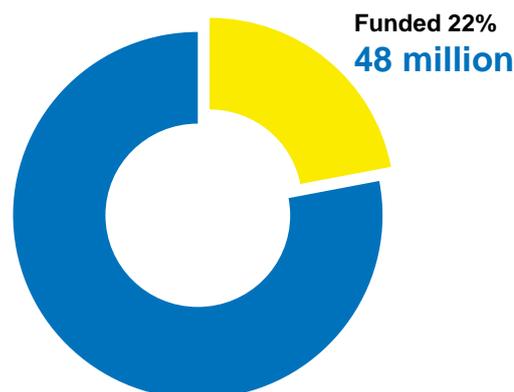
416,829

South Sudanese refugees who have fled to Sudan since December 2013

Population and demographic update can be found on page 7.

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED

USD 221.7 M



NEW ARRIVALS IN 2017 BY STATE

STATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	TOTAL
WHITE NILE	3,801	5,901	15,363	11,576	17,249	2,482	2,113	58,485
EAST DARFUR	4,300	2,975	26,208	3,272	6,637	1,725	699	45,816
SOUTH KORDOFAN	480	8,185	6,661	3,398	6,360	765	331	26,180
WEST KORDOFAN	1,708	5,462	1,050	2,110	630	563	377	11,900
SOUTH DARFUR	709	2,324	--	2,731	8,300	2,627	7,579	24,270
NORTH DARFUR	--	--	--	200	4,330	--	5,073	9,603
TOTAL	10,998	24,847	49,282	23,287	43,506	8,162	16,172	176,254

Key Developments

- OVER 11,000 SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES ARRIVED IN SUDAN IN JULY** – There was a steady rate of new arrivals in July of approximately 522 refugees per day, with the majority entering through South Darfur. Additionally, an estimated 5,073 refugees were identified in a recent joint mission to Al Lait locality, North Darfur (see below) who have not been previously counted and are reported to have transited to North Darfur since May. This brings total new arrivals in 2017 so far to 176,254 refugees, for a total of 416,829 South Sudanese refugees who have fled to Sudan since December 2013.
- GROWING INFLUX OF NEW ARRIVALS TO SOUTH DARFUR IN JULY** – 7,579 South Sudanese refugees fled to South Darfur in July, with 244 refugees arriving per day. The majority of new arrivals have crossed from Northern Bahr Ghazal and Western Bahr Ghazal states in South Sudan, fleeing fighting in Raja and Boro areas. The latest influx follows reports of displaced people gathering near the border in South Sudan for over a month, with limited access to humanitarian assistance and unable to cross due to a lack of safe crossing options. The majority of new arrivals are women and children, and Commission for Refugees (COR) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) have been transporting the refugees to El Radom reception centre.



South Sudanese refugees arriving in South Darfur by foot and truck in July. Photo credit : SRCS and UNHCR, 2017

- UNHCR and COR LEAD INTER-AGENCY MISSION TO AL LAIT, NORTH DARFUR** – UNHCR and COR led an inter-agency mission from 9-13 July to Al Lait locality, including the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, IOM, UNFPA, FAO, COOPI, Save the Children Sweden (SCS) and Plan International Sudan. The mission aimed to enhance coordination and included monitoring of ongoing response interventions and identification of additional needs and remaining response gaps. Key gaps are in protection, WASH and health interventions, and the need for expansion of local education facilities to accommodate refugee children. The mission also identified the need for targeted livelihood interventions to address refugees' reliance on temporary seasonal agricultural labour opportunities.
- ACUTE WATERY DIARRHEA (AWD) OUTBREAKS IN EAST DARFUR REFUGEE CAMPS CONTAINED** – AWD outbreaks in Kario and Al Nimir refugee camps have been contained through coordinated and timely interventions by the state Ministry of Health (SMoH), UNHCR, WHO, MSF-Switzerland and the American Refugee Committee (ARC). According to the SMoH, just 3 new cases in Kario and 2 new cases in Al Nimir have been reported since 22 July. Rehabilitations and improvements in WASH services at the reception centre in Kario are ongoing, following recommendations made by UNHCR's WASH specialist and the state's AWD taskforce. WASH partners are also engaged in ongoing hygiene promotion campaigns, conducting household visits on AWD prevention measures, as well as garbage clean-up and vector control campaigns to reduce AWD risk in the camps.
- FLOODING IN WHITE NILE DESTROYS SHELTERS AND REDUCES ROAD ACCESS TO CAMPS** – Flooding in July in White Nile state destroyed the shelters of at least 1,100 host community households in Al Salaam locality. UNHCR and COR have provided non-food item (NFI) kits, including plastic sheeting, cooking sets and blankets to 60% of affected households so far. The ongoing rainy season has rendered most roads to refugee camps impassable, reducing partner accessibility at many camps.

