

South Sudanese Refugee Response

30 September 2017

Local government allows refugees to again access livelihood opportunities in White Nile state.

Revised refugee figure for Kharasana following completion of biometric registration.

Inter-agency assessment of El Radom, South Darfur to monitor response progress and identify assistance needs.

2,412

Total new arrivals in September 2017

184,512

Total new arrivals in 2017 so far

447,287

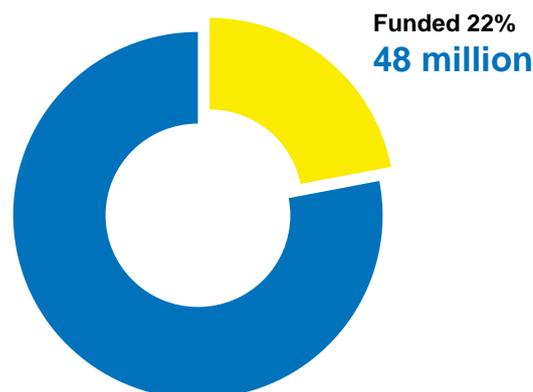
South Sudanese refugees who have fled to Sudan since December 2013

*(*The Government of Sudan estimates the number of South Sudanese refugees to be 1.3 million, including those who remains in Sudan following South Sudan's secession in 2011.)*

Population and demographic update can be found on page 6.

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED

USD 221.7 M



NEW ARRIVALS IN 2017 BY STATE

STATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	TOTAL
WHITE NILE	3,801	5,901	15,363	11,576	17,249	2,482	2,113	509	390	59,384
EAST DARFUR	4,300	2,975	26,208	3,272	6,637	1,725	699	195	103	46,114
SOUTH DARFUR	709	2,324	--	2,731	8,300	2,627	7,579	3,540	868	28,678
SOUTH KORDOFAN	480	8,185	6,661	3,398	6,360	765	331	27	51	26,632
WEST KORDOFAN	1,708	5,462	1,050	2,110	630	563	377	470	1,000	14,101
NORTH DARFUR	--	--	--	200	4,330	--	5,073	--	--	9,603
TOTAL	10,998	24,847	49,282	23,287	43,506	8,162	16,172	5,846	2,412	184,512

