

KEY FIGURES

151,920

Number of South Sudanese refugees who have arrived in Sudan in 2017 (as of 31 May)

2017 new refugee arrivals by state

White Nile	53,890	(36%)
East Darfur	43,392	(28%)
South Kordofan	25,084	(17%)
South Darfur	14,064	(9%)
West Kordofan	10,960	(7%)
North Darfur	4,530	(3%)

399,827

Number of South Sudanese refugees who arrived in Sudan since December 2013.

FUNDING

US\$ 221.7 million

Inter-agency funding requirements for activities under the RRRP 2017

PRIORITIES

- Provision of immediate life-saving support to new arrivals, including food, health, nutrition and non-food item assistance.
- Scale-up of health and nutrition screening services at across key border-entry points. Expansion of referral mechanisms and nutrition treatment monitoring.
- UNHCR-COR biometric registration at refugee sites and settlements.
- Expansion of WASH services, focusing on water supply and latrines in sites hosting new arrivals, especially in White Nile, South Kordofan and East Darfur.

SUDAN

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE: SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE RESPONSE

1-31 May 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 43,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan in May. This brings total new arrivals in 2017 to nearly 152,000.
- Biometric registration for all new arrivals settled in the El Leri area of South Kordofan was completed, with a revised total 13,684 refugees registered in Dar Batti, El Leri town, Um Kowarow and Um Ghohop.
- A UNHCR-COR verification mission to the border entry point of Kalama, East Darfur confirmed just 150 refugees remaining at the site. Initial reports estimated 18,000 who arrived between January and March 2017. Registration of spontaneous new arrivals to Kario camp indicates that at least 2,700 of the Kalama refugees have since transited to Kario. In North Darfur, over 4,300 new arrivals have reported arriving from Kalama. The South Sudanese refugee population is highly mobile and UNHCR will continue to work with partners on the ground to register and verify new arrivals.
- Following the completion of biometric registration in El Leri and the verification exercise in Kalama, the total verified caseload of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan since December 2013 is confirmed to be just under 400,000. An updated population map can be found on page 5.

STATE	NEW ARRIVALS 2017					TOTAL (1 JAN – 31 MAY 2017)
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	
White Nile	3,801	5,901	15,363	11,576	17,249	53,890
East Darfur	4,300	2,975	26,208	3,272	6,637	43,392
South Kordofan	480	8,185	6,661	3,398	6,360	25,084
West Kordofan	1,708	5,462	1,050	2,110	630	10,960
South Darfur	709	2,324	--	2,731	8,300	14,064
North Darfur	--	--	--	200	4,330	4,530
TOTAL	10,998	24,847	49,282	23,287	43,506	151,920

- Reports from humanitarian actors in South Sudan confirmed that intense fighting in Upper Nile state in May have led to significant displacements of South Sudanese people towards Abrouc, a key departure point for people fleeing to Sudan. However, the rainy season is underway and will likely decrease refugee inflows into White Nile and South Kordofan as roads and waterways become impassable.
- The 2017 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) has been revised to address the increased needs of an anticipated total influx of 180,000 South Sudanese refugees in 2017. A total of USD \$221.7 million across 19 key partners is now required to address the increased needs of an estimated 477,000 refugees in Sudan by the end of 2017.
- UNHCR, the Commission of Refugees (COR) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) have identified additional land at the Al Redis II camp in White Nile to accommodate 500 newly arrived refugee households (approximately 2,500 individuals). NFIs are already prepositioned at the camp and UNHCR is transporting shelter materials to the camp to ready the land plots to receive refugees as quickly as possible. The new plots will reduce congestion at Al Waral and Um Sangour camps, which are both hosting new arrivals beyond current capacity.

