

# Sudan: 2017 End of Year Report

## SOUTH SUDAN - REGIONAL RRP

1 January – 31 December 2017



**772,715**

SOUTH SUDANESE  
REFUGEES IN SUDAN  
(31 DEC 2017)

**US\$221.7 M**

REQUIRED IN SUDAN  
IN 2017

**32%**

FUNDING RECEIVED (31  
DEC 2017)

**19**

RRRP PARTNERS  
IN SUDAN

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

In 2017, 195,599 South Sudanese refugees newly arrived in Sudan, the highest number of arrivals in one year since the start of the conflict in South Sudan in December 2013. This far exceeds the original planning figure in 2017 of 60,000 new refugee arrivals.

By 31 December, Sudan was home to an estimated 772,715 South Sudanese refugees. This included those who arrived in Sudan after December 2013, as well as approximately 350,000 individuals who were living in Sudan prior to December 2013 and are unable to return to South Sudan – this group is officially considered by the government to be refugees. Overall, approximately 30% were individually registered (through biometric registration) by the end of 2017.

South Sudanese refugees cross into Sudan at numerous

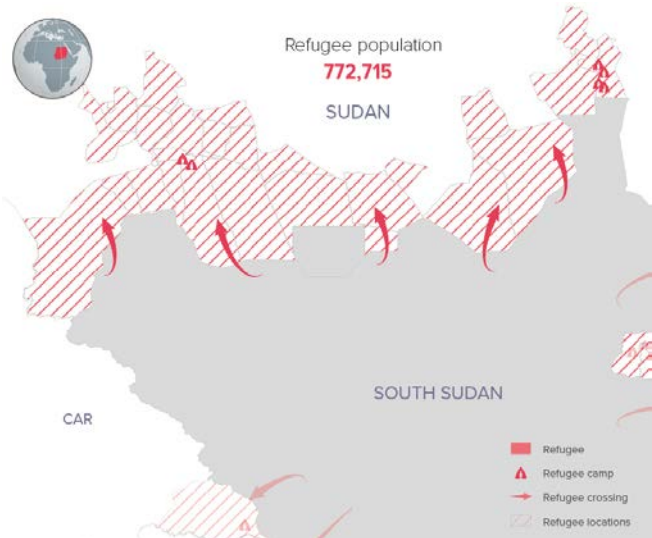
points along the nearly 2,000 kilometre border shared by the two countries, into South and East Darfur, West and South Kordofan, and White Nile states. Refugees are also recorded to move onwards to North Darfur, North Kordofan and Khartoum. Refugees arrive with very few personal possessions, often having walked for many days to reach Sudan, and even longer to reach initial reception assistance. Refugees also frequently arrive with concerning nutritional status, linked to the deteriorating food security situation and famine in South Sudan.

The unanticipated rate of new arrivals in 2017 far exceeded arrival trends of previous years, and overwhelmed government, UNHCR and other UN and NGO partners' capacity to provide lifesaving assistance to both new arrivals and the existing caseload. The majority of new arrivals in 2017 settled in White Nile (60,582), East Darfur (46,808) and South Darfur (35,469), followed by South Kordofan (26,810), West Kordofan (16,327) and North Darfur (9,603).

In 2017, an estimated 21% lived in Sudan's 10 refugee camps in White Nile (8 camps) and East Darfur (2 camps). The remaining 79% live outside of camps in self-settlements in some of the more remote and underserved locations in the country. All 10 refugee camps reached capacity in 2017, with limited access granted by local authorities for camp site extensions to accommodate a growing number of new arrivals.


This remains a children's emergency. Children comprise over 65% of the refugee population, and the majority of new arrivals (approximately 88%) are women and children. An estimated 70% of refugee families are female-headed households. The lack of access to basic services and livelihoods in certain locations has increased risk of exploitation, harmful coping mechanisms, and resort to illegal activities (including survival sex work and alcohol brewing) in order to earn money to meet their families' basic needs. Due to the political and legal contexts in Sudan, incidence of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) among refugees is not highly reported; however anecdotal evidence indicates that it is a serious issue and threat to the wellbeing of women and girls.