Key Developments

- **UNHCR AND UNDP TO DISTRIBUTE NEARLY 500,000 MOSQUITO NETS TO BOOST MALARIA PREVENTION ACROSS THE RESPONSE** – UNHCR and UNDP have signed an agreement with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria that will allow for the procurement and distribution of 497,600 mosquito nets to protect nearly 250,000 families from both South Sudanese refugee and host communities across the response. The agreement provides full coverage of the current caseload refugees and vulnerable host community members, as well as for new arrivals in early 2018.
- **CRITICAL LATRINE COVERAGE GAPS ACROSS ALL REFUGEE CAMPS IN WHITE NILE** – UNHCR, COR, the state Ministry of Health (SMoH), CAFOD and Plan International Sudan undertook a joint WASH assessment (10-11 September) across all 8 refugee camps to assess latrine functionality and coverage gaps. The greatest gaps are in Al Waral, with 96 people per household latrine due to high congestion. In Dabat Bosin, there are 84 people per latrine, with nearly 80% of available latrines non-functional. The situation is marginally better in Alagaya (55 persons per latrine), Um Sangour (56), Kashafa (29), Jouri (27) and Al Redis I (25) and II (24). The UNHCR emergency standard is 20 persons per latrine, and work to address the need for new latrines, as well as dislodging and decommissioning of old latrines will begin after the rainy season.
- **LAND EXTENSIONS IN WHITE NILE TO ACCOMMODATE 11,000 HOUSEHOLDS** – A key constraint aggravating latrine coverage gaps is a lack of space to build additional shelters and household latrines to accommodate a growing number of refugees. State authorities have confirmed that land extensions can proceed to decongest several refugee camps, in anticipation of additional new arrivals throughout the remainder of 2017 and into 2018. The extensions include Al Waral for an additional 4,500 households, Um Sangour (3,000), Al Redis II (1,500), Kashafa (1,000) and Jouri (1,000). Land preparations will begin in November, following the end of the rainy season.
- **REFUGEES CAN NOW ACCESS LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES IN WHITE NILE** – Following targeted advocacy with local authorities, South Sudanese refugees are now allowed to engage in agriculture labour activities, with some new regulations. This is an important step forward and will go a long way to helping refugees become more self-reliant. It is estimated that over 40% of camp-based refugees in White Nile were engaged in some form of agricultural activities to meet their basic needs prior to the ban on refugee livelihood activities that was introduced in White Nile earlier this year.
- **INTER-AGENCY ASSESSMENT TEAM MEETS WITH REFUGEE LEADERS IN EL RADOM, SOUTH DARFUR** – The Commissioner of El Radom, UNHCR, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, Care International Switzerland (CIS), Global Aid Hand (GAH), El Ruhama Organization and ECHO travelled to El Radom on 26 September to assess response progress and emerging needs. Immediate needs identified include a health clinic near the settlement, women's personal hygiene kits (PHKs), more latrines, improved access to water supply, income generating opportunities for women and livelihood inputs, such as agricultural tools and milling machines, and shelter materials. UNHAS provided a one-day flight service from Nyala to El Radom to help partners access the area to complete the assessment, helping to mitigate ongoing access issues to the area due to washed out roads over the rainy season. UNHCR is mobilizing funding to address some of the shelter and WASH gaps; however, funds are urgently needed to support a comprehensive and targeted response.
- **BIOMETRIC REGISTRATION COMPLETED FOR REFUGEE SETTLEMENT AT KHARASANA, WEST KORDOFAN** – UNHCR and COR mobile registration team have completed the biometric (Level 2) registration for 4,613 refugees currently living at the settlement adjacent to the reception centre at Kharasana. The revised refugee figure is a decrease from an original estimate of over 15,000 refugees. South Sudanese refugees in West Kordofan are highly mobile, and many of the refugees originally estimated to be living at the Kharasana settlement have likely moved to other communities in search of livelihood opportunities. The mobile registration team is now in Babanusa, and the completion of biometric registration of all refugee locations in the state is planned for by the end of 2017.
- **INTER-AGENCY ASSESSMENT OF OUT-OF-CAMP REFUGEES IN EAST DARFUR BEGINS** – UNHCR is leading a joint inter-agency assessment to out refugee settlements in El Ferdous, Abu Jabra, Abu Karinka and Adila to inform response planning for refugees living in remote out-of-camp areas in the state, with a focus on livelihood assets and coping mechanisms. Participants include state Refugee Working Group (RWG) members, and humanitarian sector leads based in Darfur. The assessment began on 27 September and has so far been completed for El Ferdous and Abu Jabra, with Abu Karinka and Adila to begin in early October.

