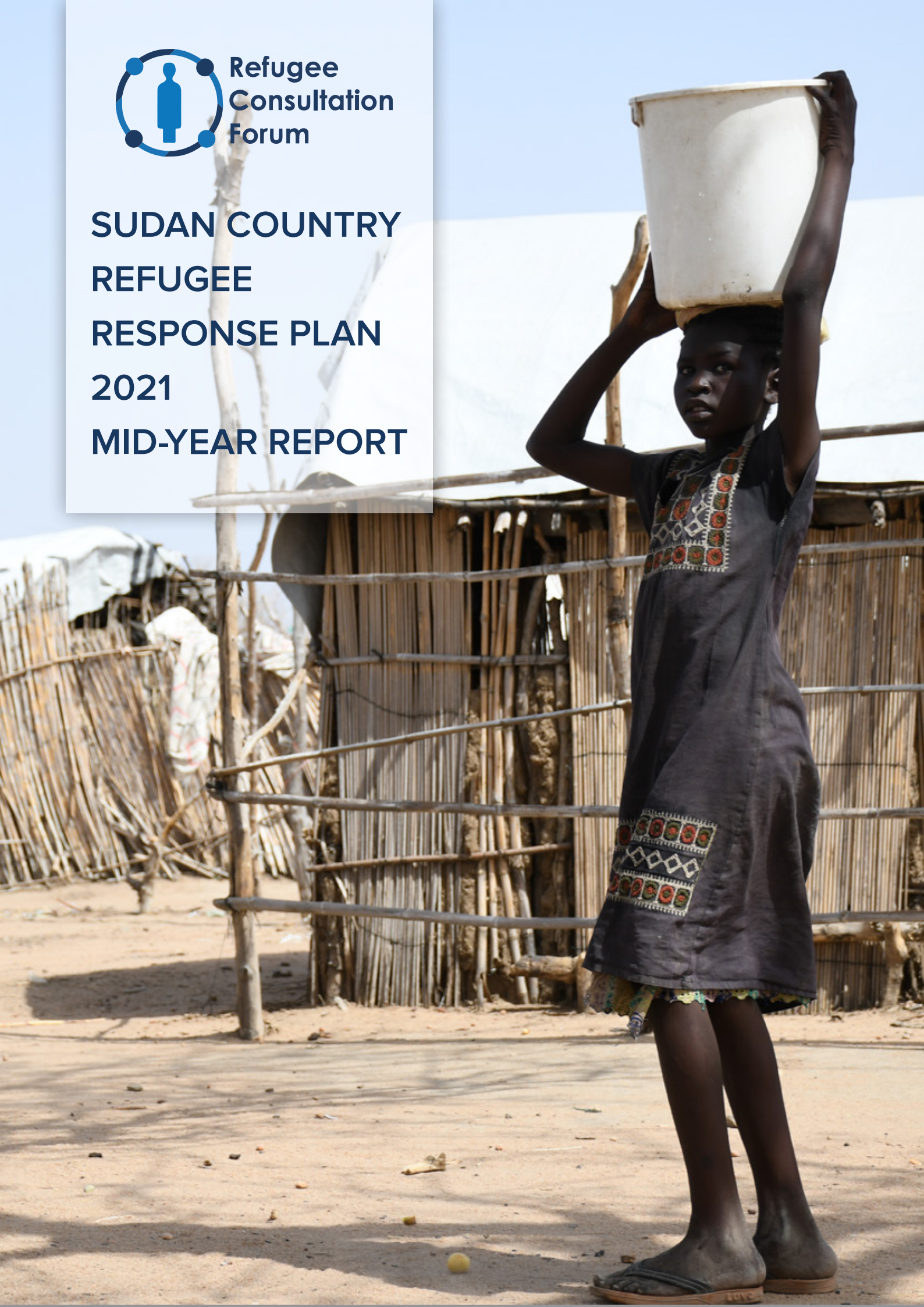




Refugee
Consultation
Forum

**SUDAN COUNTRY
REFUGEE
RESPONSE PLAN
2021
MID-YEAR REPORT**



FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Darbatti refugee settlement is one of the remotest refugee settlements in South Kordofan. The settlement faces shortage of water during the dry season. The refugee women have to spend hours to fetch drinking water from limited handpump installed inside the settlement. Haffirs (water reservoir) are the usual water sources for the refugee community but cannot suffice during the dry season making handpump only available option for drinking water.