State updates

WHITE NILE

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 - UNHCR field staff are leading focus group discussions with refugee communities in each camp on child service gaps and protection, as part of ongoing efforts to scale-up the response for this key target group. Consultations have been completed for Jouri, Al Redis II, Al Alagaya and Al Waral camps. The consultations will inform the development of a response plan that will be coordinated through the Refugee Working Group (RWG) for White Nile.
 - UNICEF identified 32 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). The UASC were supported through family tracing and reunification (FTR) activities and were either reunified with their families or placed in alternative family care arrangements. Additionally, state social workers and community protection volunteers have placed 79 unaccompanied refugee children with 39 foster families. There is an identified need to increase the number of social workers and community volunteers at Al Waral camp in order to support the needs of new arrivals.
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 - At least 70% of primary school-aged refugee children have been enrolled for the upcoming school year (nearly 27,000 children in total) following an expanded enrollment campaign across refugee camps led by UNHCR, ADRA and national education partners. The enrollment gap is estimated to be 11,000 refugee children.
 - There are currently 108 classrooms available for enrolled refugee students, with an additional 180 needed to close the gap. UNHCR and education partners have agreed to accommodate students in two learning shifts per day, with approximately 75 students per classroom per shift. An additional 74 permanent classrooms are planned for new camp extensions in the state. An additional 66 temporary classrooms are also planned across all 8 refugee camps.
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 - Over 21,000 medical consultations were conducted across the eight refugee camps in July, with the highest consultation rates in Al Kashafa and Al Waral camps where MSF-Spain is managing refugee health clinics. The most common reasons for clinic visits include diarrhea (19%), acute respiratory infection (14%) and malaria (11%).
 - SRCS and UNHCR are moving forward on plans to rehabilitate four health clinics at Al Alagaya, Al Redis I and II and Um Sangour camps. The SMOH has also flagged the need to rehabilitate the clinic at Jouri and will work with UNHCR to coordinate the work in the coming months.
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 - WFP completed general food distributions in refugee camps for July, and is prepositioning food commodities for August and September distributions to mitigate transportation issues and potential food assistance disruptions over the remainder of the rainy season.
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 - The water treatment plant at Al Waral camp experienced intermittent pumping failures throughout July; however, UNICEF dispatched a contractor and the technical issues have since been resolved and water pumping hours have been resumed.
 - CAFOD implemented hygiene promotion, hand washing and jerry can cleaning campaigns across Alagaya, Dabat Boisin and Al Waral refugee camps, with Plan International Sudan conducting hygiene promotion, jerry can cleaning and garbage clean up campaigns across Jouri, Al Kashafa and Al Redis I and II camps. CAFOD, with support from UNHCR, also led garbage disposal activities across all eight camps, with the safe collection and disposal of over 70,000 MT of garbage. The expansion and scale-up of hygiene promotion and sanitation activities across refugee camps is an important part of AWD prevention.
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 - UNHCR has begun shelter rehabilitation and renewals for refugees who arrived in 2014 and 2015, with prioritization of distributions to persons with specific needs (PSNs) and the most vulnerable families.
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 - UNHCR, WFP and Forest National Corporation (FNC) are implementing a project to improve safe access to energy and promote environment conservation. In Al Alagaya camp's host community village, 100 improved stoves were distributed, accompanied by awareness session on improved stove use, and environmental conservation and protection. Planting of 2,000 trees was also completed.