State updates

WHITE NILE

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 - The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), in cooperation with UNHCR, distributed tool kits for electrical repair, welding, motor and engine repair and mobile phone maintenance to 100 secondary school-aged refugee youths (14-17 years) who are currently out of school. The youth completed vocational training in July 2017, which were designed to support their self-reliance. The tool kits are an important part of the programme's follow-up so that the youth can generate income for themselves through small business initiatives in the refugee camps.
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 - ADRA, SRCS and UNHCR are working to address the classroom gap for basic school-aged children across the camps. SRCS has begun planning for the construction of 58 temporary classrooms and ADRA will construct 30 permanent classrooms to increase classroom spaces and accommodate nearly 29,000 enrolled students in 2 shifts of 75 students each.
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 - UNFPA has established a new referral system for emergency obstetric and reproductive health cases to Kosti hospital. UNFPA has also initiated a new project in Um Sangour and Al Waral to rehabilitate delivery rooms and purchase new medical equipment to accommodate new arrivals, among whom 26% a women of reproductive age (13-49 years).
 - WHO is implementing malaria prevention interventions across all refugee camps, with a focus on vector control, mapping mosquito breeding sites and training refugee community leaders and hygiene promoters on malaria prevention measures. UNICEF is supporting malaria prevention through plans to provide 6,000 mosquito nets to protect 3,000 refugee families.
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 - WFP distributed 91 MT of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) to nearly 29,000 children under five and pregnant and lactating women, as part of the ongoing emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (e-BSFP). The programme aims to prevent acute malnutrition for vulnerable refugees.
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 - UNHCR and SRCS, with support from HAC, have expanded support to refugees living in out-of-camp settlements in Rabak and Kosti through the distribution of NFI packages to 1,300 households. Each family targeted received a kitchen set, jerry can and plastic sheeting.
 - Refugee communities in Al Waral and Um Sangour camps requested clothing distribution, especially among women and girls, during recent vulnerability assessments completed by ASSIST. UNFPA led a targeted distribution to 200 vulnerable refugee women at Al Waral in July and local charities have initiated small, ad-hoc distributions in both camps through clothing donations in June. The issue has been addressed through the state RWG, and UNHCR will support ASSIST to procure clothing for the most vulnerable families before the end of 2017.

SOUTH KORDOFAN

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 - UNHCR has led a series of capacity-building training sessions on refugee child protection in Abu Jubaiha Town for community-based child protection network (CBCPN) members and state Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) social workers. The training focused on the identification of child protection and GBV issues in refugee communities, provision of psychosocial support, family tracing and reunification, and service provider referrals. The training is part of ongoing efforts to activate and strengthen the effectiveness of CBCPN in refugee communities across South Kordofan.
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 - Care International Switzerland (CIS) continues to support water trucking to El Leri West (i.e., the Dar Batti settlement). CIS also completed the construction of 100 household latrines at the settlement, with 450 household latrines completed so far under the project. Current latrine coverage is approximately 24 persons per latrine. CIS plans to construct an additional 50 latrines, which will likely improve the latrine coverage at Dar Batti to 20 persons per latrine, in line with UNHCR emergency standards.

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 UNHCR led focus group discussions with 100 refugee graduates of vocational training programmes completed in July. Women who graduated from food processing training reported success in starting small cake production businesses. A lack of access to reliable electricity has made it challenging for graduates to put some of their start-up tools and packages to productive use. Feedback from the refugees will be integrated into ongoing livelihood programme planning.

WEST KORDOFAN

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 Drug shortages persist across the state operation, with a lack of anti-malarial drugs available to respond to an increased prevalence of malaria observed in Kharasana and El Meiram settlements, and likely linked to the ongoing rainy season. Concern Worldwide will address these gaps under its new health programming with UNHCR.
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 UNHCR will conduct a Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) in October of refugee communities Kharasana and El Meiram. SENS collects data on malnutrition levels and other key health indicators for children; anaemia levels in women and children; infant and young child feeding practices; household access to food and safe drinking water, toilets and hygiene practices; and household access to and use of mosquito nets. The SENS will provide response partners with an integrated picture of nutrition, health and WASH situation, as well as provide important baseline data from which to evaluate the nutrition response.
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 El Ruhama Organization is initiating livelihoods activities in El Meiram and Kharasana, targeting 50 refugee women and vulnerable households with start-up kits and inputs for tea and coffee making and agriculture, including seeds and livestock distribution.