Al Leri/ South Kordofan state / Sudan.

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SITUATION OVERVIEW

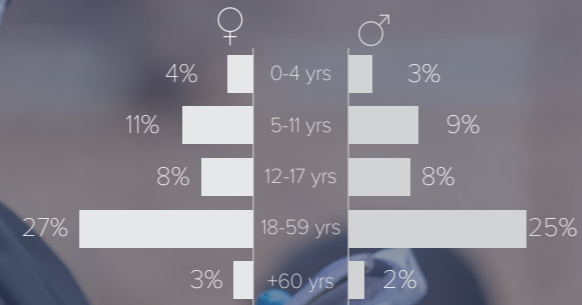


1,093,453

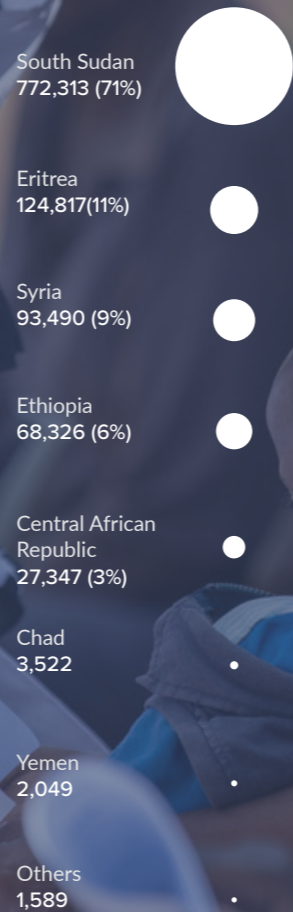
Refugees living in Sudan as end of June 2021, including **72,253** new arrivals

Age and Gender Breakdown as end of June 2021

	♀ Female	♂ Male
0-4 yrs	43,738	32,804
5-11 yrs	120,280	98,411
12-17 yrs	87,476	87,476
18-59 yrs	295,232	273,363
+60 yrs	32,804	21,869
Total	579,530	513,923



Sudan Overview Map as end of June 2021



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Abyei region: Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Source: UNHCR, Commission of Refugees (CoR)

Patients queue at the clinic and nutrition centre in Um Rakuba refugee camp in eastern Sudan. The centre, supported by UNICEF through the Dutch NGO ZOA, provides free health and nutrition services to refugees and the surrounding host community, Um Rakuba camp/ Gedaref State/ Sudan. © UNHCR/SAMUEL OTIENO

INTRODUCTION

Sudan hosts more than one million refugees which represents one of the largest refugee populations in Africa. The overwhelming majority of them coming from South Sudan and other neighboring countries – including Ethiopia, Eritrea, the Central African Republic and Chad – as well as Syria and Yemen. Around 66% of the refugees live in out-of-camp settlements, among the host community, while the rest remain in camps/settlements – especially in East Sudan and White Nile State. The fragile situation in neighboring countries continues to force people to cross the border into Sudan, seeking safety and life-saving assistance. During the first half year of 2021, a total of 72,543 new individual arrivals crossed into Sudan seeking safety, 52,997 coming from South Sudan mainly to White Nile and East Darfur States. In addition, 8,893 refugees and asylum-seekers from Ethiopia continued to arrive during the year (until end of June 2021), albeit at a lower rate than at the end of November-December 2020, due to reportedly challenges crossing the Ethiopian side of the border as well access in general from the Ethiopian side. At the end of June 2021 54,039 were registered by COR and UNHCR in East Sudan and Blue Nile.