The response strategy in 2017 aimed to meet the needs of both South Sudanese refugees and host communities in Sudan with an emphasis on the provision of effective protection response to refugees. The strategy included three main components: i) maintain an emergency response capacity to address the urgent needs of new arrivals in 2017; ii) stabilize the existing programme by aiming to achieve minimum emergency standards across sectors; and iii) promote solutions with a particular emphasis on enhancing protection through self-reliance and host community support, as well as on creating linkages to other national development plans.



## Protection

**190,000+**  
new South Sudanese refugees in 2017



**47%**   
of South Sudanese refugees who arrived in 2017 have been **biometrically registered**

In 2017, South Sudanese refugee children gained access to **birth registration & documentation**



The response aimed to ensure that all newly arrived refugees were registered in a timely way, with emphasis on the implementation of a Biometrics Identity Management System (BIMS) across hosting states. This included infrastructure investments for secure data storage, and the expansion of IT and telecommunications services to areas with new arrivals, including through WIFI hotspots, setting up radio communication infrastructure, and extending network coverage to deep field locations. Investments in strengthened reception arrangements was also prioritized, with expansion of medical and nutrition screening services at arrival points, protection screenings, nutritional assistance and basic services for temporary stay before onward transportation to camps and settlement areas. Reception centres were also established at key locations in East Darfur, South Darfur and South and West Kordofan. Provision of legal documentation, with a focus on birth registration, and access to legal aid was prioritized due to limited access of many refugees to nationality documents.

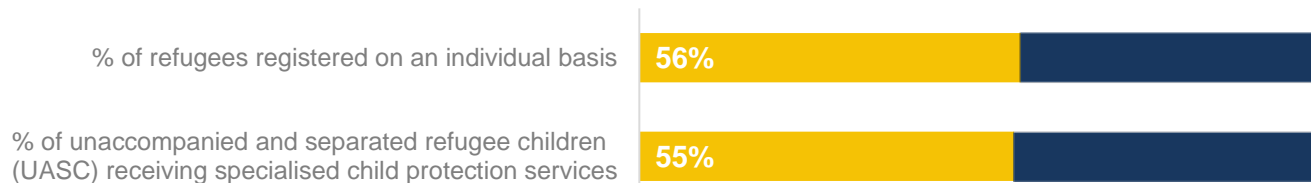
The response also focused on investments in the establishment and expansion of community-based protection mechanisms, including protection networks, to improve identification of PSNs and ensure appropriate assistance and strengthen referral pathways. Additionally, the response prioritized the identification of- and support to UASC, with improved access to family tracing and reunification and enhanced support for children with high protection needs, including the development of improved effective case management systems.

### Key Achievements

- Timely registration of more than 190,000 newly arrived South Sudanese refugees, through establishment of new reception centres and expanded staffing capacity at existing centres across border states.
- Over 47% refugees who arrived in 2017 were biometrically registered.
- Improved access to birth registration and documentation for South Sudanese refugee children.
- Initiation of the registration of South Sudanese refugees living in Khartoum's 'open areas' settlements, with over 10,000 registered so far.


### Remaining Gaps

- Lack of reliable network connectivity in remote refugee locations across most hosting states continues to drive individual (biometric) registration gaps, especially in out-of-camp locations in East Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan.
- Lack of adequate child protection case management systems and effective referral pathways in majority of locations.
- Insufficient coverage of SGBV prevention and support services.



## Education

 **60%** of school-aged children in the camps were enrolled in primary education and **25,000+** students received learning materials, textbooks and uniforms

**440** refugee teachers received salaries & incentives  **239** teachers trained on teaching methods, new curriculum approaches & psychosocial support

