

SUDAN: South Sudanese Refugee Response

1 – 31 July 2018

Refugee relocations to support camp decongestion in White Nile State.

Flash flooding destroys refugee and host community homes in West Kordofan.

WASH progress made in Al Lait, North Darfur.

2,369

New arrivals in July 2018

26,846

Total new arrivals in 2018

768,819

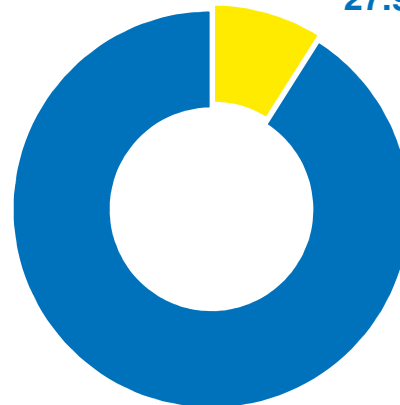
South Sudanese refugees in Sudan
(*Additional sources estimate that there are 1.3 million South Sudanese refugees in Sudan; however, data requires verification.)

Population and demographic dashboard can be found on page 5.

TOTAL INTER-AGENCY FUNDING REQUIRED FOR SUDAN UNDER THE 2018 REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN (RRRP)

USD 327.2 M

Funded 9%
27.9 M



NEW ARRIVALS BY STATE IN 2018

STATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	TOTAL
EAST DARFUR	2,285	1,280	1,839	1,472	1,094	237	100	8,307
SOUTH DARFUR	1,199	1,279	1,244	370	1,231	659	1,155	7,137
WEST KORDOFAN	1,430	966	831	915	641	547	221	5,551
WHITE NILE	727	783	374	498	729	701	400	4,212
SOUTH KORDOFAN	129	264	60	110	178	405	493	1,639
TOTAL	5,770	4,572	4,348	3,365	3,873	2,549	2,369	26,846

Population Update

- **NEW ARRIVALS PROJECTIONS FOR 2018 REDUCED TO 50,000 INDIVIDUALS BY 31 DECEMBER** – Inter-agency partners agreed to revise new arrival estimates for 2018 to 50,000 by year-end. The original estimate was 200,000. The decision follows a notably slower rate of new arrivals in the first half of the year so far. By 31 July, nearly 27,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan, as compared to 176,000 new arrivals in the same period in 2017. A revision of the 2018 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) is underway to review budget requirements in light of reduced new arrival flows and the ongoing economic crisis.

Operational Update

- **RELOCATION TO SUPPORT DECONGESTION OF WHITE NILE STATE'S LARGEST CAMP** – The first phase relocation for refugees from Al Waral camp to the new Al Jameya camp began on 1 July, with 1,070 households (5,149 people) relocated by end of July. Heavy rainfall has delayed the delivery of shelter materials for an additional 180 households waiting to be relocated. The relocation will support decongestion of Al Waral camp, which currently hosts over 12,700 HH (nearly 50,000 people). Al Waral's original planned capacity was 4,000 HH (20,000 people). The new camp's plan adopts a more sustainable design, including durable shelters (i.e., tukuls) and household latrines. Al Jameya camp has been planned to accommodate 5,680 HH (25,000 people); however, relocation of additional refugees is dependent on availability of funds to construct the required household latrines to accommodate additional families.
- **REFUGEE CLINICS IN WHITE NILE STATE CONTINUE TO FACE DRUGS SHORTAGES** – The State Ministry of Health (SMoH) redistributed drugs from its emergency stock to address drugs shortages in six refugee camp clinics (Um Sangour, Jouri, Dabat Bosin, Al Redis I, Al Redis II and Alagaya); however, ongoing shortfalls are anticipated from August. The SMoH has asked humanitarian partners to cover supply gaps until the end of 2018. WHO has donated drugs from its emergency stock in July, as a response to the critical situation. UNHCR is working on drug procurement to cover until the end of the year.
- **CARE INTERNATIONAL SWITZERLAND (CIS) AND SAVE THE CHILDREN ARE ADDRESSING HEALTH GAPS FOR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH KORDOFAN** – Save the Children provided a refresher training for midwives at health facilities in Gedied, Qurayd and Sirajiya, which provide primary health care services to over 18,000 refugees and host community members. In El Leri, CIS trained 11 additional health care providers to improve service access at the refugee clinic at the settlement. CIS also provided two-month supply of essential medicines to the clinic, with sufficient stock to treat 10,000 individuals until end of August. Support for essential medicines supplies is urgently needed.
- **REFUGEES SEEKING FARMING OPPORTUNITIES IN WEST KORDOFAN** – Over 300 refugee households are participating in community farming initiatives in El Meiram through support from El Ruhama Organization. The programme includes a training-of-trainers (TOT) component for farmers on crop production techniques. El Ruhama has also provided 200 host community households with seeds and tools. Agriculture is a key source of livelihoods for refugees living in West Kordofan. Large movements of refugees from settlement areas to farms have been observed in recent weeks, with refugees working as contract labourers for the agricultural season or working in partnership with some landowners.

