

SUDAN: South Sudanese Refugee Response

1 – 30 June 2019

Refugees in Khartoum attacked and newly displaced to 'Open Areas' and White Nile State.

Refugees working on farms outside of camps during current planting season.

Security situation slowed refugee operations in June.

1,008

New arrivals in June 2019

13,875

Total new arrivals in 2019

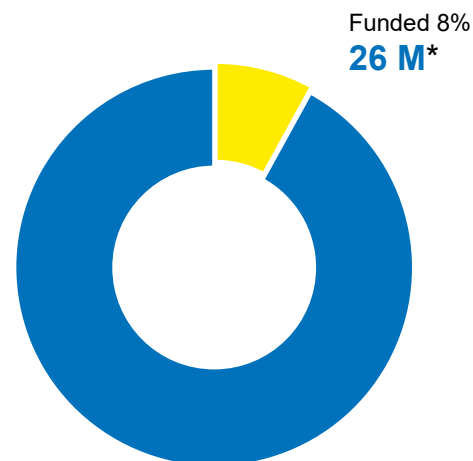
855,962

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan
(*Additional sources estimate that there are 1.3 million South Sudanese refugees in Sudan; however, data requires verification.)

Population and demographic dashboard can be found on page 5.

TOTAL INTER-AGENCY FUNDING REQUIRED FOR SUDAN UNDER THE 2019 SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN (RRP)

USD 326.06 M



*Funding received by UN agencies is based on UN Financial Tracking System (FTS) information.

NEW ARRIVALS BY STATE IN 2019

STATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
EAST DARFUR	1,552	2,338	1,528	353	2,000	37	7,808
WEST KORODFAN	767	438	620	248	449	374	2,896
SOUTH DARFUR	487	259	60	233	167	53	1,259
SOUTH KORDOFAN	167	68	200	171	216	335	1,157
WHITE NILE	138	39	174	88	107	209	755
TOTAL	3,111	3,142	2,582	1,093	2,939	1,008	13,875

Population Update

- **OVER 1,000 REFUGEES NEWLY ARRIVED IN JUNE** – The majority of refugees arrived in West and South Kordofan States, followed by White Nile, South Darfur and White Nile States. Lower arrival flows are typical of this time of year with the start of the rainy season in South Sudan and in border entry areas in Sudan, when roads become impassable and rivers and wadis have flooded in many areas. While arrival rates are slower than in previous years, current movements suggest that there continues to be assistance disruptions in border areas or that people are blocked from accessing assistance. Reports from new arrivals in South Kordofan indicate ongoing insecurity and very high food insecurity in areas of origin in Unity and Northern Bahr El Ghazal States in South Sudan.
- **OVER 7,000 SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN KHARTOUM ARE NEWLY DISPLACED FOLLOWING ATTACKS IN KHARTOUM** – Host community attacks on South Sudanese refugees in Khartoum on 6-7 June led to the self-relocation of over 7,000 refugees who fled to safety in Bantiu ‘open area’ settlement in Khartoum and Um Sangour camp in White Nile State. Refugees in other ‘open areas’ in Omdurman and Bahri also reported that host communities have demanded that refugees leave their settlements and are blaming them for increased criminality in Khartoum. UNCHR, COR, UNICEF and other partners have supported the newly displaced refugees in Khartoum’s Bantiu ‘open area’ with Non-Food Items (NFI), registration and protection support. In White Nile camps, displaced families are being registered and receiving emergency food from WFP and NFI assistance from UNHCR and partners.
- **REFUGEES LEAVING CAMPS TO SEEK FARMING OPPORTUNITIES DURING RAINY SEASON** – Refugees from camps in East Darfur and White Nile States are moving into the neighbouring host communities to work on farms as casual labourers. This spontaneous movement is common during the rainy season when local farming work provides a key source of household income to help refugee families meet their basic needs. Refugees typically return to camps in November when the harvest season is over. The movements introduce several protection concerns including risk of exploitation and low wages, lack of proper shelter at farm sites and high absenteeism from school since children also usually engage in farming activities with their families. UNHCR and partners are working closely with COR to monitor the situation and implement ways to mitigate protection issues.