Protection

- COR, UNHCR and SRCS completed a joint assessment mission on 4 May for new arrivals at the Beirat border entry point in **East Darfur**. Household registration (Level 1) was completed by COR-UNHCR mobile registration teams, and a total of 1,783 refugees were voluntarily relocated to El Ferdous town. Biometric registration in El Ferdous began on 20 May. The completion of biometric registration will help to identify the overall needs of the refugee population in El Ferdous and support the development of targeted inter-agency response plans.
- COR-UNHCR mobile registration teams arrived in Abu Jabaiha locality in **South Kordofan** to complete the biometric registration of an estimated 23,500 refugees who are reported to have arrived there in 2017, including Gedeid, Sirajiya and Qurayd. Additional teams are now being deployed to El Meiram, **West Kordofan** to biometrically register an estimated 9,156 refugees currently living there.
- COR and UNHCR began Level 1 registration in El Radom locality, **South Darfur** on 14 May, with a total of 4,604 individuals registered, including 3,200 refugees recently relocated from the border area of Kafia Kanji to improve their safety and access to services during the rainy season. Household registration was also completed for 1,258 refugees living in Al Salam locality. Registration lists will be shared with WFP to support the distribution of food assistance to refugees in both localities, which will be paired with NFI distribution led by UNHCR in coming weeks.
- In **White Nile**, the Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) and UNHCR identified 80 additional foster families at Alagaya, Dabat Bosin and Redis I and II refugee camps and provided them with training on children's rights, foster care and unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) specific needs. The trainings are part of an initiative to increase assistance to UASC across the response, with plans to reach 160 foster families in total across White Nile camps.
- UNICEF and SMOsW identified 127 UASC in Kharasana, **West Kordofan**, with family tracing and reunification (FTR) initiated for 30 children whose relatives have been located in Khartoum. The refugee community have mobilized to provide alternative care arrangements for UASC, with foster care support from UNHCR. During the reporting period, over 400 UASC were identified through the biometric registration exercise in El Leri, **South Kordofan**, and UNHCR and UNICEF are now coordinating with the SMOsW to provide child protection assistance, including foster care arrangements.
- In **South Darfur**, Global Aid Hand (GAH) identified 22 UASC during a recent mission to El Radom town, as well as 4 separated children living at Beliel IDP camp. UNHCR is supporting GAH on FTR and alternative care arrangements for the UASC.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- During the reporting period, UNHCR and SRCS distributed NFIs to 1,000 refugee households and 266 households from the host community in El Meiram, **West Kordofan**. NFIs were also distributed to 1,000 refugee households across Abu Jabaiha locality in **South Kordofan**. With these May distributions, 100% of newly arrived refugee caseload have been assisted with NFIs across both states. Prepositioning of NFIs in both states is ongoing, with supplies for over 4,500 households readied so far in El Meiram and El Leri areas.



UNHCR-SRCS NFI kit distribution to South Sudanese refugees in Sirajiya, South Kordofan on 24 May. Credit: UNHCR, 2017.

- Emergency shelters were distributed for 512 refugee households in **White Nile**, to address a lack of land plots for new arrivals at Al Waral and Um Sangour camps in White Nile. NFI distribution is now paired with household registration (Level 1) for new arrivals at the camps, and UNHCR distributed over NFI kits to 6,000 newly arrived households in May. NFIs have been prepositioned at El Megenis and Joda entry points to accommodate anticipated new arrivals and increase the timeliness of distribution.
- In **East Darfur**, all refugees and host communities identified for NFI distribution have been reached, with the distribution of NFI kits to over 2,600 households. A new reception centre and latrines were constructed in El Ferdous town to accommodate new arrivals and support distribution.