 **72** new classrooms constructed (59 permanent, 13 temporary)

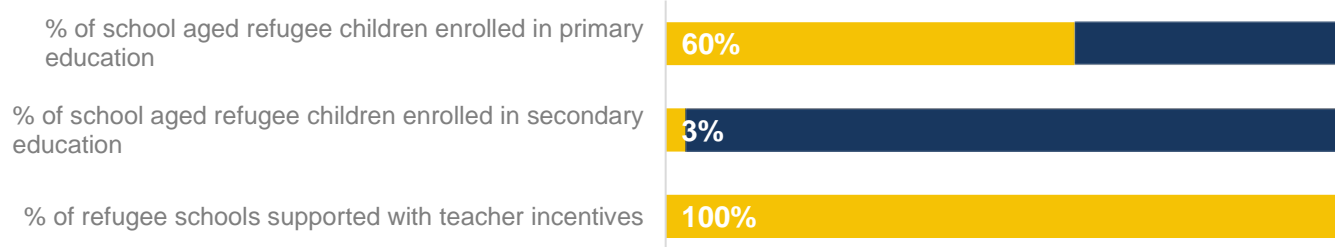
In 2017, the Ministry of Education and education sector partners coordinated enrollment and inclusion of refugee and host community children within state education systems, including facilitation of examinations through support to state line ministries, and through support for intensive language training and accelerated learning programs to ensure smooth integration into national systems for out-of-school children and youth. Construction of new schools, classrooms and gender-segregated latrines, and rehabilitation of existing structures were prioritized to increase available spaces for refugee students, as well as increased investment in teaching, learning and recreational materials. Vulnerable refugee students were also assisted with material and cash support. Advocacy efforts focused on ensuring relevant curriculum and language of instruction, in consultation with the refugee community, especially for girls' education. Social workers were deployed to refugee schools in South and West Kordofan via the state Ministries of Social Affairs to provide psychosocial support and strengthen child protection mechanisms. Community mobilization and capacity building for parent-to-teachers' associations (PTAs) was also pursued, with a focus on improving school management, social cohesion and child protection. The education response plan included development of a comprehensive strategy for refugee education in collaboration with the Government and RRP partners; however, this was not completed in 2017 and has been included in 2018 planning.

### Key Achievements

- 91 educational facilities were supported to accommodate South Sudanese refugee students, including construction of 59 permanent classrooms and 13 temporary classrooms.
- Over 25,000 refugee students in refugee camps and out-of-camp settlement areas received learning materials, textbooks and uniforms.
- Educational supplies and textbooks were provided to 780 refugees in secondary schools and paid incentives to 74 secondary school teachers.
- Agreements were signed with the state Ministries of Education in West Kordofan, South Kordofan and White Nile to support the enrolment of refugee children in host community secondary schools.

### Remaining Gaps

- Over 95% of school-aged refugee children in out of camp locations in East Darfur and West Kordofan are out of school, with over 50% of refugee children in South Kordofan remain out of school.
- Consistent school attendance remains a challenge.
- Access to secondary school education remains one of the largest gaps in state education responses. The nearest public secondary schools are long distances from camps and the fees and other costs make secondary school prohibitive for many.
- Lack of classroom spaces persists across the response.
- Lack of funding limits refugees' access to tertiary education.





Unconditional food assistance was provided by WFP (i.e., cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt) to newly arrived South Sudanese refugees throughout 2017 across South Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, West Kordofan, North Kordofan, South Kordofan and White Nile. Emergency blanket supplementary feeding was also provided to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women to prevent a deterioration in their nutritional status. In addition a full-ration of charcoal was provided as an emergency response for a period of four months to the entire refugee population in both refugee camps in East Darfur, and women and children were trained to produce briquettes made from local products that they could use at home or sell to earn a modest income.

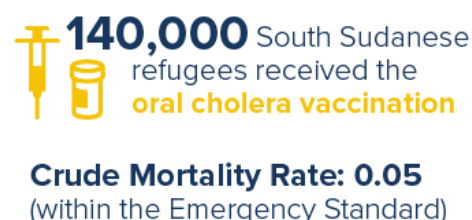
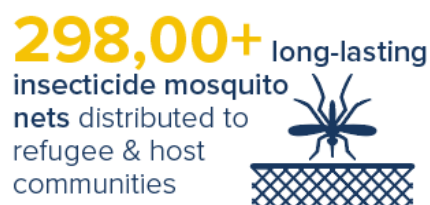
### Key Achievements

- 4,000 refugee households received fuel-efficient stoves (FESs) and 2,400 received cooking fuel in Kario and Al Nimir refugee camps in East Darfur.
- In White Nile, 5,000 refugee households received FESs, and 365 families received gas stoves as clean cooking fuel.