EAST DARFUR

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 Refugee women's committees in both Kario and Al Nimir camps have flagged a lack of personal hygiene kits (PHKs) as a key gap and priority for assistance, flagging the importance of regular renewal of items to manage menstrual hygiene.
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 MSF-Switzerland is expanding inpatient treatment services at the refugee health clinic in Kario camp via the deployment of a medical doctor and assistant for 24 hour service coverage, including emergency care. MSF is seeking to enhance patient access to emergency care and reduce reliance on emergency medical referrals to Ed Daien hospital.
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 Construction of new latrines and rehabilitation of old ones in Kario camp is ongoing by CIS, as well as repair of broken water points and jerry can cleaning campaigns to reduce acute watery diarrhea risk and improve hygiene. CIS and Oxfam are working together to ensure WASH service coverage in Al Nimir camp, including the provision of potable water, camp clean-up campaigns and vector control activities, as well as household latrine construction in newly demarcated land plots.
- In El Ferdous, partners are working to address critical water supply gaps at the refugee settlement. Oxfam led water trucking to the settlement, ensuring refugees have access to 13 litres per person per day, while IOM's rehabilitation of a local borehole is ongoing. IOM will take over water trucking from 1 October.

SOUTH DARFUR

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 El Ruhama completed the construction of a women's centre in the refugee settlement beside the El Radom reception centre, through which GBV and livelihood support interventions, including training targeting 100 vulnerable refugee women to enhance their income generation potential.

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 The scale-up of malaria prevention is ongoing with reports of increased prevalence of malaria among refugees living in El Radom and Buram as the rainy season winds down. SRCS distributed 4,300 mosquito nets to protect 2,150 refugee families across both locations.
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 WFP distributed food through SRCS to over 18,500 refugees living in El Radom and nearly 2,500 refugees in Buram to cover food assistance needs for the month of September. Concerns have been raised over recent flooding of local roads, which limits transportation of food supplies to El Radom. Current stocks of prepositioned food in El Radom will be insufficient to cover food assistance needs in both locations for October. WFP and UNHCR are working to identify an interim solution.
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 UNHCR continues to truck water to Buram and El Radom to address critical water supply gaps for both refugees and host communities. UNICEF contributed two water bladders, which have been installed at the El Radom reception centre and have increased local water storage capacity to 40,000 litres. Additional water bladders are still needed in both El Radom and Buram. UNHCR has also constructed an additional 11 emergency communal latrines at the Buram settlement to address critical latrine gaps. A lack of shower facilities in both El Radom and Buram settlements remains an urgent gap.

NORTH DARFUR

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 Individual (Level 1) registration began at the end of September in Hilat Ali and Abu Jarra areas of Al Lait locality. So far, 561 refugees have been registered. Level 1 registration will continue in Al Lait locality throughout October for an estimated 22,000 refugees currently living across 13 towns and villages. Individual biometric registration supports the development of more accurate refugee figures, as well as the identification of individuals at risk and improved targeting of assistance and services.
- UNHCR and COR have deployed a protection monitoring team on a weekly basis to settlement areas in El Fasher Town, in order to ensure ongoing identification of key assistance gaps and needs, and support the implementation of timely interventions to address gaps.
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 School fees for basic school-aged children (6-13 years) are too high for the majority of refugee children living in El Fasher Town, where an estimated 205 children are out of school. The fees currently range from 500 to 1500 SDG, and many families are unable to pay. There are an additional 1,500 refugee children across Al Lait locality who are out-of-school due to their inability to pay school fees or a lack of school infrastructure in their communities. Education partners are exploring ways to support coverage of the fees, where possible; however, a lack of funding for refugee education programming remains a key constraint.
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 Following consultations with the state MoH, UNHCR, COR and WHO have confirmed that South Sudanese refugees in North Darfur have free access to health services at designated health facilities across the state, including in Al Lait locality and El Fasher Town where the majority of refugees are living. The MoH has requested UNHCR and WHO to draft a formal agreement to ensure the policy is consistently implemented.