SOUTH KORDOFAN

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 - UNHCR and COR mobile registration teams have completed biometric individual (level 2) registration for 17,776 refugees who have settled across El Leri, Abu Jabaiha Town, Abu Nawara, Um Hashima, Um Delebat and Rashad-Tagmela areas. The registration team has moved on to Abassiya locality to continue the roll out of biometric registration across the state.
 - The refugee community in Abu Jabaiha have identified children's issues as a key concern, including concerns about homeless refugee children and limited access to local schools. Refugee and host communities have initiated foster care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in the area. UNHCR and the state Ministry of Social Welfare (SMoSW) are establishing UASC case management mechanisms and social workers have been deployed to identify UASC and coordinate with UNHCR on case management.
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 - There is an urgent need for 5 more teachers from the refugee community to staff the refugee school established at Sirajiya. The school was built with temporary materials and requires maintenance and repairs in order to accommodate more students and improve education standards.
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 - PanCare has recruited an additional nurse to support the scale-up of health care services for refugees living in the Dar Batti settlement. WHO continues to provide medicines to refugee clinics, and stocks are reported to be sufficient to meet the needs of each clinic in Dar Batti, Sirajiya and Abu Jabaiha Town.
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 - WFP is working to address the food distribution gap caused by a break in the food supply pipeline over the last few months. Food supplies are being transported to El Leri and distributions will resume once remaining supplies are delivered.
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 - UNICEF, SCS and Care International Switzerland (CIS) continued upgrading WASH services in El Leri and Abu Jabaiha. Construction of additional latrines and communal waste burial pits, as well as cleaning campaigns, are ongoing to improve solid waste disposal and reduce open defecation. Upgrading and maintenance of water sources also continued to improve water yield, including completion of a mini water yard in Abu Jabaiha, and the provision of five water yard maintenance tool kits to trained mechanics in El Leri and Abu Jabaiha.
 - Efforts to address open defecation in Dar Batti settlement are ongoing. CIS, through support from UNHCR, has so far completed the construction of 350 emergency latrines, of the planned 500. In addition, SCS, through support from UNICEF, has also completed 200 latrines at the settlement. Currently, there are approximately 25 people per latrine in Dar Batti. Upon completion of CIS' remaining latrines, this will improve latrine access to approximately 20 people per latrine, which aligns with UNHCR refugee emergency standards.

WEST KORDOFAN

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 - Global Aid Hand (GAH) is supporting vulnerable refugee women in El Meiram with livelihoods interventions for 22 women to establish small businesses. GAH is also leading women's protection activities for 120 women from both the refugee and host communities through activities held at the local community development centre in El Meiram. Additionally, GAH distributed wheelchairs to 17 PSNs from the refugee and host communities.
 - UNHCR's mobile registration team continues to roll-out level 2 registration exercises across the state. In July, the team completed level 2 registration in El Meiram, with 8,708 refugees individually registered. The list will be used to coordinate WFP's food distribution to El Meiram in August.
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 - Recent school enrolment campaigns led by UNHCR and GAH in El Meiram have supported the enrolment of 1,250 refugee children. GAH also completed the construction of two new schools and rehabilitated two existing schools. The schools will accommodate students from both refugee and host communities, and the management of the schools has since been handed over to the state Ministry of Education (SMoE). GAH and SMoE have identified 12 teachers from the refugee community to staff the new schools; however, funding for teachers' incentives is urgently needed.

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 In July, COR initiated water trucking to the settlement in Kharasana after the breakdown of a local water yard. UNICEF will support the repair of the water yard. UNHCR and WASH partners are exploring the potential for establishing of a new water facility to address water supply gaps in the Kharasana area.

EAST DARFUR

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 UNHCR and COR mobile registration teams completed household (level 1) registration and verification of an estimated 22,248 refugee households living in rural settlement areas in Abu Jabra, Abu Karinka and Adila. The teams also individually identified UASC, children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women to inform the targeting of protection and other lifesaving assistance activities. UNHCR and COR will complete NFI distribution to the settlement areas in August. Level 2 registration will follow shortly.
- Mobile registration teams are planning to complete level 1 and 2 registration and validation exercises for an estimated 13,832 refugees scattered across rural pockets of East Darfur; however, access to key areas was limited in July due to inter-tribal conflict.
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 UNHCR and SRCS are working to address education gaps in Al Nimir due to a lack of school facilities in the camp. As a short-term solution, UNHCR plans to establish temporary learning spaces in administration buildings and SRCS has identified refugee teachers to staff the classrooms. Teachers' incentives will be provided. Plots for permanent schools have been demarcated at the camp, with construction pending for the end of the rainy season.
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 IOM has confirmed that their mobile clinic services to refugees living in Abu Karinka, Abu Jabra and Adila will resume in August. The mobile clinic provides essential access to health services for refugees in remote areas, and has been out of service since 15 June due to delays in the renewal of a technical agreement with the SMoH, which has since been resolved.
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 July food distributions were delayed in Kario due to pipeline breaks; however, WFP provided refugees with a 15-day ration as a temporary measure and plans to distribute another 15-day ration and a full ration for August to address the gap. Food distribution in Al Nimir proceeded as planned, with refugees there receiving the full monthly ration for July. WFP also distributed food rations to over 6,000 refugees biometrically registered in El Ferdous. WFP has agreed to begin general food distributions in August to all households identified through level 1 registration in Abu Karinka, Adila and Abu Jabra.