Apart from meeting humanitarian life-saving needs for new arrivals a multi-sectoral approach is required to address refugees' protection and assistance needs through long-term interventions, especially focusing on self-reliance and well-being. At the same time, it is also key to widen and uphold refugees' rights by aligning Sudanese national legislation and practices with the 1951 Refugee Convention. The inclusion of refugees in the national development programs and access to local infrastructures, as well as the strengthening of education, health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions are critical to ensure the capacity of local service systems to absorb and respond to the increasing needs of the refugee and host communities. This will also enhance social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between communities.

The Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) launched the second Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan (CRP) in 2021 to respond to the critical needs of all refugees living across different states in Sudan. This multi-sectoral response plan brought together 38 humanitarian and development partners to cover the needs of the majority of the refugee population. The plan includes COVID-19 response and the emergency refugee response to the Ethiopia's emergency crisis, following the influx of more than 50,000 refugees seeking safety in Sudan, from November 2020 until June 2021. Importantly, the Government of Sudan maintained an open-door policy to allow access to asylum.

The CRP 2021 provided a multi-sectoral inter-agency response on Protection, Health, Nutrition, WASH, Education, Shelter, NFIs, Food Security, and Livelihoods for refugees living across 113 different sites in Sudan. This was done in collaboration with inter-agency partners and co-led by Sudan's Commission for Refugees (COR). The CRP is based on assessments, gaps analysis, and priorities identified by the RCF, the Refugee Working Groups in each State, the Technical Advisory Group and information from humanitarian partners working in the refugee response.

Due to the unpredictable situation in Ethiopia, Chad and CAR, UNHCR and partners put together different contingency plans with likely and worst-case scenarios to allow for preparedness and quick inter-agency response in case the situation worsens in these countries. These plans include a multi-sectoral approach, with support at various stages of the arrivals (border points, transit centers, refugee camps or settlements). UNHCR, partners and government counterparts strive to continue monitoring the situation along border areas.

South Sudanese Refugees

The South Sudanese refugee emergency remains the largest refugee crisis in Africa, and Sudan hosts one of the largest populations in the region. Despite COVID-19 restrictions the border remained open for asylum-seekers and the rate of new arrivals increased significantly from previous years (52,997 new arrivals from Jan-June 2021, compared to 11,089 the same period in the previous year), with the largest peaks in January, February, March and June 2021, bringing the total of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan to 772,313 individuals by the end of June 2021. The average number of new arrivals by mid-year 2021 was of over 294 individuals per day. Nearly 55 per cent of new arrivals came through White Nile state followed by 38 per cent in East Darfur. UNHCR and its humanitarian partners in the refugee response have managed to expand camp capacity in 2021, especially in White Nile state, to accommodate new arrivals and provide basic services. By the end of June 2021, nearly 63 per cent of the South Sudanese refugees were individually registered and 7 per cent were registered on household level, a significant increase from the previous year.

Ethiopia Crisis Refugees

In November 2020, clashes in Ethiopia's Tigray region sparked an outflow of refugees into Eastern Sudan, including the states of Kassala, Gedaref and Blue Nile. Since the onset of this situation, a total of 47,649 refugees sought safety in Sudan as of end of June 2021. With refugees crossing the border in thousands at the onset of the crisis, the Commission for Refugees (COR) and UNHCR swiftly relocated them to Um Rakuba camp – located about 70 kilometers away from the Ethiopian border – in Gedaref State. With Um Rakuba reaching capacity, Tunaydbah settlement – located approx. 136 kilometers from Gedaref town – was opened in January 2021. The relocation was then put on hold by authorities and is set to resume later in 2021 for about 8,000 refugees who are still at border's transit centers.

Other Refugees

There are over 205,000 refugees in Sudan besides South Sudanese and recent caseload of Ethiopian refugees. These are over 27,300 Central African Republic (CAR) refugees, largely living in South and Central Darfur. In addition, there are over 3,400 Chadian Refugees in Central Darfur. There are also refugees living in Khartoum and in need of assistance.

Eritrean and a protracted Ethiopian refugee caseload in Kassala State. Finally, there are also urban refugees, namely over 106,000 Ethiopian, Eritrean, Congolese, Somali, Yemeni, Syrian and Burundian refugees living in Khartoum and in need of assistance.