- **UNHCR TO PROVIDE PLASTIC SHEETING AND OTHER NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) FOLLOWING FLASH FLOODING IN EL NUHUD, WEST KORDOFAN** – On 23 July, flash flooding caused injuries and destroyed homes, public buildings and shops in El Nuhud locality, where nearly 4,000 South Sudanese refugees live. An initial rapid needs assessment was conducted by UNHCR and the Commission for Refugees (COR) on 24 July. UNHCR will provide 3,000 NFI kits to locality residents (host community and refugees), including plastic sheeting and other items. The local primary school attended by both refugees and host communities was also affected, with damaged latrines and fencing now in need of rehabilitation. OCHA led an inter-agency needs assessment for areas affected by flash flooding on 30 July.
- **PARTNERS CONCERNED OVER NUTRITION PROGRAMMING GAPS IN EAST DARFUR** – Nutrition programming gaps have emerged for refugees in El Ferdous settlement following the ending of Al Manar Voluntary Organization’s (AMVO) outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) supported by SHF. Pipeline breaks for Ready-to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) have also disrupted Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFPs) for refugees in Al Nimir camp and El Ferdous. While the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) has agreed to provide nutrition supplies for the OTP in El Ferdous until end of July, new nutrition programming is urgently needed.
- **CRITICAL WATER SUPPLY GAPS PERSIST IN EL RADOM, SOUTH DARFUR** – Nearly 12,000 refugees living in the El Radom settlement have access to just 10 L of water per person per day. This is well below the SPHERE minimum standard of 15 L and UNHCR’s emergency standard of 20 L. While UNHCR and the Department for Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES) continue to maintain the local water yard and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) maintains hand pumps, additional support for the water supply network is urgently needed.
- **WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) PROVIDES NUTRITION SUPPORT IN NORTH DARFUR** – Despite the ongoing pipeline break for RUSF, WFP was able to continue its Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (e-BSFP) for villages in Al Lait locality, with the distribution of a two-month ration reaching nearly 300 newly registered refugee children under five years (6-59 months). The e-BSFP is an integral part of malnutrition prevention in the locality. The RUSF distribution is needed given that the TSFP ended in July and partners have expressed concerns of risk of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) without additional supplementary feeding support.
- **BOREHOLES AND LATRINE CONSTRUCTION TO IMPROVE WASH SERVICES IN AL LAIT, NORTH DARFUR** – The Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) have selected sites for two boreholes to be installed in Joddat and Haskanita in Al Lait locality, following the completion of a hydrogeological and geophysical survey. Once completed, the boreholes will improve safe water access for nearly 3,500 refugees and their host communities. Host community tensions in these areas have persisted in 2018, largely driven by a lack of water supply and concerns over limited natural resources within a context of an increasing refugee population in the locality. COOPI will also construct 200 household latrines with support from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF). UNHCR is supporting the construction of 1,500 household latrines through the SMoH. WASH partners have flagged remaining gaps in water supply and quality control, community water management training, latrine coverage and hygiene promotion in villages across the locality.