### Remaining Gaps

- Ongoing pipeline breaks undermine food security of refugees across the response.
- 69% of planned MT of food were distributed, with 39,040 refugees targeted for food assistance not reached in 2017.
- More than 70% of refugee families do not have proper access to cooking fuel, and use three stone stoves.

## Health & Nutrition



The primary aim of the 2017 health response was to increase access to primary health services, with an emphasis on provision of reproductive health, maternal, neonatal and child care services for both refugee and host communities. This was pursued through maintenance and construction of new and existing health facilities, as well as through procurement and distribution of all required equipment and medical supplies, including drugs, reagents and health kits. The response also sought to improve the capacity of community health workers and service providers to meet patient needs, with an emphasis on mental health counselling and care at both the community level and via health facilities. Improved immunization coverage for children (up to 15 years of age) against measles, polio and other childhood illnesses was a priority, as well as support for malaria prevention via vector control, net distribution and treatment access. The acute watery diarrhea (AWD) outbreak in May 2017 required scale-up and support for national and state health systems' capacity to respond quickly to communicable disease outbreaks, with an emphasis on improved collection of epidemiological data, monitoring, laboratory-based surveillance, and implementation of early warning systems and the provision of operational support.

Additionally, the nutrition response aimed to prevent morbidity and mortality associated with acute malnutrition in children under five years and pregnant and lactating women who constitute a sizeable percentage of the new arrivals. MUAC screening of all new arrivals at border and entry points was introduced, with cases of acute malnutrition referred to appropriate treatment centres, complemented by rehabilitation of existing and establishment of new stabilization centres and outpatient therapeutic sites. The nutrition response complemented the general food distribution, and other interventions of WASH, shelter and health, including deworming for children under five, as well as Vitamin A and ferrous supplementation for all refugee children and pregnant and lactating women. The Global

Acute Malnutrition rate among refugee children (6 -5 9 months) was 18.2% using weight-for-height calculations. Proxy GAM based on MUAC screening was 7%.

### Key Achievements

- The health situation for refugees stabilized in 2017, with proportional morbidity & mortality rates in line with the national seasonal trends.
- 15,150 refugee cases received secondary and tertiary referral care in Khartoum.
- Approximately 60-70% of health and nutrition personnel working in the camps are refugees.
- Health and nutrition screening was expanded at border entry points and at reception centres.
- All children 6-59 months, pregnant women and lactating mothers were targeted for Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP).
- A Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) for refugees living in Kharasana and El Meiram, the largest refugee settlements in West Kordofan, was conducted.

### Remaining Gaps

- It is a challenge for partners to recruit and retain competent health and nutrition staff in remote locations where refugees are living.
- Insufficient stock of essential medicines and medical and nutrition supplies persist across the response. Partners are collaborating with the Ministry of Health to ensure delivery of drugs and supplies in a more timely way.
- Gaps in full implementation of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programming still persist in some locations.
- Pipeline breaks have interrupted general food distribution (GFD) for many months in some areas, which undermines the nutritional wellbeing of refugee populations, especially in areas with minimal access to livelihoods.

% of refugee children under 5 in camps receiving nutritional screenings

39%

% of refugees in need (in camps) reached by the targeted supplementary feeding programme

65%

% of refugees in need (in camps) reached by the therapeutic feeding programme

82%



## Livelihoods



**6,000**  
refugees  
benefitted from

agricultural access interventions



In 2017, **500 youth**  
were trained in  
**vocational & technical  
skills**



**9,365**

refugee families  
provided with

**improved mud stoves**  
& safe access to cooking fuel

The livelihoods strategy aimed to develop close links between livelihood interventions and protection principles, involving targeted interventions at graduated phases with a view to transition from relief to early recovery programmes. Innovative initiatives (including vocational training, cash-based interventions, micro-financing, and protection of livelihood assets such as livestock and land access) were pursued, along with the development of partnerships with the private sector and development actors in order to enhance the livelihood opportunities of refugees and promote self-employment. Agricultural access was a key intervention with high success rates in White Nile State where both farmer and fishing groups were formed to support the agricultural and fish production sectors through training and provision of relevant tools. In the Kordofans, agricultural access included lucrative activities such as poultry and livestock re-stocking. In particular a pilot humanitarian – development – peace nexus project launched to increase livelihood intervention impact and sustainability. Access to energy was a priority, with an emphasis on support for single women-headed households and women-at-risk on the production and use of fuel efficient stoves in order to bolster women’s protection initiatives.



