Inter-Agency Bi-weekly Update

Sudanese refugee response in Libya

16-31 August 2024

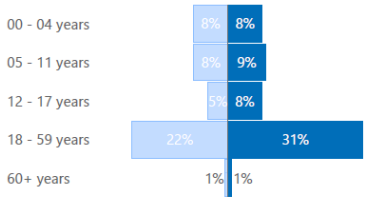
Overview of the Sudan Refugee Response

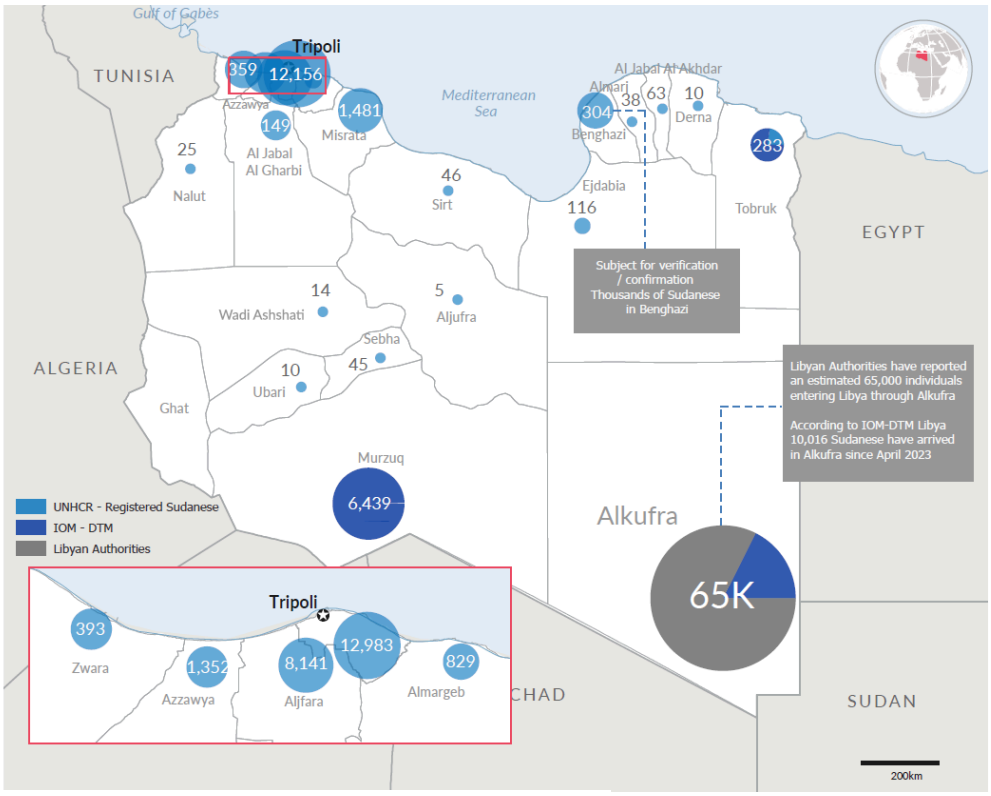
97K

Estimated Sudanese Arrivals in Libya Post-Conflict.

25,441

Registered Sudanese refugees and asylum -seekers with UNHCR since April 2023.

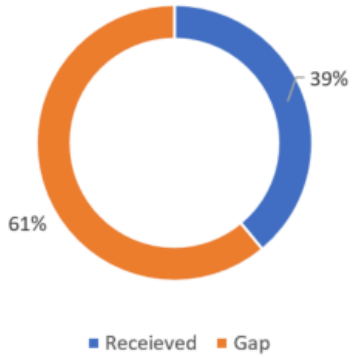




Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Sources: UNHCR, IOM, Libya authorities

Funding Status

Funding Requirement	USD 48,610,000
Funding Received	USD 18,723,909
Funded against Requirement	39 %