Health

- In **White Nile**, health partners are stepping up efforts to address acute watery diarrhea (AWD) risk in refugee camps and host communities, in coordination with the state Governor and state Ministry of Health (SMoH). Emergency health task forces have been established at the state and locality levels. MSF-Spain is managing all refugee AWD case referrals through an AWD treatment centre at its clinic in the Kashafa camp. Health screenings are ongoing for new arrivals at El Megenis entry point, with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) managing AWD isolation tents. Plan Sudan and CAFOD are supporting AWD prevention in the camps through the use of hygiene promoters to raise awareness and support household case identification.
- IOM in collaboration with SMoH in **East Darfur** is running a mobile health clinic in El Ferdous 3 days per week while construction of a semi-permanent clinic is ongoing. The American Refugee Committee (ARC) has extended its mobile clinic hours in Al Nimir refugee camp to 5 days per week to accommodate increasing demand for health services. A permanent health clinic at the camp is being constructed and anticipated for completion by mid-June. WHO continues to provide support to the health clinic at the Kario camp through local health partner NIDO, with MSF Switzerland due to take over health activities in June.
- Malaria was the leading cause of morbidity among refugees in both **South and West Kordofan**. UNHCR is providing ambulance services in El Leri (South Kordofan), El Meiram and Kharasana (West Kordofan). WHO, Pancare and the SMoH have completed the prepositioning of drugs and other health supplies in El Leri. Despite efforts to scale-up health services across both states, key funding gaps remain, including the need for medical staff and costs to operationalize a local hospital at Kharasana to improve access to emergency care, and upgrading of local health facilities to meet growing demand for services.
- The SMoH in **South Darfur** has initiated health and nutrition screenings for new arrivals to El Radom town. The SMoH has also opened up a referral pathway for urgent medical cases at El Radom Hospital, and WHO has provided a 1-month supply of medical kits and drugs to the hospital.



Water and Sanitation

- In **White Nile**, efforts to address WASH gaps are ongoing. UNHCR will support SRCS and CAFOD to construct additional emergency latrines across all refugee camps to plug the latrine gap identified by WASH partners. MSF Spain has started on the construction of 500 emergency latrines at Al Waral camp. SRCS completed construction of new emergency latrines at the El Megenis entry point and CAFOD and UNHCR have rehabilitated and emptied existing latrines at the Joda entry point and Um Sangour refugee camp. CAFOD and UNHCR also conducted cleaning campaigns across all camps to safely dispose of garbage and improve sanitation. Handwashing campaigns, jerry can cleaning and soap distribution across all camps are ongoing by Plan Sudan, Eithar, CAFOD and UNHCR. These activities form an important component of AWD prevention in the camps and within host communities.
- WASH partners are working to improve access to safe water supply for refugees in **East Darfur**, with UNHCR and WES supplying over 300,000L of chlorinated water daily to the Kario refugee camp. CARE International Switzerland (CIS) completed the extension and connection of a water pipeline to the health clinic and schools at the camp, as well as the construction of 3 water bladders and water distribution points in El Ferdous town. There remains an urgent need for vector control in El Ferdous and Al Nimir, and drainage systems at Kario and Al Nimir to reduce malaria and AWD risk.
- In **South Kordofan**, UNICEF is supporting WES and Save the Children Sweden to truck 80,000L per day of safe drinking water to refugees and host communities at the Dar Batti settlement. COR is supporting the trucking of 12,000L per day in Abu Jubaiha locality. Chlorination of water sources across South Kordofan is ongoing, with UNICEF distributing chlorine tabs to communities in El Leri, Sirajiya, Gedeid, Qurayd and Abu Jabaiha town. CIS rehabilitated hand pumps at Sirajiya to reduce wait times for water access. Despite improvements to water supply access, water scarcity in the area persists and is aggravating tensions between refugees and host communities.

- UNHCR and COR completed the construction of 6 communal latrines at the newly established reception centre in El Radom, **South Darfur**. Currently there is no water storage capacity for water trucking at the reception centre. UNHCR is in the process of procuring water tanks to address this gap; however, in the meantime, there is an urgent need for water bladders in the town to accommodate the needs of new arrivals.