## Key Achievements

- Vocational training and distribution of toolkits was successful in all locations with reports of many able to earn thereafter.
- Farmer and fishing groups formed to support the agricultural and fish production sectors through training and provision of relevant tools.
- Poultry farming and livestock restocking promoted to support livelihood and household nutrition needs.
- 3,400 received basic agricultural inputs
- 24,355 conflict-affected people benefited from energy programmes
- 5,490 families benefited from solar street lights

## Remaining Gaps

- Challenges in regards to documentation of beneficiaries with delays on identification papers subsequently disqualifying some from livelihoods programmes.
- Advocacy on work permits required.
- Challenging to meet the demand for larger business set-up due to limited funding.
- Need for detailed livelihood and economic assessments now critical to improve targeting.

% of refugee households engaged in livelihoods activities


11%

## Shelter & NFIs

**44,589**

newly arrived / newly accessed **South Sudanese refugee families** received non-food items in 2017



 Only **10%** of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan had adequate dwellings in 2017

The response prioritized meeting the shelter and NFI needs of all newly arrived and newly accessed refugees in 2017, and worked to address outstanding distribution gaps for the 2016 new arrival caseload. NFI replenishments also targeted to the most vulnerable refugee families from the existing caseload, and the design of more durable shelter options was initiated for refugee camps in East Darfur and White Nile. The response aimed to ensure the timely procurement, transportation and pre-positioning of shelter and NFIs in strategic locations with anticipated influxes of new arrivals in 2017. The provision of targeted NFI support to vulnerable host community households was also used to promote peaceful coexistence.

A tailored Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for Shelter and NFI distribution to South Sudanese refugees was development and endorsed in August 2017. The SOP guides partners on how best to meet the needs of various family sizes, and ensures adherence to the principles of accountability to affected populations, and Do No Harm by addressing the needs of host communities. Additionally, on-site distribution- and post-distribution monitoring was strengthened for key partners, in an effort to reduce risk and enhance accountability to all stakeholders.

## Key Achievements

- 20,311 refugee households received emergency shelter kits
- 44,589 families (45%) of newly arrived or newly accessed refugee families were reached, of which 2,062 families received replenishment of key NFI items.
- An additional 69,044 families (both new arrival and existing caseloads) received mosquito nets in White Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, North Darfur and East Darfur states.
- NFIs were distributed to over 3,000 households in El Radom and Buram localities in South Darfur during the height of the new influx from July –

## Remaining Gaps

- Access to refugees due to security concerns or inaccessible roads during the rainy season persist for many months.
- Lack of land availability in White Nile state has driven both site congestion and shelter gaps in refugee camps.
- Limited capacity for NFI distribution- and post-distribution monitoring in remote areas during rainy seasons especially in South Darfur and South and West Kordofan states.

September 2017 amidst heavy rains, with little- to no access for long periods.

- Durable shelter designs and demonstrations were completed for sites in White Nile and East Darfur states, with an aim to pilot durable shelters in 2018.