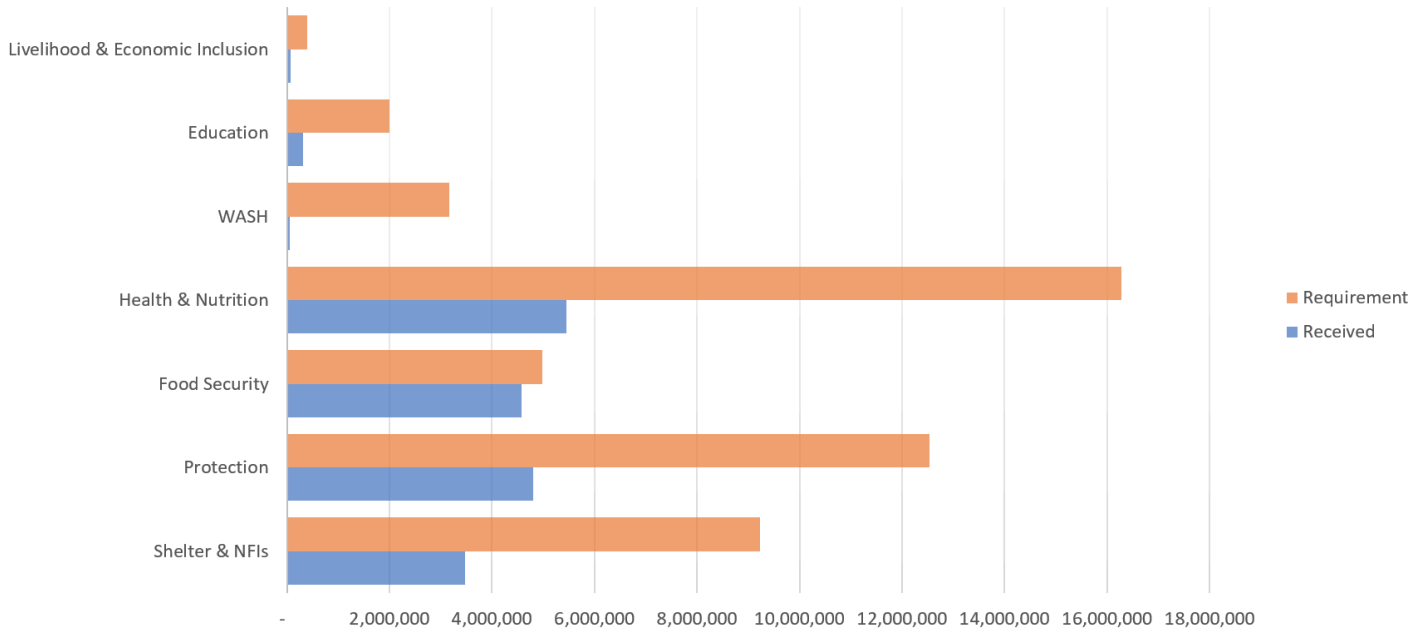


Note: Funding status is as of 31 August 2024. Figures are subject to change.

Estimated Agency Funding

Type of Agency	Requirements (USD)	Received (USD)	Funding level
UN Agencies	31,665,000	16,676,909	53%
INGOs	16,855,000	2,047,000	12%

Funding by Sector



Geographical Presence by Partners

Region	DRC	IMC	IRC	NRC	UNFPA	UNHCR	WFP	WHO
⊟ **East**								
Al Jabal Al Akhdar			Yes					
Alkufra		Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes
Derna			Yes					
Ejdabia						Yes	Yes	
⊟ **South**								
Ghat	Yes							
Sebha			Yes		Yes			
Wadi Ashshati			Yes					
⊟ **West**								
Aljfara	Yes							
Almargeb	Yes						Yes	
Azzawya	Yes					Yes	Yes	
Misrata			Yes			Yes	Yes	
Tripoli	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		
Zwara	Yes						Yes	

What We Achieved - Our Progress in Numbers (July - August)

7,949
Sudanese refugees received non-food items

2,801
hygiene kits were distributed

2,517
households received unconditional food assistance

1,346
women and girls were reached with services related to protection of women and children

670
individuals underwent protection needs assessment

91
girls and boys at risk received case management services

5,088
individuals received primary healthcare (services, consultations)

780
individuals received mental health and psychosocial services

309
children accessed formal or non-formal education, or accessing skills development programs

Note: Figures are cumulative since July 2024 and subject to change.

Achievements made during 16 - 31 August

Protection

- Mobile medical teams including counselors and social workers were deployed on a rotational basis to provide services related to medical and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), as well as gender-based violence in informal shelters in Alkufra. Referrals were also done to secondary health care services where a dedicated doctor at Atya Alkasah hospital is providing specific services.
- A Community-Based Protection mission by UNHCR took place in Benghazi and Alkufra to assess outreach possibilities, engage with communities, and scope of opportunities for communication with communities. UNHCR, IOM and WHO also discussed opportunities of opening a multi-sectoral community centre, as well as jointly advocated for prevention of deportation of refugees who test positive during the health testing.
- As part of the Taskforce, in close collaboration with Sudanese community leaders and other relevant sources, UNHCR identified 62 locations, where Sudanese refugees reside (35 of them are in and around Tripoli). Forms for outreach needs assessment as well as focus group discussions were developed and are currently piloted both in Alkufra and in Benghazi.
- Assessment of schools and facilities were on-going in close collaboration with local authorities for future material support, namely in Alkufra and Benghazi.
- In Tripoli, multiple services are continued to be provided by Protection partners, with UNHCR having an increased capacity by 150% to respond to the Sudan emergency.