SOUTH DARFUR

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 UNHCR and UNFPA have procured 4,200 personal hygiene kits in support of to refugee women's protection in El Radom and Buram. Both agencies need to procure an additional 1,500 kits to meet the needs of refugee women living at Beliel IDP camp. National partner El Ruhama is also planning to implement a project to provide gender-based protection support for refugee women and children at Beliel IDP camp and El Radom.
- UNHCR and COR mobile registration teams completed level 1 registration of 5,785 newly arrived refugees in El Radom (4,730) and Buram (1,055). WFP uses the registration list to initiate general food distribution activities, planned for August and UNHCR is planning an NFI distribution for new arrivals shortly.
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 The SMoE agreed to enroll South Sudanese refugee students in local schools in Buram. UNHCR conducted an assessment of the schools and has identified the need to construct temporary classrooms, latrines and water points in order to improve the schools' capacity to accommodate additional students. UNHCR will also provide classroom furniture and will partner with SRCS to complete the renovations.
- In El Radom, UNHCR has agreed with the SMoE to construct a new school near the reception centre (5km from El Radom town) in order to accommodate a growing number of refugee children. UNHCR will also support the local school in El Radom town with renovations to improve facilities and support refugee students living in town to attend the local school.

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 - WHO will continue to provide emergency medical supplies for the health response for new arrivals in El Radom and Buram until the end of September. During a joint assessment mission to the areas in July, the SMOH vaccinated 664 refugee children in Buram for measles and polio diseases, with support from WHO.
 - WHO has organized a mobile clinic service to visit the Buram settlement twice weekly in order to provide medical consultations and treatment to refugees. Patients in need of more specialized care will be referred to Buram hospital, and UNHCR will cover referral treatment costs. In July, 1,096 South Sudanese refugees were referred for medical treatment.
 - UNHCR has dispatched 8,000 mosquito nets to mitigate malaria risk over the rainy season and address increased prevalence of malaria cases observed in El Radom and Buram.
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 - UNICEF and WFP have prepositioned nutrition supplements for refugee children in Buram and El Radom. Both agencies have committed to increasing supplies as needed to address the ongoing influx of new arrivals to both areas.
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 - UNHCR installed 7 water tanks in Buram and will continue to truck water to the settlement until a more sustainable, long-term solution to local water supply issues can be found. UNHCR constructed 18 communal latrines, while an additional 6 communal latrines were constructed by local authorities. UNICEF, IOM and WVI plan to conduct a WASH assessment in Buram during an interagency mission scheduled for 7-9 August. UNHCR installed 10 water tanks and constructed 26 communal emergency latrines in El Radom. UNHCR is also trucking water to the reception centre and settlement at El Radom. WES has so far completed the construction of 87 communal latrines, of a planned 200 latrines supported by UNICEF, for refugees living near the El Radom reception centre.

NORTH DARFUR

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 - A lack of funding for protection services for refugees and host communities in Al Lait locality remains a key concern for UNHCR and partners, in particular those focused on women and children. The recent joint mission observed significant vulnerability for refugees, IDPs and host community members across the locality. UNHCR has deployed a team to Al Lait on a continuous basis to ensure that arising issues can be identified and addressed in a timely way. The state Ministry of Social Affairs (SMoSA), SCCW and UNICEF are working to establish child protection networks in each area where refugees have settled.
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 - WFP distributed a 2-month food ration to 10,828 registered South Sudanese refugees (3,431 households) in Al Lait locality at the end of June to cover the refugees' food assistance needs until the end of August. Food security is also a main concern among refugees living in El Fasher town. WFP and UNHCR are coordinating general food distribution in El Fasher to address food assistance gaps.
 - Findings from the joint mission indicate that the refugees are dependent on food donations from their host communities or local food markets where food prices are very high due to the ongoing lean season. There is an urgent need for livelihood projects to address loss of livelihood assets upon arrival in Sudan.