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



For more information contact

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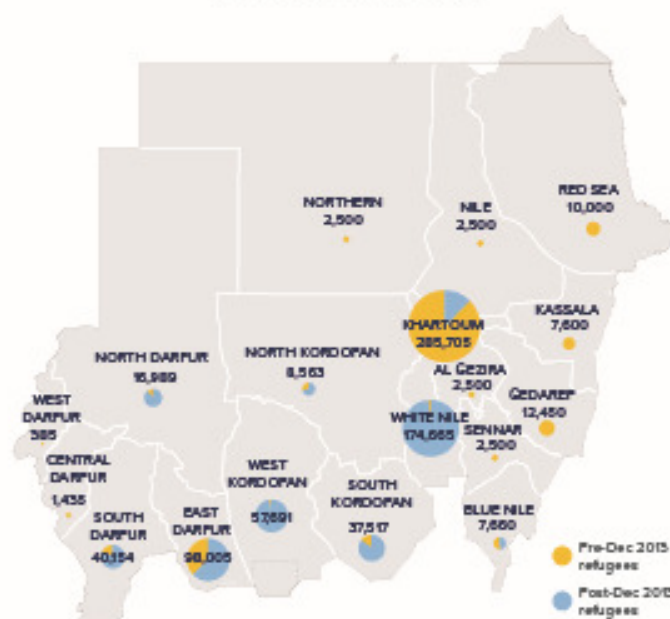
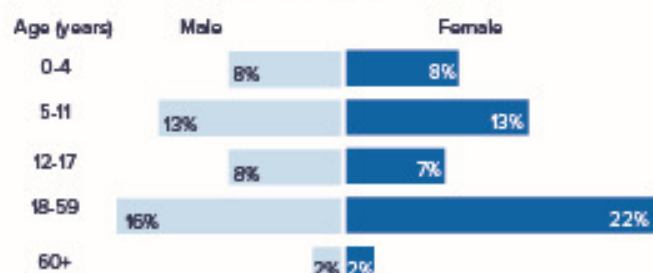
LINKS

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>

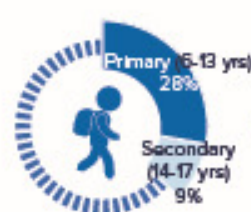
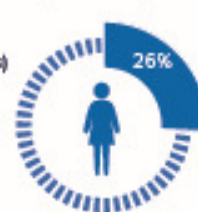
Total number of refugees*	768,819
Pre-Dec 2013 refugees	352,212
Post-Dec 2013 refugees	416,607
Total arrivals in 2018	26,846
Total arrivals in July 2018	2,369

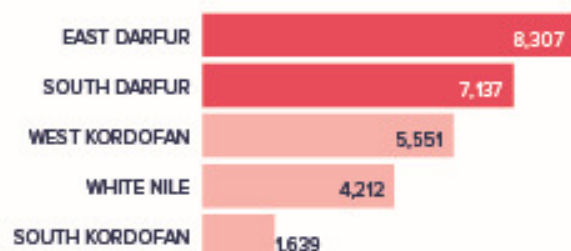
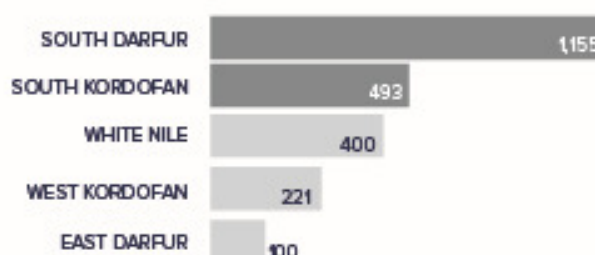
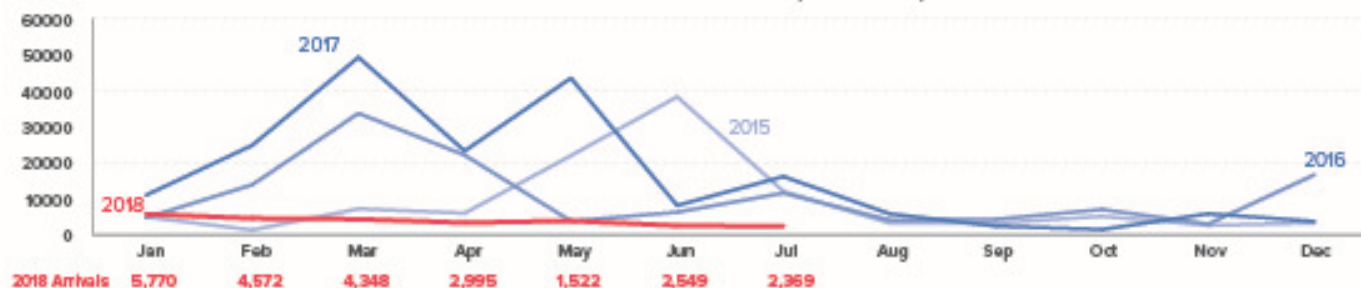
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POPULATION BY STATE

AGE-GENDER BREAKDOWN **

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

REGISTRATION PROGRESS


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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION **

2018 ARRIVALS BY STATE

July 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.