High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi paid a one-day visit to Um Rakuba refugee camp in eastern Sudan with Norway's International Development Minister, Dag-Inge Ulstein. They met camp officials and spoke to refugees' representatives. , Um Rakuba camp/ Gedaref State/ Sudan.

PROTECTION



75,647 refugees registered



322 children benefitted from family tracing, reunification or alternative care



10 women centres were constructed

South Sudanese Refugees

Gaps in child protection included the lack of adequate capacity and services to address needs, especially in North Darfur, North Kordofan and Khartoum states due to absence of partners and funding. In all other locations the ratio of child protection case workers to child remains below the standard of 1:25. This indicates a continued need for more case workers to ensure adequate support for case management including Best Interest Procedures (BIP), monitoring of children in alternative care arrangements and psycho-social support for children. While capacity building has been undertaken to strengthen community-based child protection networks, continued support to build on these networks is required to expand on community-based solutions for children. Gender-based violence (GBV) remains underreported across Sudan, and linked to taboo, shame, stigma and lack of awareness of current reporting mechanisms in place. GBV awareness raising initiatives continued to be implemented, however targeted engagement of men and boys requires strengthening to ensure their inclusion. In addition, the lack of comprehensive and accessible GBV programming particularly in remote and underserved locations requires scaling up particularly to ensure multi-sectorial services and assistance are available to all survivors as well as women's empowerment programming to support women at risk, including survivors of GBV to achieve self-reliance and meet their basic needs.

Ethiopia Crisis Refugees

The establishment of the Gedaref Child Protection refugee sub-working group helped ensuring a coordinated approach to child protection programming including the construction of child friendly spaces and mobilization of community members to form community-based child protection networks. These networks are key to ensure identification of children at risk, appropriate referrals to available services

including the application of Best Interest Procedures and to alternative care arrangements particularly for unaccompanied and separated children. The ratio of ratio of child protection case workers to child remains below the standard of 1:25 reflecting a gap. This signals the need for more case workers to ensure children at risk have access to services so they can meet their immediate and longer-term needs; including family tracing and reunification and other durable solutions. Ongoing capacity building, particularly on child protection case management and expansion of programming targeting adolescents and psychosocial support services, remains crucial to ensuring comprehensive child protection programming.

Equally, a Gedaref GBV refugee sub-working group was established to implement a coordinated approach to develop multi-sectorial referral pathways, construction of women's centres and mobilization of community members to form community-based protection networks. These networks are crucial to ensuring GBV awareness raising, the identification of survivors and their referral to services to foster timely access to established critical lifesaving assistance including health, safety, psycho-social and material support and legal aid. Despite some capacity building provided to GBV actors, gaps in training on GBV core concepts and guiding principles remain vital to ensure functioning referral pathways and safe, confidential and dignified provision of services to survivors.

Other Refugees

In Central Darfur, two Child Friendly Spaces were established for refugee children from Chad and Central African Republic which provided a safe space for children to access recreational programming, psychosocial support and case management services. A child friendly and age-appropriate complaint mechanism was also launched in the Child Friendly Spaces to provide improved accountability to affected people. While Community Based Protection Networks have been established, they require ongoing capacity building and support to strengthen identification of children at risk and their referral to available services.

Due to lack of dedicated GBV capacity and available partner no targeted GBV programming for refugees was undertaken and remains a gap.



EDUCATION



83 classrooms were built, rehabilitated, or maintained, benefiting over **6,600** individuals



4,399 learning kits were distributed to students



12,706 students were provided with learning programs and catch-up classes

South Sudanese Refugees

Most schools reopened successfully in January 2021. There were some delays in specific schools which were resolved over time. Enrollment recorded for basic school was 49,517 while for secondary school was 2,570. Additionally, 488 university students were supported with cash assistance and tuition fees to enable them to continue their education. Students who were sitting for national examinations in Grades 6, 8 and 11 were supported with examination fees. All examination centers were sanitized and Covid protocols were adhered to throughout the examination period. Following the devaluation of the Sudan currency, refugee teachers were assessed then graded as per the Ministry of Education payroll standards and incentivized accordingly.

