

SUDAN: South Sudanese Refugee Response

16 – 31 March 2018

Steady rate of new arrivals continues, with majority crossing through East Darfur and South Darfur in March.

Fuel shortages slow logistics and field movements, limiting partners' capacity to deliver humanitarian assistance.

Food pipeline breaks are ongoing across the response, with gaps in cooking oil, pulses and salt commodities.

4,348

New arrivals in March 2018

14,690

Total new arrivals in 2018

768,830

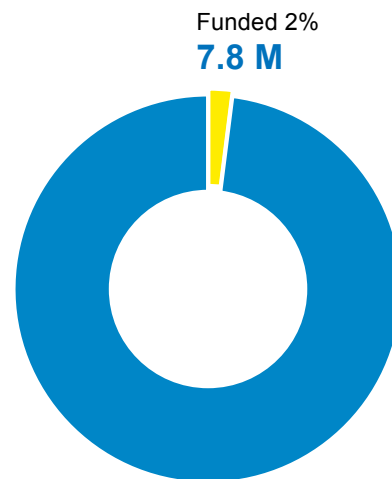
South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

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

Population and demographic update can be found on page 4.

TOTAL INTER-AGENCY FUNDING REQUIRED

USD 327.2 M



NEW ARRIVALS BY STATE IN 2018

STATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	TOTAL
EAST DARFUR	2,285	1,280	1,839	5,404
SOUTH DARFUR	1,199	1,279	1,244	3,722
WEST KORDOFAN	1,430	966	831	3,227
WHITE NILE	727	783	374	1,884
SOUTH KORDOFAN	129	264	60	453
TOTAL	5,770	4,572	4,348	14,690

Population Update

- **ONGOING STEADY RATE OF NEW ARRIVALS** – Over 4,300 South Sudanese refugees newly arrived in Sudan in March, for a total of nearly 15,000 who have arrived in Sudan in 2018 so far. This is only slightly below the 4-year average of over 18,000 during the same period from 2014 – 2017. Following ongoing biometric registration processes in Kario, East Darfur; Dilling, South Kordofan; and Al Lait North Darfur, the total verified South Sudanese refugee population currently stands at nearly 769,000.
- **SOUTH SUDAN FOOD INSECURITY INCREASINGLY DRIVING NEW ARRIVAL FLOWS INTO EAST AND SOUTH DARFUR** – East and South Darfur are the largest recipients of new arrivals so far in 2018, with over 60% new arrivals arriving in both states. Reports indicate that people are likely fleeing escalating food insecurity and conflict in Western and Northern Bahr Ghazal states in South Sudan. According to the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), there is ‘Emergency’ (Level 4) acute food insecurity in all of Western Bahr Ghazal and ‘Crisis’ (Level 3) across most of Northern Bahr Ghazal. The situation is expected to worsen through to September, with risk of famine anticipated June – September in Wau area of Western Bahr Ghazal. There is also elevated risk of conflict in affected areas as food supplies become increasingly scarce.

Operational Update

- **NATIONAL FUEL SHORTAGES SLOWS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE** – Fuel shortages across Sudan worsened at the end of March, interfering with response logistics and slowing down humanitarian assistance at refugee locations. While some relief has been provided with renewed availability of fuel supplies, additional shortages are anticipated in the coming months.
- **FOOD PIPELINE BREAKS ARE ONGOING ACROSS THE RESPONSE** – According to WFP, import restrictions and clearance delays are driving general food distribution (GFD) gaps to refugees across Sudan. There are ongoing pipeline breaks for pulses, cooking oil and salt, with refugees in most location receiving partial rations with key commodities missing. The cooking oil gap will likely be resolved in April.
- **LATRINE GAPS PERSIST ACROSS WHITE NILE REFUGEE CAMPS** – Nearly 80,000 refugees across all 8 camps are without access to a latrine. Dabat Bosin has the largest gap, with 130 persons per latrine, followed by Al Waral and Um Sangour camps. Latrine gaps disproportionately impact women, where a lack of gender-segregated latrines and having to use open spaces puts women at risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) allocated USD \$1.5 M to address WASH gaps in refugee camps in White Nile. Work by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Plan International Sudan and the Friends of Peace & Development (FPDO) is currently underway.
- **NEW RECEPTION CENTRE INSTALLED AT GEDEID, SOUTH KORDOFAN** – The Government of Sudan’s Commission for Refugees (COR) completed the installation of a new reception centre at Gedeid in Abu Jubaiha locality. Abu Jubaiha is a key settlement area for new arrivals in South Kordofan. In 2017, an estimated 40% of new arrivals crossed through Gedeid, Sirajiya and Quarryd. The reception centre will provide health screenings, hot meals and household registration.



New reception centre completed in Gedeid, South Kordofan in March to support new arrivals to Abu Jubaiha locality. UNHCR, March 2018.