% of refugee households received NFIs

45%

## WASH

### Litres per person per day

**17:** White Nile, West Kordofan  
**16:** East Darfur  
**15:** South Darfur (Standard: 20L)  
**8:** South Kordofan

**52%** in people with access to sanitary facilities  
**691** per hygiene promoter

The maximum distance to water collection points in the camps is **500m or less**

The WASH response in 2017 focused on closing existing gaps in access to WASH facilities and services. This included expanding and improving access to safe water supply, with an emphasis on water quality monitoring, operation and maintenance, vector control, construction and improvement of sanitation facilities through desludging and decommissioning of facilities. In line with fulfilling one of the commitments to refugee women, provision of menstrual hygiene management items has also been a key WASH activity benefitting refugee women and girls of reproductive age. To ensure effective vector control, including improvements in the provision of wastewater disposal, solid waste and sludge collection and refuse disposal was also undertaken. There was an urgent need for intensified hygiene promotion at refugee sites following the outbreak of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in May 2017, including hand washing with soap and proper latrine usage and cleaning, safe water collection, transportation, storage and usage. Special attention was paid to safe disposal of children feces and ensuring safe living environment to eliminate environmental enteropathy, where the consumption of fecal contamination can infect the intestine of children under 5, reducing nutrient absorption, leading to malnutrition. This was done through provision of children's toilets (potties) and hygiene promotion focusing on separation of human excreta from the living environment.

### Key Achievements

- 52% increase in people with access to sanitary facilities
- 44,711 Personal Hygiene Kits (consisting of buckets, sanitary cloth, underwear and soap) were distributed targeting women and girls of reproductive age.
- 17L of water per person per day greatly improved in West Kordofan as a result of construction of at least 2 water supply systems
- Advocated for household latrines in White Nile to improve families' access to dignified latrines and provide a sense of ownership and improve household management of latrine facilities.

### Remaining Gaps

- There is a need to expand water services to meet standards of at least 20l/p/d across all states.
- Continued influx of refugees in congested camp areas has resulted in high latrine usage ratios of about 96p/latrine in Khor Alwaral camp and 84p/latrine in Dabat Bosin camp in White Nile.
- Water supply access in Khor Alwaral has been reduced from 15/w/p/d to around 7.5L. A decongestion exercise through site extensions is already underway in 5 camps to ease out the pressure on available facilities.
- Land dispute issues has greatly affected pit emptying and has delayed latrine construction.
- Number of persons per hygiene promoter is still higher than the emergency standard of ≤500.

## RRP PARTNERS IN SUDAN IN 2017

- ASSIST
- CAFOD
- CIS- Care International Switzerland
- CONCERN
- FAO - Food and Agriculture Organisation
- IOM - International Organisation for Migration
- IRW- Islamic Relief Worldwide
- NCA - Norwegian Church Aid
- Pancare
- PI - Plan International
- SCI - Save the Children International
- SRCS - Sudanese Red Crescent Society
- UMCOR - United Methodist Committee on Relief
- UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
- UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
- UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
- WFP - World Food Programme
- WHO - World Health Organisation

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Miranda Gaanderse, Liaison Officer, [gaanders@unhcr.org](mailto:gaanders@unhcr.org)

South Sudan Situation Data Portal: <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan>



# SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

## Sudan: 2017 Key Response Figures

1 January - 31 December 2017

### PROTECTION

**190,000+**

new South Sudanese refugees in 2017



**47%**



of South Sudanese refugees who arrived in 2017 have been **biometrically registered**



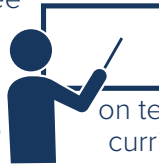
In 2017, South Sudanese refugee children gained access to **birth registration & documentation**

### EDUCATION



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**440** refugee teachers received **salaries & incentives**



**239** teachers trained on teaching methods, new curriculum approaches & psychosocial support



**72** new classrooms constructed (59 permanent, 13 temporary)

### FOOD



**346,396**

South Sudanese refugees received food assistance in 2017, including **132,209** refugees living in **out-of-camp settlements**



**46,560 MT** of food distributed in 2017



### HEALTH AND NUTRITION

**29**



**gender sensitive** health units available

**298,00+** long-lasting insecticide mosquito nets distributed to refugee & host communities



**140,000** South Sudanese refugees received the **oral cholera vaccination**

**Crude Mortality Rate: 0.05** (within the Emergency Standard)

### LIVELIHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT



**6,000**

refugees benefitted from agricultural access interventions



In 2017, **500 youth** were trained in **vocational & technical skills**



**9,365**

refugee families provided with **improved mud stoves** & safe access to cooking fuel

### SHELTER AND NFIs

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### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



**Litres per person per day**

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**691** per **people** hygiene promoter



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