The sector continued to grapple with post COVID-19 challenges. Most schools were unable to adhere with the protocols, especially those addressing water and handwashing. Many schools were also not able to practice the required social distancing due to the congestion in the schools. Compliance with face masks remained a concern as many children lost them or used them inappropriately. The school calendar was squeezed to catch up on lost time. This affected learning outcomes. The increased inflation in the country combined with the long duration out of school due to Covid saw more students drop out. Many parents were unable to keep up with the contributions required to sustain the schools.

Ethiopia Crisis Refugees

Education emergency response is co-coordinated by UNHCR and UNICEF in collaboration with State Ministry of Education (SMoE) in Gedaref and three main partners: Norwegian Refugee Committee, Islamic Relief Worldwide and Save the Children International. Since the beginning of the influx, education actors

tried to provide basic education support to refugee children through Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) later improved to semi-permanent classrooms whereby children were provided non-formal education ahead of the integration agenda that will progressively provide sustainable education support. Construction of 42 semi-permanent classrooms and 12 TLSs were completed in both Um Rakuba and Tunaydbah camps: 16 for Early Child Care Development (ECCD), 32 for primary education and six for secondary education, with an absorption capacity to accommodate an estimate number of 1,400 children. UNHCR in collaboration with SMOE and other education actors have been working to integrate refugees in national systems and some activities have already carried out to inform and inspire the process including a three-day workshop on curriculum analysis.

Some of the gaps that exist include lack of school uniform and the need for more classrooms to cater for the number of children. There are also needs around learning and teaching materials, textbooks and teacher kits. A major gap exists within youth programming where urgent youth activities are required including scholarships to tertiary education.

Other Refugees

Despite some delays in some schools, most reopened successfully in January 2021. For refugees of other nationalities, enrollment recorded for basic school was 23,511 while for secondary school was 737. Additionally, 190 university students were supported with cash assistance and tuition fees to enable them to continue their education. Similar to South Sudanese refugees, students who were sitting for national examinations in Grades 6, 8 and 11 were supported with examination fees. All examination centers were sanitized and Covid protocols were adhered to throughout the examination period. A total of 153 teachers received a range of training including teaching methodologies and competencies, Covid protocols and children's rights.



South Sudanese refugee teacher reads off a blackboard. These photos were taken ahead of World Refugee Day 2021. Various shots South Sudanese refugee students/children in their school in An Nimir camp in East Darfur state/ Sudan.
© UNHCR/SAIMA HASSAN

HEALTH and NUTRITION



452,237 received health care services



231,768 refugee children and pregnant and lactating women received nutrition support

4,905 refugee children under-five identified and admitted to Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Program (OTP)



12,706 refugee children under-five identified and admitted to Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP)

South Sudanese Refugees

During the first half of 2021, a total of 313,195 South Sudanese refugees received health care services including 220,466 primary healthcare consultations and 1,173 deliveries assisted by skilled personnel. The services included management of communicable and non-communicable diseases, immunization, sexual and reproductive health care, community health education and behaviour change communication (BCC).

Nutrition services were provided through the implementation of community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions including nutrition care group model, health education and behaviour change communication through facility-based implementation and home visiting. During the reporting period, 189,792 South Sudanese refugee children and pregnant and lactating women received nutrition support. This included nutritional screening for the detection and referral of malnourished children and PLW, the management of severe acute malnutrition, and the management of moderate acute malnutrition.

Ethiopia Crisis Refugees

During the reporting period, a total of 40,178 Ethiopian refugees received health care services including 36,615 primary healthcare consultations, 1,998 deliveries assisted by skilled personnel and 64 individuals referred for secondary and tertiary health care services. The services included management of communicable and

non-communicable diseases, immunization, sexual and reproductive health care, community health education and behaviour change communication.