Education

- UNHCR and ADRA are working to complete the construction of classrooms, school latrines and offices to improve refugee children's access to education in Al Waral, Alagaya and Redis II camps in **White Nile**. Plan Sudan has provided teaching supplies, classroom seating and textbooks for the new school year. Over 4,100 refugee students have so far been registered via enrollment campaigns across the camps. A significant enrollment gap remains, with over 10,200 newly arrived refugee children currently out-of-school. A response plan has been developed and UNHCR and UNICEF are working on allocating resources to address the gap.
- UNHCR is leading the construction of 3 additional schools and gender-sensitive school latrines at the Kario camp in **East Darfur**, and UMCOR has begun the rehabilitation of temporary classrooms with semi-permanent structures in order to improve education access. A lack of teachers' incentives, school feeding programmes, textbooks and other supplies limit classroom spaces and drive drop-outs among refugee children at Kario. At Al Nimir, a lack of funding for education facilities has left most children living there out-of-school.
- In **South Kordofan**, 280 refugee children among the new arrivals recently registered in El Leri were enrolled in school. UNHCR has initiated the construction of a school latrine and fencing, and FPDO will provide classroom furniture.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- The women's centre run by GAH at Al Nimir camp in **East Darfur** began offering literacy classes for refugee women living at the camp. Improving women's literacy has been shown to boost women's earning power, reduce child mortality and increase their children's wellbeing while positioning women to support the development of their communities.
- In **White Nile**, youth from Kashafa and Redis II camps began a training course in mobile phone maintenance through FPDO's training centre. The course runs for 20 days and the youth will be provided with start-up kits upon completion so that they can use their skills to supplement their basic needs.
- The Forestry National Corporation (FNC) led training sessions on fuel efficient stove production and safe use for refugee women living at Dabat Bosin, Al Waral, Um Sangour and Alagaya camps and including host community women. The sessions are intended to support women's access to cooking fuel and to address the protection and health risks that women face when collecting of fuelwood and cooking in their home

Contact:

Lindsey Amèrica-Simms, Associate Reporting Officer, americas@unhcr.org

Links:

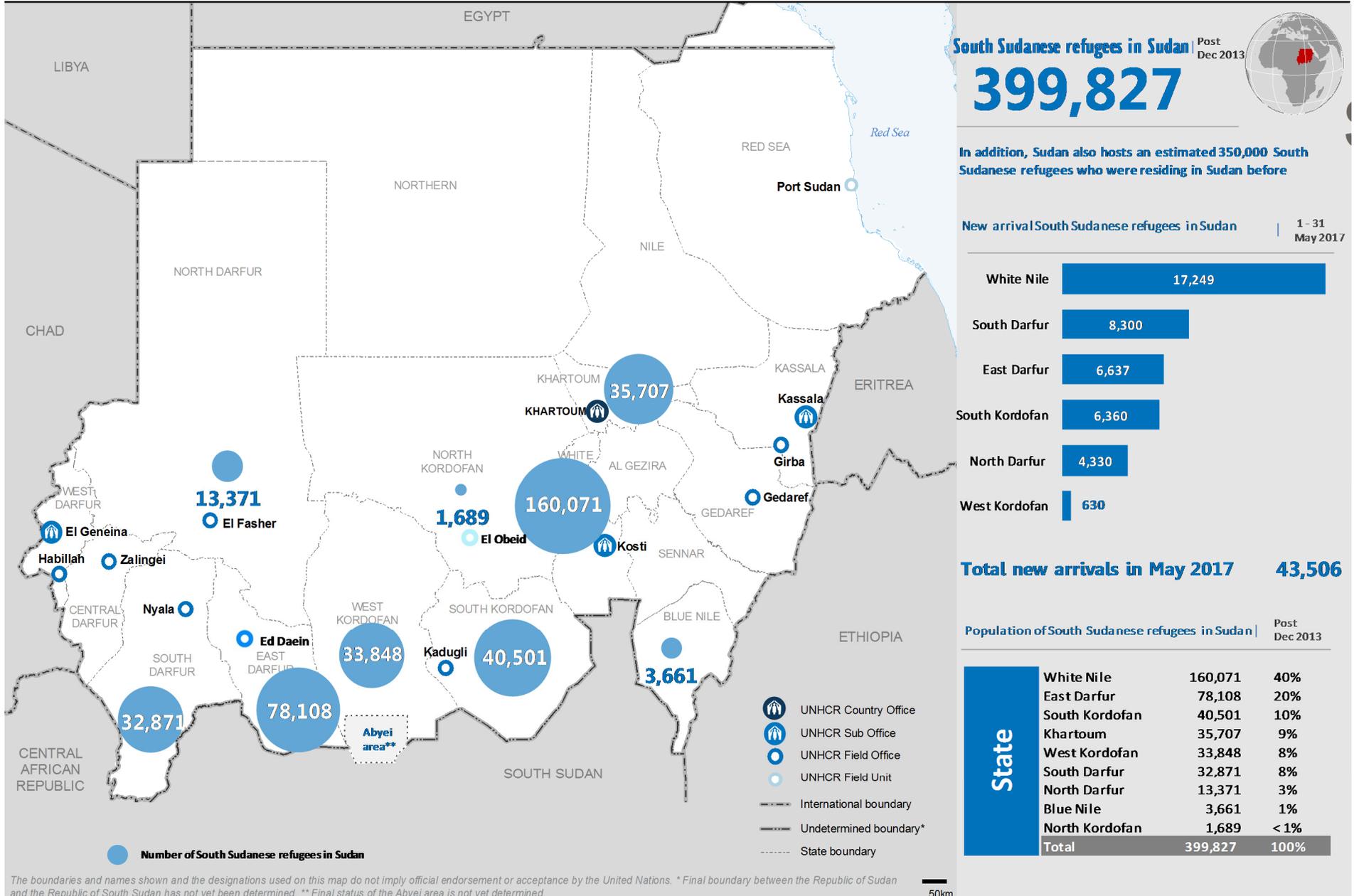
UNHCR Sudan Operation for the South Sudan Situation: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/country.php?id=204>

