

# Al Lait - Refugee Settlement Factsheet

Al Lait settlements host 18,013 biometrically registered and verified South Sudanese refugees. The majority of these refugees claim to be from Warrap and Northern Bahr El Ghazal States, South Sudan. The vast majority arrived in 2021 claiming general insecurity in South Sudan. Refugees live alongside the host communities with whom they generally have a good relationship. Both host community and refugees share the same poor resources and services provided by humanitarian organizations and public institutions.

## Locality Information



18,013

Verified active refugees  
(As 31 January 2023)



6,697

Verified active households  
(As 31 January 2023)



93,265

Host Community in Al Lait  
(As 31 Aug 2022)

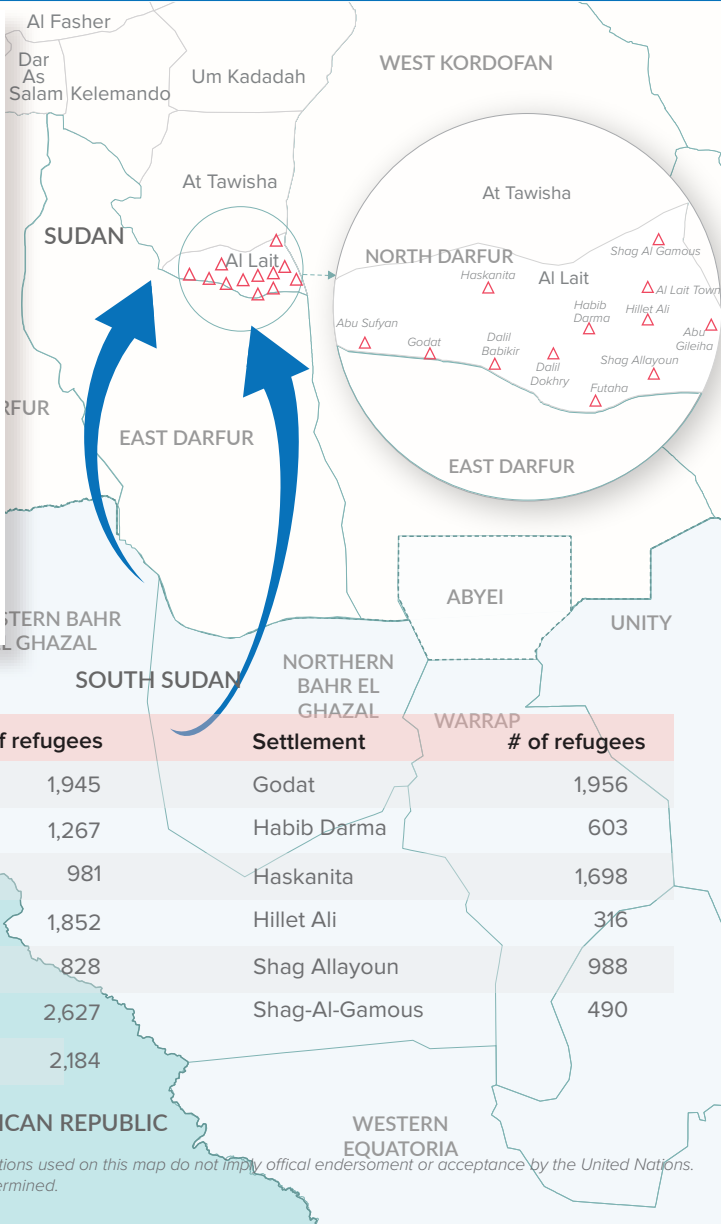


13

Settlement in Al Lait  
(As 31 January 2023)

Legend

△ Refugee settlement



Settlement	# of refugees	Settlement	# of refugees
Abu Geleiha	1,945	Godat	1,956
Abu Sufyan	1,267	Habib Darma	603
Andrab	981	Haskanita	1,698
Dalil Babikir	1,852	Hillet Ali	316
Dalil Dokhry	828	Shag Allayoun	988
Al Lait	2,627	Shag-Al-Gamous	490
Futaha	2,184		

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 area is not yet determined.

## Protection

### Registration, verification, documentation

Refugees are registered by COR & UNHCR; in November- December 2022, 18,013 refugees have been verified and biometrically registered. COR, supported by UNHCR, plans for the issuance of refugee ID cards in 2023 to those who have completed the registration process.

### Legal Protection

Refugees generally enjoy freedom of movement in the settlements. During the agricultural season, refugees also travel outside of the settlements in search of jobs to complement family income.

Mutiwanat provides legal services to refugees and awareness raising sessions about the law in Sudan. Refugee women are regularly arrested and detained because the brew alcohol, which is illegal, to complement family income.

### Community- based protection

UNHCR supports 26 community-based protection networks & refugee leaders. They play a central role in providing first-line protection responses to the refugees. In coordination with multi-sector partner AHA, the CBPNs provide regular feedback on the overall protection situation and responses. Further, UNHCR undertakes protection monitoring, especially during food distribution and registration exercises

### SGBV, Child Protection, MHPSS

Specialised protection services are provided by operational partners (UNICEF, UNFPA) and through UNHCR's partner CAFA who identifies SGBV cases for referral to legal, medical and MHPSS services. Due to funding CAFA is only covering 2 out of 13 refugee settlements in Al Lait. There are 13 child friendly spaces operational in Al Lait.