Refugees from Ethiopia in Eastern Sudan received nutritional support throughout the entire reporting period. Refugee children under the age of 5 years received community-based management of acute malnutrition services which included the management of severe acute malnutrition with and without medical complications through setting up and operating Stabilization Centres (SCs) and Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTPs) respectively in coordination with UNICEF, WHO, and National Nutrition Programme – Ministry of Health. In addition, refugee children and pregnant and lactating women received additional nutritional support targeted at those at risk of malnutrition as well as curative services which were targeted at children and PLW with moderate acute malnutrition. Overall, 34,859 Ethiopian children and PLW received nutritional support.

Other Refugees

98,864 refugees from other nationalities received health care services including 90,593 primary health care consultations, 2,824 births assisted by qualified personnel and 368 individuals referred for secondary and tertiary health care services. The services included management of communicable and non-communicable diseases, immunization, sexual and reproductive health care, community health education and behavior change communication.

Nutrition services were similarly provided to other refugees. For refugees from Eritrea in Kassala state, 7,117 refugee women and children under 5 received nutritional support. This included nutrition screening and referral to nutrition sites, admission, and management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition through inpatient and outpatient care services.



A health worker measures a baby's upper arm circumference at a nutrition screening in the clinic and nutrition centre in Um Rakuba refugee camp in eastern Sudan. The centre, supported by UNICEF through the Dutch NGO ZOA, provides free health and nutrition services to refugees and the surrounding host community, Um Rakuba camp/ Gedaref State/ Sudan.

SHELTER and NFI



17,507 households received shelter support



34,325 households received NFI kits

South Sudanese Refugees

Shelter and NFI response for South Sudanese refugees in the first half of the year focused on reducing refugees' vulnerability in settlements/camps mainly in White Nile, South/East Darfur and Kordofan states particularly by increasing their resilience against environmental threats such as extreme weather conditions (heavy rains/winds and subsequent flooding but also extreme heat).

During the reporting period a total of 8,922 newly arrived refugees (2,499 HH) received emergency shelter kits (ESKs) and 36,605 (7,255 HH) received non-food items (NFI) kits. In the same period, efforts were made to support the protracted South Sudanese refugees with transitional and/or durable shelter, with 20,240 individuals reached (4,048 HH).

In addition, efforts were made to harness the capacity of South Sudanese refugees themselves and mobilized the community for shelter self-improvement through an incremental upgrade approach, whereby they managed to transform their emergency shelters to more durable ones by plastering walls with mud in line with their cultural building practices. This contributed to increased shelter lifespan, better privacy and improved thermal comfort as well as led to reduced needs for shelter upgrades in the future.

Due to an increased number of new arrivals since the beginning of the year (52,997 individuals until end of June), 83% gap for emergency shelter and 31% gap for NFI kits still remains. In addition, given the protracted nature of the South Sudanese refugees' displacement and the fact that only 12% live in permanent shelters according to the Basic Needs and Vulnerability Assessment (BaNVA), there is an urgent need for provision of more durable shelter solutions.

Ethiopia Crisis Refugees

At the beginning of the year 20,572 Ethiopian refugees were residing in Um Rakuba refugee camp and 4,974 in Tunaydbah settlement. Relocation from border points to two camps continued mainly to Tunaydbah, and so have the infrastructure works as well as family plot demarcation and allocation efforts. To ensure access by partners throughout the year to the camps, a major road rehabilitation was conducted, and drainage systems were put in place to mitigate the risk of flooding.

Various communal facilities were constructed, including the multi-purpose evacuation centers as part of flood preparedness efforts. Due to the sudden nature of the influx, families were initially housed in tents, which ensured a timely response and limited stay in communal shelters, which were then replaced with “Rakubas” a more durable, climate and culturally appropriate emergency shelter option made from local natural materials. In total, 53,000 individuals (9,850 HH) were supported with ready-made improved emergency shelters while 2,550 individuals (510 HH) were supported with a “Tukul”, a more permanent shelter option.