Operational Update

- **DETERIORATING SECURITY SITUATION SLOWED REFUGEE OPERATIONS IN JUNE** – Sudan’s security situation deteriorated in June, with reports of increased violence and criminality, including sexual and gender-based violence, across most States hosting South Sudanese refugees. A nationwide internet shutdown began on 3 June, with nearly 50 per cent of response partners without internet access throughout June. Response partners reported also difficulties to access their offices due to movement restrictions in Khartoum for a number of days. Price fluctuations observed since the beginning of 2019 worsened with scarcity of many goods in local markets. Cash shortages continued throughout June, aggravated by bank closures during the 9-11 June general strike. Where banks were open, lack of internet disrupted banking services. Distribution activities were delayed in many locations due to the security situation and fuel shortages, including education supplies.

- **REFUGEE CAMP PROJECTS HALTED BY HOST COMMUNITIES IN WHITE NILE STATE** – In June, host communities have blocked relocation activities in Al Jamey'a camp, latrine construction and desludging activities in Um Sangour and water supply disruptions in Alagaya. An increase in robberies in refugee camps was also observed targeting lighting and water supply equipment, resulting in temporary interruption of water supply to refugees and host communities. Partners are facing increasing requests from host communities for compensation, infrastructure investment or service provision in order to continue with project implementation. COR is leading discussions with local authorities and host communities to mitigate tensions and reduce service disruptions in White Nile camps.
- **KALMA IDP CAMP DEMONSTRATORS LOOT 131 MT OF FOOD SUPPLIES FROM WFP WAREHOUSE AT BELIEL REFUGEE SETTLEMENT, SOUTH DARFUR ON 3 JUNE** – NFIs were also looted, and the warehouse was completely destroyed. The registration centre, two women's centres, a children's centre and a health clinic were also vandalized during the incident. The water supply pipeline was reportedly cut by host community. Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) repaired the damaged pipeline and water supply has since been restored for refugees at the settlement. Refugee community leaders asked that police attend NFI and food distributions, and also requested a police post be built at the settlement. Rehabilitation of affected buildings is underway.
- **SOAP AND MOSQUITO NET DISTRIBUTION ONGOING IN SOUTH KORDOFAN** – The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is leading the distribution of soap and long lasting insecticide treated mosquito net (LLINS) supplies to cover nearly 35,000 refugees living in settlements in Abu Jubaiha and Talodi localities. The distribution is part of rainy season preparedness health promotion response across the South Sudanese refugee response to reduce risk of water- and vector-borne illnesses.
- **REFUGEES FACE HEALTH SERVICE ACCESS CHALLENGES IN WEST KORDOFAN** – Reports indicate South Sudanese refugees are often unable to access diagnostic and treatment services in hospitals and other public health facilities in West Kordofan due to their inability to pay increasing service fees. The situation is aggravated by ongoing medicines shortage across State health facilities, affecting both refugees and host communities. COR and UNHCR are working with the State Ministry of Health and local authorities to resolve access issues.
- **EAST DARFUR'S AL NIMIR REFUGEE CAMP GETS TWO NEW SCHOOLS** – Global Aid Hand (GAH) completed with COR the construction of two basic schools in Al Nimir camp. The new schools will accommodate an additional 800 refugee students with two shifts in 16 classrooms. Enrolment in the camp increased from 1,300 in the 2018/2019 school year to over 2,000 students in the 2019/2020 school year. The schools have been handed over to the State Ministry of Education and will open at the start of the school year in July.
- **REFUGEES RECEIVE LEGAL AWARENESS TRAINING IN KARIO CAMP, EAST DARFUR** – Over 60 refugees participated in legal awareness training led by Mutawinat Law Company in Kario camp, Ed Daein. The sessions aimed to improve refugees' knowledge and understanding of relevant laws and legal procedures in Sudan, including: 'public morality' laws (e.g., alcohol brewing); civil and rural/traditional court; how to file cases at local police stations; and challenging issues including female genital cutting and early marriage. The sessions are part of broader efforts to promote law and order in the camp and to enhance peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities.