Shelter and NFIs

- During this reporting period, a distribution of non-food items (NFIs) and hygiene kits started in other locations including Benghazi.
- 674 Sudanese refugees in Benghazi received NFIs and hygiene kits by UNHCR through local partner LibAid in the reporting period.
- Distribution of NFIs and hygiene kits by Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) are also on-going targetting 811 Sudanese refugees in Alkufra.

Food Security

- A first phase of distribution was successfully completed in August reaching 2,284 households with over 55 metric tons of food assistance across nine locations. The second phase was postponed to September due to challenges related to transport approvals and fuel shortages.
- Food Security partner conducted a mission to Alkufra (24-26 August) to present the potential cash intervention to key stakeholders, focusing on Sudanese refugees and vulnerable populations. An assessment also took place at six bakeries, highlighting the need for rehabilitation as none of them met minimum standards. The municipality recommended direct distribution of wheat flour to Sudanese refugees.
- 500 Sudanese households were recorded using a newly designed registration tool by WFP for future food distributions in Tripoli. Communication with Sudanese community leaders in the West and East to update beneficiary lists and develop vulnerability criteria for effective targeting is on-going.

Health and Nutrition

- There has been a sharp increase in the number of consultations provided by the health partners. WHO maintained access to Alkufra and delivered 1,643 consultations (57% women and 43% men). Meanwhile, UNHCR through IRC provided health services to 1,094 individuals (667 women and 427 men) in Tripoli, and 712 individuals (447 women and 265 men) were attended at the Community Centre in Tripoli.
- UNFPA deployed two medical teams to ensure availability and sustainability of reproductive maternal newborn child and adolescent health as well as lifesaving emergency obstetric and newborn care services in Sebha and Zawilah. The medical teams provided services to 607 women and children, 269 men (among them 216 Sudanese individuals) and ensured safe delivery of four newborn babies. Similarly, through coordination with LRC and the Ministry of Health in Benghazi, eight reproductive health kits were distributed to the Alkufra Maternity hospital which will support (180 C-sections and 178 regular deliveries), 100 Mama kits targeting 100 pregnant Sudanese women within the community in Sebha and Tripoli.
- A joint visit by IMC and National Centre for Disease Control whereby conducted which several outbreaks including increase cases of acute diarrhea and bacterial conjunctivitis were detected.

WASH

- WASH partners are preparing for provision of mobile latrines to be installed at refugee gathering sites in collaboration with the General Water and Wastewater Company (GWWC). This will allow Alkufra municipality to ensure increased sanitation and waste management.
- Four (4) submersible water pumps are under procurement to be handed to the GWWC with the aim of restoring functionality of boreholes and using as a back-up stock.
- The WASH Taskforce will increase the frequency of the meetings on a biweekly basis to ensure updated exchange and coordination.

Education

- Study on parental insights into education amongst Sudanese community shows: 14% of school-aged children did not attend school during the 2023-2024 school year and 8% dropped out during this period. Among the main challenges faced by Sudanese households in accessing education include inability to afford direct costs of education, inadequate quality and insufficient WASH facilities. Further the study highlighted that 30% of school-aged Sudanese children are engaged in different types of work activities.
- Schools in Alkufra are reaching maximum capacity and have informed the Taskforce that they are unable to welcome more Sudanese students.
- Non-formal education activities continue as well as enrollment support and provision of prefabricated classrooms and learning resources.

Access

- The interim movement notification system in the East and South is functioning for both UN and INGOs and a number of movements have been coordinated through the system so far.
- The DSRSG/ RC/ HC is going on a mission to the East between 1-4 September. During the mission, she will meet with a number of stakeholders to discuss some topics including access to the South and East and to also follow up on the proposed movement notification system.

Consequences of Underfunding

Protection

$ 12.5 m required

38% funded

Refugees will suffer from serious medical conditions and serious protection risks related to women and children and lack of education.

Education

$ 2 m required

16% funded

Lack of access to formal or non-formal education system for Sudanese children deny them a basic right. Overcrowded classrooms lead to poor quality of teaching and learning for those children and youth who are able to access education. These will result in significant learning losses.

WASH

$ 3.2 m required

2% funded

Unclean water, poor hygiene and lack of sanitation in refugee gathering sites may cause the outbreak of waterborne diseases on a wider scale leading to serious public health emergencies.

Health

$ 16.3 m required

33% funded

An increased number of communicable and non-communicable diseases can lead to a possible outbreak of preventable health conditions which can exacerbate social tensions both within the Sudanese community, and between the Libyan and the Sudanese populations.

Insufficient funding for reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health activities increases vulnerability of refugees, especially women and children. This could lead to early and unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortions, Female Genital Mutilation, child marriages, gender-based violence, malnutrition and reproductive tract infections or sexually transmitted illnesses including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

We thank the donors for their generous support to the Sudanese Refugee Response in Libya.

Photo by Salih Badr , LRC

Contact Us

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