In addition, 26,150 household NFI kits were distributed to new arrivals, as well as to refugees already residing in two camps and nearby host community families that have been affected by extreme weather events in late May and early June, where strong winds and heavy rains led to flooding and destruction of their homes and possessions.

In terms of gaps, there is a need to scale up the construction of Tukuls, a durable shelter solution which is a much more sustainable option, particularly considering challenges with providing emergency shelter kits, made of hard-to-find natural materials, needing constant replenishment for repair and maintenance.

Other Refugees

Flood affected refugee households as well as new arrivals which mainly included Eritrean and CAR refugees, residing in Kassala, Gedaref, Khartoum, South and Central Darfur received a total of 920 NFI kits which supported 4,600 individuals. In addition, 3,000 individuals (600HH) were supported with more permanent shelter solutions.

Protracted caseload remains neglected, and replenishment of worn-out shelters and items remain a key gap. In addition, clear identification of needs of urban refugees as well as of those residing in hard to reach areas, remains a challenge.

Energy and Environment



34,316 *individuals received regular cooking fuel*

South Sudanese Refugees

South Sudanese Refugees depend on firewood for cooking. Access to firewood is becoming increasingly difficult for women and children. Some refugees purchase cooking fuel from local markets. Most households exchange 30 per cent of their food ration to purchase firewood. Households are using a variety of fuel-efficient stoves. However, a good percent still uses three-stone stoves. It is risky for women and children to collect firewood far from the camps, as it sometime lead to conflict with the host community about the limited firewood resources. In addition, the natural forest resources have depleted to a critical level and need urgent intervention for reforestation, and awareness raising of the population on their conservation.

Remaining gaps:

- Identification of land and resource mobilization to upscale reforestation activities
- Provision of more energy efficient cooking stoves and green cooking fuel to households
- Sensitization of population of energy and environment conservation practices
- Training of community to make energy efficient stoves

Ethiopia Crisis Refugees

East Sudan is faced with numerous environmental problems including desertification and land degradation, inadequate clean domestic energy, water and land pollution, soil erosion and loss in biodiversity. The concentration of a large population within a very fragile ecosystem has had a negative impact on the environment and has resulted to high degradation of both flora and fauna resources. Unsustainable management of natural resources including poor and unconventional energy practices are common in the refugee camps and host communities. Refugees at Tunaydbah, Um Rakuba camp Village 8 and Hamdayet depend entirely on firewood to cook their food. They are collecting wood from the surrounding environment; each household of 5 persons consuming about 3 bundles of wood per day. This will in the long run have negative impact on the fragile environment if mitigation measures of using sustainable energy mix are not adopted.

Remaining gaps:

- Solarization of water pumping systems in the camps
- Upscaling of reforestation and afforestation activities
- Provision of green and energy efficient cooking stoves & fuels to cover all households
- Training of communities to make locally energy efficient stoves
- Create awareness and make available alternative fuels to firewood and charcoal.

Other Refugees

There are currently no Energy and Environment activities targeting refugees from other nationalities. This remains a gap in the response.



More than 20,000 Ethiopian refugees who fled the conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region are housed in the Tunaydbah refugee camp in eastern Sudan. Climate change has made refugees and host communities increasingly vulnerable. The area is dry and hot, with temperatures reaching as high as 45 degrees. UNHCR and partners are working to mitigate the effects of climate change and create sustainable living conditions for refugees, Tunaydbah settlement/ Gedaref State/ Sudan.
© UNHCR/AHMED KWARTE

FOOD SECURITY and LIVELIHOODS



541,706 *refugees received a full food ration*



34,558 *refugees received livelihood support*

South Sudanese Refugees

Over the reporting period 452,780 South Sudanese refugees have received a full monthly food ration as per WFP standard. Food is provided to South Sudanese who are living in refugee camps. Further, livelihood activities including distribution and training of agricultural inputs and livestock have been provided to create income generating activities and foster self-reliance. The unfavourable economic situation in Sudan including high inflation and high food prices increase the refugees vulnerabilities and most income is used for food.