Appealing Partners for Sudan's 2019 South Sudanese Refugee Response Plan (RRP)

- Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
- American Refugee Committee (ARC)
- Al Manar Voluntary Organisation (AMVO)
- Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)
- CARE International Switzerland (CIS)
- Concern Worldwide
- Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Global Aid Hand (GAH)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)
- Mercy Corps
- Nada El Azhar for Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development (NADA)
- Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
- OXFAM – US
- Plan International Sudan
- Relief International
- Save the Children International
- United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Peace Organization (UPO)
- Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Vision International (WVI)

For more information contact:

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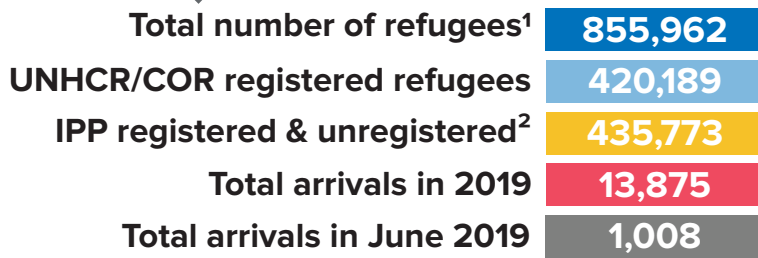
LINKS

Sudan: South Sudanese Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2019-2020:

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/69289>

UNHCR Data Portal for the South Sudan Situation:

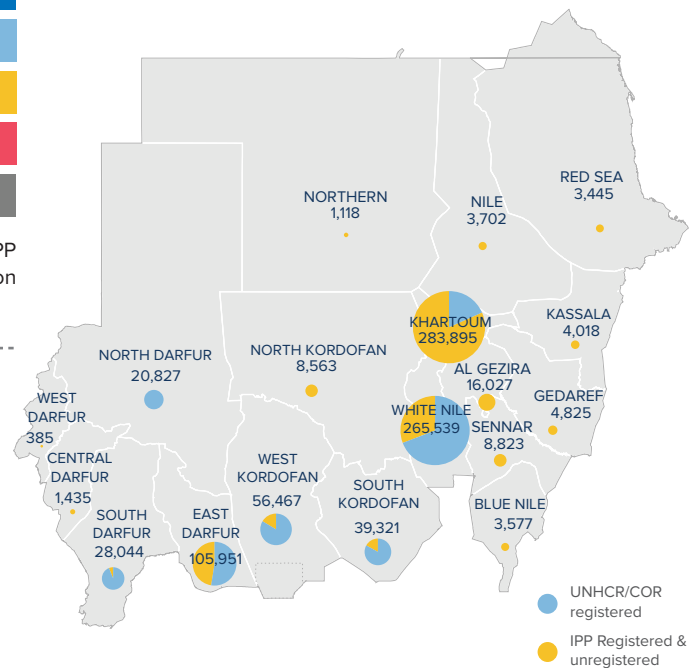
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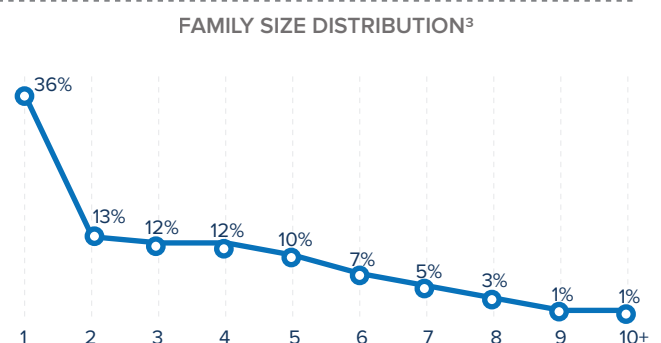
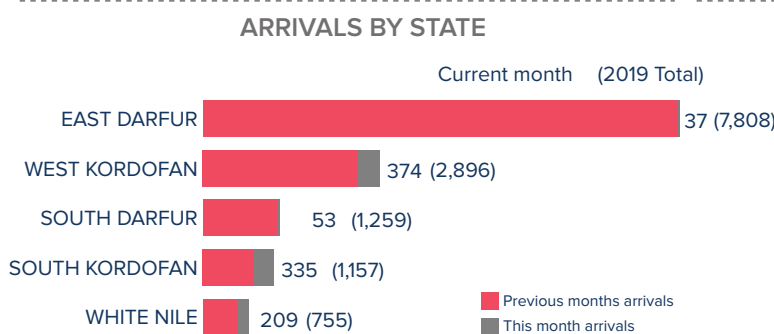
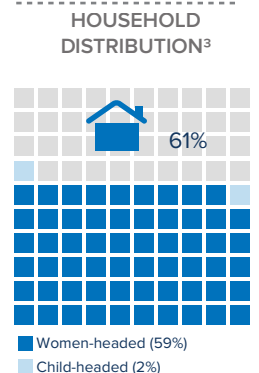
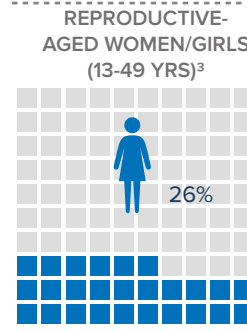
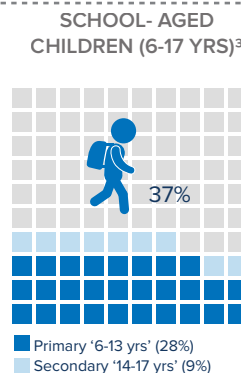
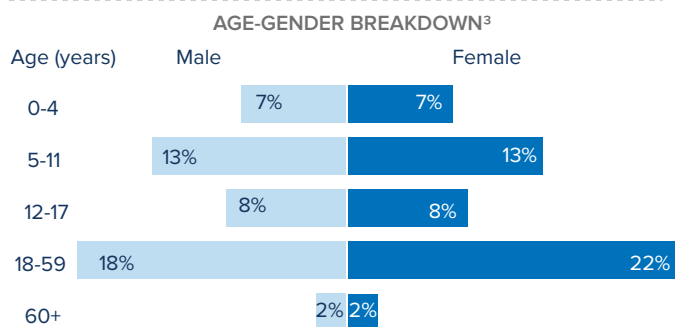
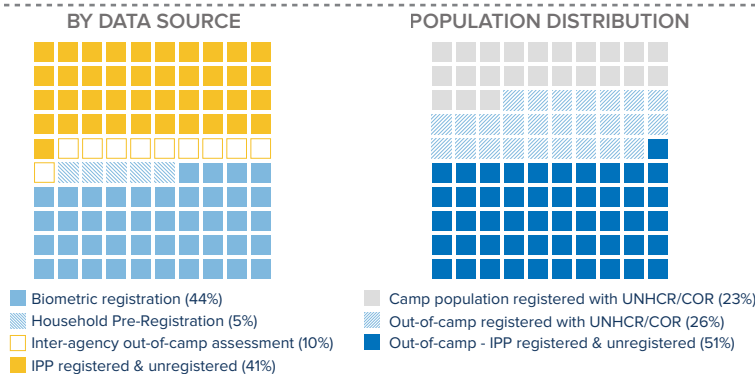
¹Total number of refugees is the sum of UNHCR/COR registered population and IPP registered & unregistered figures. Additional sources estimate a total of 1.3 million South Sudanese refugees in Sudan; however, data require verification.