CONTACTS

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LINKS

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

2017 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/download.php?id=3165>

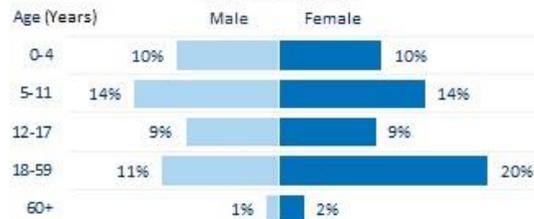
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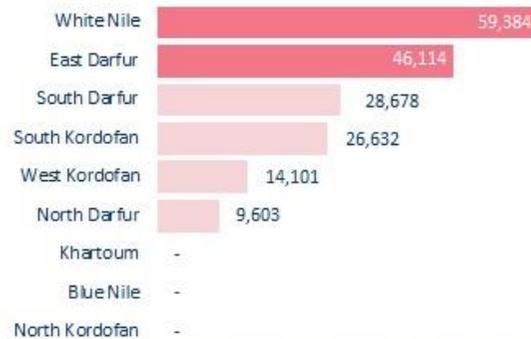
Total arrivals in Sep 2017 **2,412**

**Sudan also hosts an estimated 350,000 South Sudanese refugees who were residing in Sudan before the secession of South Sudan. The Government of Sudan estimates that there are 1.3M South Sudanese refugees in Sudan.*

AGE & GENDER



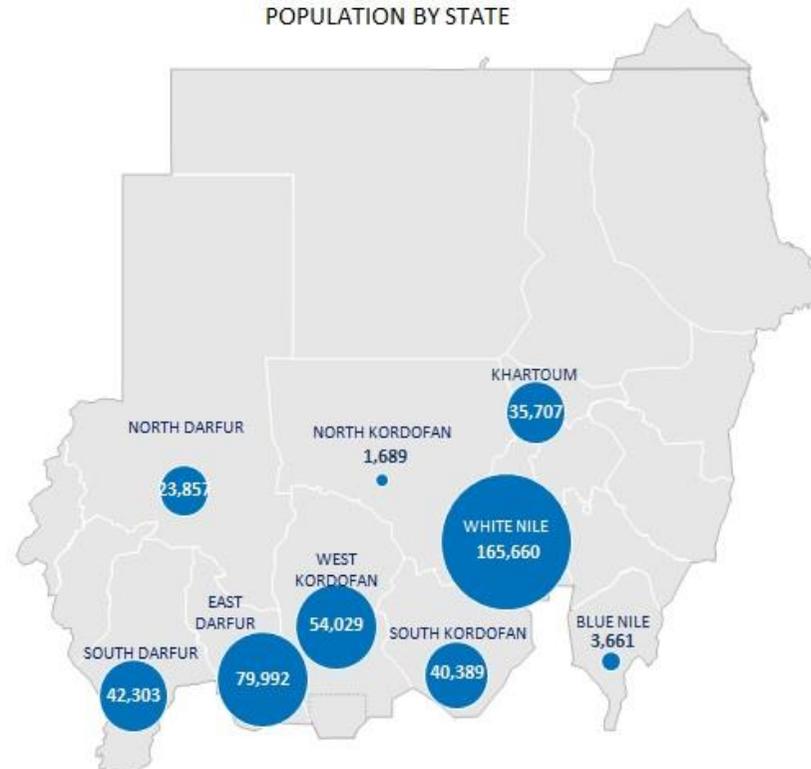
2017 ARRIVALS BY STATE



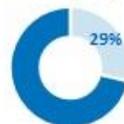
MONTHLY ARRIVAL TRENDS (2014 - 2017)



POPULATION BY STATE



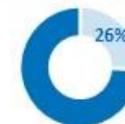
BASIC SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN (6-13 years)



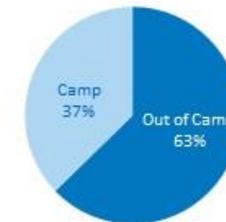
SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN (14-17 years)



REPRODUCTIVE-AGED FEMALES (13-49 years)



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



REGISTRATION PROGRESS



SEPTEMBER 2017 ARRIVALS BY STATE