Ethiopia Crisis Refugees

During the first half of the year 53,418 Ethiopian refugees have received full food rations. The influx of Ethiopian refugees in November 2020 has required an emergency intervention to provide arriving refugees with food. The partners of the Refugee response provided during the initial days after arrival wet meals and changed after this to dry rations that each refugee received. Persons with specific needs continue to receive hot meals. Partners are exploring other distribution modalities including voucher and cash. As arriving refugees are hosted in camps, they are largely dependent on food assistance.

Other Refugees

35,508 other refugees have received full food rations during the first 6 months of the year. Chadian and refugees from the Central African Republic often live in extremely remote areas with deliver of assistance in a challenge especially during the rainy season. Partners provide multi month food assistance before the rainy season to ensure that refugees have enough assistance during those months.

WASH



452,237 refugees had access to safe drinking water



231,768 were provided with access to improved sanitation facilities



4,905 were reached with adequate hygiene promotion campaigns



100% Vector control and waste management activities were done in all the camps

South Sudanese Refugees

New refugees arriving in White Nile & East Darfur has put extra pressure on the already existing fragile WASH facilities and stretched the capacity of the humanitarian partners to respond, hence improvement of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions is critical.

The provision of adequate Personal Hygiene Kits (PHK) also remains a gap, as lack of menstrual hygiene management materials support may lead to greater risks of infection, discomfort, and negative coping effects that may impact mental well-being of refugees, especially during COVID-19. This also undermines personal hygiene for refugee women and girls who also have a primary responsibility to prepare meals at household level and doing other household chores such as fetching water.

Latrine to user ratio remains higher in comparison to the targeted standard of 20 users/latrine especially in White Nile state. The need for every household to have access to a latrine is a priority as communal latrines are not properly managed despite hygiene promotion sensitization.

Desludging of septic latrine pits as well as waste collection & disposal within camps continue to be a challenge.

Ethiopia Crisis Refugees

Access to water supply in some parts of Um Rakuba and Tuneydbah is still provided through water trucking, phasing out water trucking in favour of other more sustainable durable solutions, including expansion of piped water supply distribution systems remains a priority.

The person to latrine ratio currently stands at 1:22 in Um Rakuba, 1:23 in Tunaydbah, 1:36 for Hamdayet and 1:28 for Village 8 which is higher than the minimum standard of 1:20. Efforts are underway to provide one (1) communal latrine for every 20 people and ultimately and ultimately transitioning to every family own latrine at 85% of the population.

Some latrines are still not gender-segregated across many locations, work is ongoing to improve on this including clear signage. There is need to designate faecal sludge management site for filled up latrines that are to be emptied.

Desludging and waste management and vector control activities need to be upscaled to meet the site-specific demands for improved environmental health

Other Refugees

Average water per capita is an issue with CAR refugees who have only access to 5-10 litres per person per day, far below the emergency daily per capita ratio of 15 l/p/d. CAR refugees are living in settlements in Marmosa and Karkada towns where water distribution networks need to be rehabilitated to accommodate the needs of both refugees and host communities to foster peaceful coexistence.

Due to lack of adequate ground water sources in Karkada, the construction of one hafir is required to improve the water access, reduce community tension, and promote peaceful coexistence between refugees and host community.

More latrine facilities & hand washing facilities, soap provision and related hygiene promotion activities need to be upscaled to address WASH related issues

Desludging and waste management and vector control activities need to be upscaled to meet the Camp specific demands for improved environmental health



South Sudanese mother and daughter living in Kadugli, South Kordofan Province since 2017. They work in the host community as domestic help to support their family. ; Sudan, which shares a 2,000 km border with South Sudan, hosts the largest population of South Sudanese refugees in the region. They cross into the provinces of White Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, East Darfur and South Darfur through at least 14 different entry points. The Sudanese government has maintained an open-border policy, allowing safe and unrestricted access to its territory for those fleeing conflict and conflict-related food insecurity in South Sudan. New arrivals are granted refugee status under a 2016 agreement between the government and UNHCR, Kadugli/ South Kordofan/ Sudan. © UNHCR/DEEP RAJ UPRETY



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