- **PARTNERS ARE ADDRESSING SGBV GAPS THROUGH WASH SERVICES IN EAST DARFUR** – WASH and protection partners are collaborating on the integration of SGBV outreach and services through personal hygiene kit (PHK) distribution to refugee women, including the use of hygiene promoters to share information on available services and referral pathways through their household and community visits. Partners are coordinating through the state’s Refugee Working Group (RWG) to standardize distribution modalities and identify targeted locations. This is part of a broader focus by UNHCR’s SGBV programme in East Darfur is to integrate SGBV services across other sectors in the absence of sufficient coverage of SGBV partners.
- **OVER 100 REFUGEE COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS RECRUITED IN EAST DARFUR** – Health partners, including UNHCR, MSF-Switzerland, American Refugee Committee (ARC), World Vision, and Relief International, have recruited community health workers to expand primary health service access in Kario and Al Nimir refugee camps, and for Abu Jabra, Adila and Abu Karinka out-of-camp settlement areas. The health workers are from refugee communities and will deliver health education, nutrition awareness and medical outreach services, as well as conduct public health surveillance and SGBV case identification and referral support. They will receive training on maternal and child health, chronic non-communicable diseases, child protection, psychosocial support, SGBV integration, surveillance and behaviour change communication. Each health worker will provide services to up 1,000 refugees in their communities.
- **FOOD STORAGE EXPANDED AT EL RADOM, SOUTH DARFUR** – WFP completed the construction of a new warehouse at the refugee settlement in El Radom. WFP also installed 4 mobile storage units to service the broader settlement and town areas as needed. The new storage facilities will support prepositioning of food and nutrition supplies ahead of the upcoming rainy season (June) and will position partners to respond to the increasing food assistance needs of a growing refugee population in El Radom.

For more information contact

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LINKS

UNHCR Data Portal for the South Sudan Situation: <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan/location/1904>

2018 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/61894>

Appealing Partners for the 2018 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP)





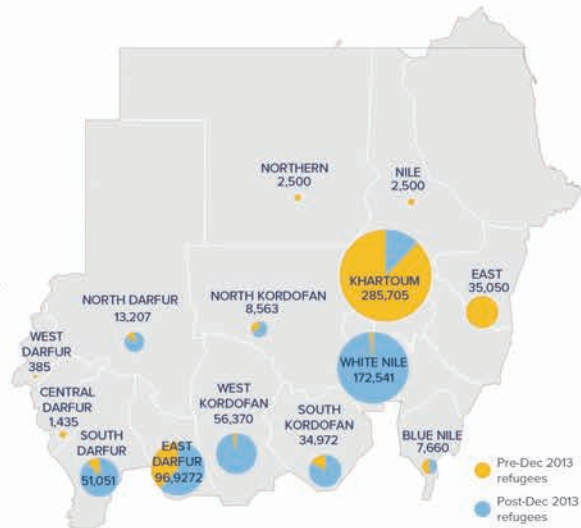
SUDAN: POPULATION DASHBOARD
Refugees from South Sudan

as of 31 Mar 2018

Total number of refugees*	768,830
Pre-Dec 2013 refugees	352,212
Post-Dec 2013 refugees	416,618
Total arrivals in 2018	14,690
Total arrivals in Mar 2018	4,348

*Additional sources estimate a total of 1.3 million South Sudanese refugees in Sudan; however, data requires verification.

POPULATION BY STATE



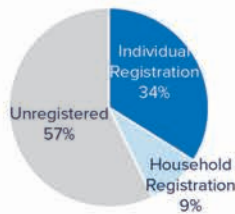
AGE-GENDER BREAKDOWN **



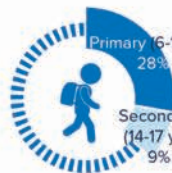
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



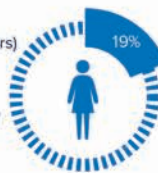
REGISTRATION PROGRESS



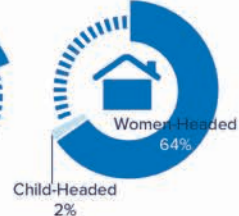
SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN (6-17 YRS) **



REPRODUCTIVE-AGED WOMEN/GIRLS (13-49 YRS) **



HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION**



**Population distribution statistics are based on biometrically registered individuals only

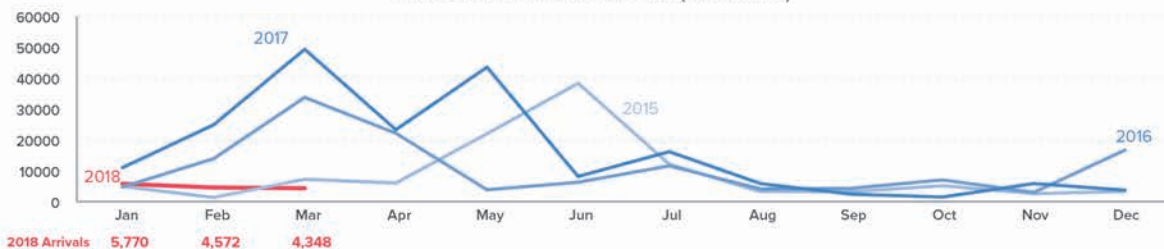
2018 ARRIVALS BY STATE



March 2018 ARRIVALS BY STATE



MONTHLY ARRIVAL TRENDS (2015-2018)



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

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Sources: UNHCR, COR, HAC, IOM, SRCS

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