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

31 July 2017

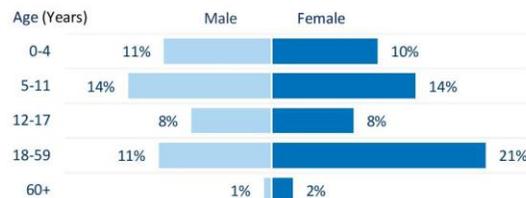
Total number of refugees **416,829**
arrived since December 2013

Total arrivals in 2017 **176,254**

Total arrivals in July 2017 **16,172**

In addition, Sudan also hosts an estimated 350,000 South Sudanese refugees who were residing in Sudan before secession of South Sudan. GoS estimates the number of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan to be 1.2M.

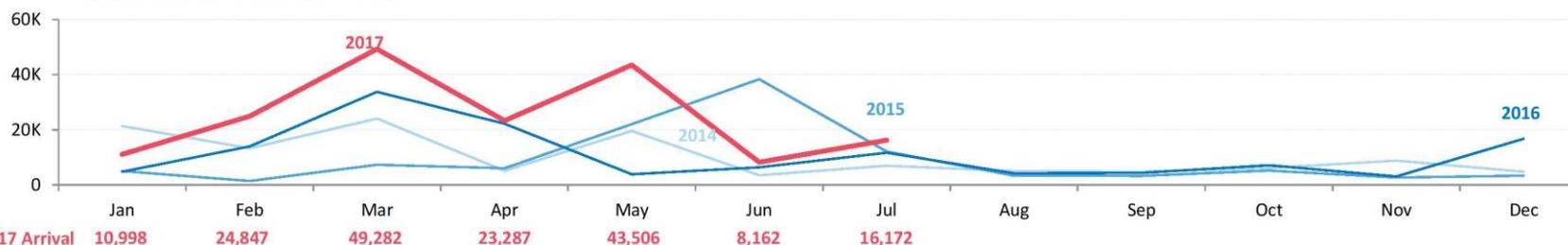
AGE & GENDER



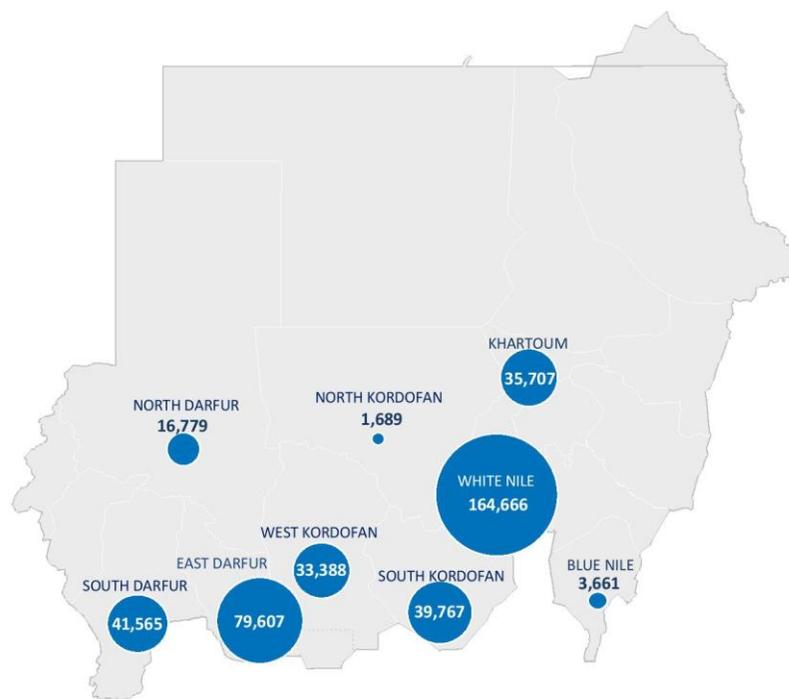
2017 ARRIVALS BY STATE



MONTHLY ARRIVAL TRENDS (2014 - 2017)



POPULATION BY STATE



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



REGISTRATION PROGRESS



JULY 2017 ARRIVAL BY STATE