²IPP: Immigration and Passport Police

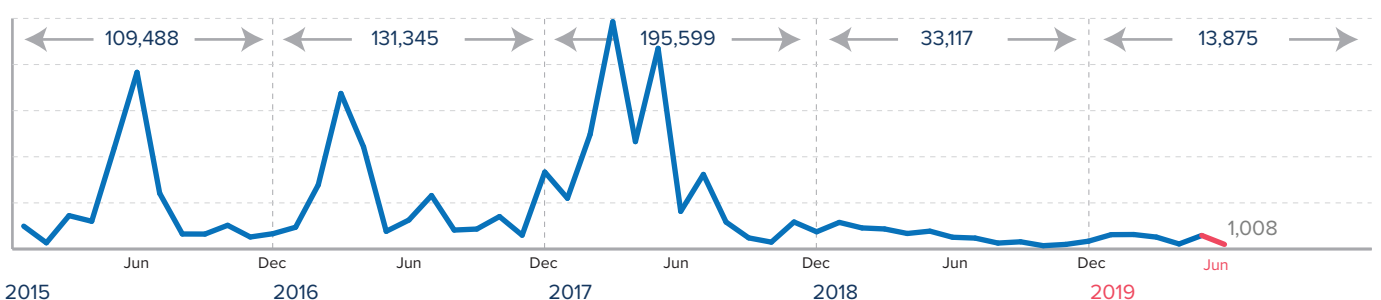
POPULATION BY STATE



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



MONTHLY ARRIVAL TRENDS (2015-2019)



³Population distribution statistics are based on biometrically registered individuals only