UNHCR supports the issuance of civil status documentation delivered by the civil registry office in Al Fasher. In 2022, 500 birth certificates have been issued



Photo: A South Sudanese refugee woman receives her child's birth certificate. UNHCR/ Modesta Ndubi

## Nutrition

The nutrition situation of refugees residing in Al Lait locality is critical according to the mass nutrition screening survey of September 2022. 20 % of the refugees are severely malnourished. Local health centres have no capacity to support refugees with nutrition. In order to mitigate the impact of the critical nutrition gap, UNHCR has provided a multi-purpose cash grant to 12,138 most vulnerable refugees.

## Shelter and NFI

UNHCR provides NFI and shelter assistance to new arrivals. Most vulnerable refugees have been assessed for the distribution of partial NFI kits, especially during the rainy season 2,500 refugees received plastic sheeting to upgrade their makeshift shelters.

## WASH

UNHCR collaborates with WHH and UNICEF to deliver WASH services in Al Lait. WHH has installed 10 solar water pumps, constructed 6 tap stands and 1,100 HH latrines, and maintains the water system. WHH also provides hygiene promotion training to community-based committees. UNICEF, through WES, has provided partial support to local authorities to maintain WASH services

## Education

Refugee children 9,120 (4,320 boys and 4,800 girls) attend public schools in the area. 46% of school age children are not enrolled in school. There are 23 primary schools in Al Lait, they are supported by the Ministry of Education. UNHCR contributes with incentives for 176 volunteer teachers in 2022, scholastic materials and school uniforms for the most vulnerable children. Operational partners (UNICEF) contribute to access to education through school rehabilitation, teacher training and enrolment campaigns, school uniform, benches and desks



Photo: A South Sudanese refugee student. UNHCR/ Modesta Ndubi



## Food security and Livelihoods

WFP distributes food through general in-kind food distribution or cash-based transfer. 26,740 refugees have benefitted from half food ration in 2022. Most of the refugees (approximately 80%) are farmers and have no other livelihood skills to complement the family income. There are few livelihood opportunities for refugees, so most rely on humanitarian support especially outside the agricultural season.

Photo: A South Sudanese refugee leader. UNHCR/ Modesta Ndubi

## Health

Refugees access local public health services provided by existing government facilities alongside host communities. UNHCR, in collaboration with State Ministry of Health, provides basic support to five primary health centers in Fataha, Haskan- eeta, Abu Sufyan, Abu Jara and Daleel Babiker.

**Secondary medical care is provided by Al Lait Rural Hospital which also maintains a referral system for more complex cases**



## Health



Limited Medicine and Medical Supplies. Al Lait PHCs solely depend on the National Supply Drug Fund from the MoH and occasional RRK supply from WHO. With UNHCR supporting only 5 PHCs, the remaining 8 PHCs have limited support to deliver quality primary health services. According to a health assessment conducted in September 2022, PHCs in Al Lait has limited qualified health personnel only 10% of the staff are government employees & 90% are volunteers. There is a huge gap in Secondary Health, Although Al Lait has a Rural Hospital with very limited capacity, they depend on Al Fasher referral hospitals. An estimated 68% lacks access to secondary referrals.

## WASH



Refugees are required to pay tariffs to access water services. Considering the economic conditions of refugees, vulnerable refugees can't pay for water services. There is a need to support the rehabilitation, solarization, and operationalization of existing water facilities and capacitate government counterpart in the management of water facilities to allow refugees access to free water services. There is a lack of access to household latrines, with an estimated 85% refugees' households lacking access

## Food Security and Livelihoods



Due to the limited livelihood opportunities, vulnerable refugees resort to negative coping mechanisms. For example, refugee children and youth of school age drop out of school to find ways to earn a living as casual labourers especially during the harvest period. Estimated 5,000 individual vulnerable refugees need support, including multi-Purpose cash assistance to cater for their basic needs.

## Education



Estimated 3,068 children are not yet enrolled in school. With UNHCR and partners' limited intervention, there is a gap in supporting 22 schools with teacher incentives, provision of scholastic materials to the 1200 vulnerable children, rehabilitation, and expansion 36 of schools, wash facilities, and enhancement the enrolment campaigns, including girl-child education.

## Nutrition



According to the Nutrition screening conducted by UNHCR, MoH, and partners last year, 47% refugee children in Al Lait are malnourished among whom 20% were with SAM. This is further exacerbated by the food shortage and refugees' lack of access to other alternative income generation. There is a limited supply of nutrition supplies and functionality of nutrition centres. In addition to that all nutrition staff are working on voluntary basis with very low capacity. There is need for adequate nutrition supply, training of nutrition 62 volunteers and payment of nutrition incentives.

## Shelter and NFI



NFI/Shelter assessments indicate that the majority of the refugees require transitional shelter and NFI kits. Refugee shelters were also adversely affected by the rainy season. UNHCR supported vulnerable refugees with plastic sheeting, however the gaps in shelter and NFIs are huge.

## Protection



4,178 PSNs need intervention. In 2022 UNHCR provided MPCA to over 700 individuals. On birth registration/ documentations UNHCR through the Partnership with Civil Registry supported 300 refugee children with birth certificates. Areas to focus in 2023 continue (PSN) and Referral Mechanisms, Birth registration and documentation and capacity building of Civil Registry, as well as engage on advocacy with government security authorities to ensure safety & physical security of refugees in particular settlements with continuous security incidents.

Photo: NFI distribution in Al Lait. UNHCR