UNHCR in Sudan: <http://www.unhcr.org/afr/sudan>

SUDAN

Refugees from South Sudan

as of 31 May 2017





SUDAN - Refugees from South Sudan

as of 31 May 2017

KEY FIGURES

399,827

total refugees from South Sudan



41%

Living in camps



7%

Living in urban areas



49%

Living in settlements



3%

Reception areas



88%

Women and children



56%

Female



151,920

New Arrivals this year



43,506

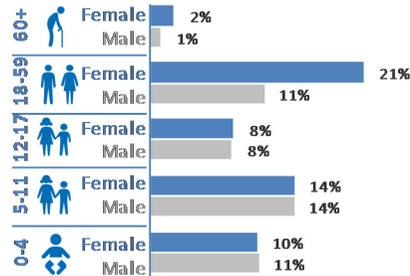
New Arrivals in May 2017



13,940

Other increase

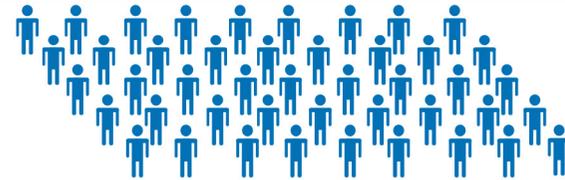
Age gender breakdown



Summary of population change

Previous population

30 Apr 2017



375,719

+



Newly reported arrivals in May

43,506

+



Other increases

13,940

-

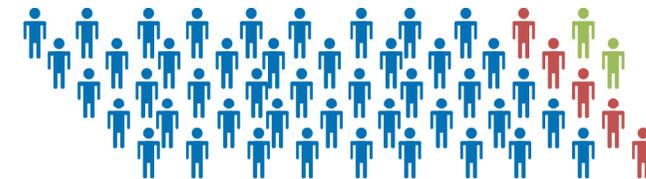


Completion of biometric registration in Elleri and verification in Kalama.

33,338

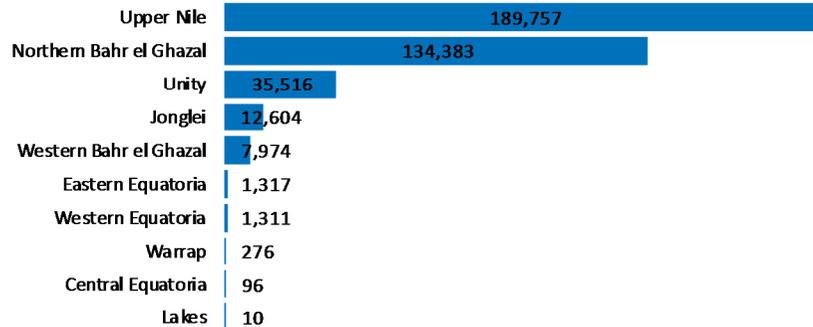
Current Population

31 May 2017



399,827

States of Country of Origin



Registration Status



■ Individually registered ■ Others

Individually registered are those recorded in proGres with biometric information

Arrival Trends 2014 - May 2017

