

Sudan: 2018 Mid Year Report SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP

January - June 2018



768,125

SOUTH SUDANESE
REFUGEES HOSTED IN
SUDAN (30 JUNE 2018)

US\$ 294.8 M

REQUIRED IN SUDAN IN
2018

10.5%

FUNDING RECEIVED
(17 JULY 2018)

25

RRP PARTNERS IN SUDAN
IN 2018

SITUATION OVERVIEW

There has been a notably slower rate of new arrivals in 2018. As of 30 June, a total of 24,447 South Sudanese refugees have newly arrived, with East Darfur and South Darfur States continuing to receive the largest flows. At the same time, roll-out of biometric registration across the response has allowed for increasingly precise population figures. The total number of South Sudanese refugees as of mid-year stands at 768,125 individuals.

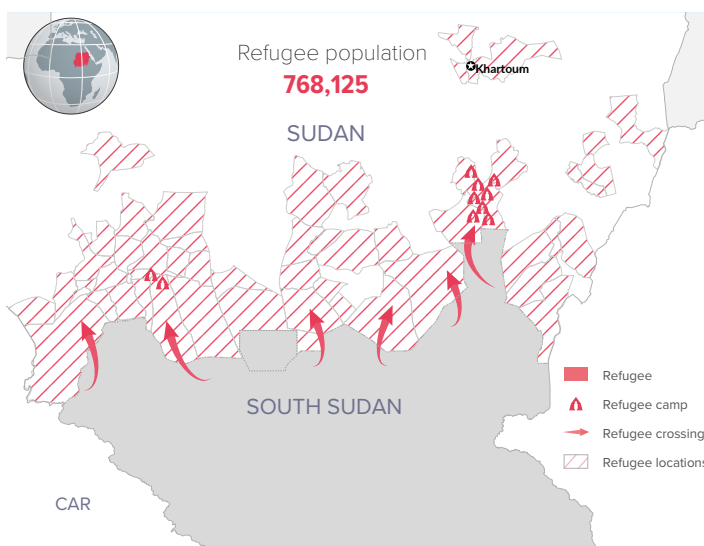
The capacity of inter-agency partners to respond continues to be stretched, exacerbated by a critical funding gap of approximately 90%. While some progress has been made, many areas are still below emergency standards and require continued investment and scale-up in order to meet the protection and basic service needs of refugees.

Over-congestion of refugee camps remains a serious concern. This is particularly problematic in White Nile, where Khor Al Waral camp has hosted over 12,500 refugee households since January, well above its 4,000 household capacity. A new camp at Al Jameya is planned for 5,680 households and will support Khor Al Waral's decongestion. Land extensions to accommodate an additional 6,500 households are secured for 4 other camps in the State. In East Darfur, negotiations for additional land for camps are ongoing.

Sudan has undergone a rapid destabilization of its economy since January, including rising inflation, fuel shortages and import restrictions that have slowed the delivery of goods and services, and movements in the field. Consumer price inflation (e.g. 180% increase in the price of sorghum, 50-100% increase in the cost of medicines), combined with austerity measures, removal of subsidies, and depreciation of the currency have also limited the already weak purchasing power of refugees, in some cases increasing their reliance on humanitarian assistance. Persistent pipeline breaks and transportation issues have hampered general food distribution across all states, and aggravated nutrition gaps in White Nile, South and West Kordofan States. The crisis has intensified assistance needs of both refugee and host communities, especially for an estimated 583,000 refugees living in out-of-camp locations, compounded by limited livelihood opportunities. The Four Freedoms Agreement allows South Sudanese refugees to move, reside, work and own property in Sudan, while maintaining their unique and historical ties to the country. However, implementation is not fully in place, and continuous advocacy is needed.

A critical lack of funding has led to major response gaps across all states, where even host communities lack access to sufficient basic WASH, health, nutrition and education services. Open defecation due to poor latrine coverage and inadequate sanitation and hygiene practices remains an ongoing challenge. Investments in additional latrines, sanitation and hygiene promotion are urgently needed to mitigate ongoing risk.

An estimated 100,000 refugees are living in approximately 28 'open areas'— informal South Sudanese refugee settlements within- and on the outskirts of the city where humanitarian needs are significant. Access to the 'open area' settlements has improved. The findings of a December 2017 inter-agency needs assessment indicate urgent need for



basic services, including water and sanitation facilities, health, education. Livelihoods and food insecurity needs were also key issues, as well as the need for physical protection and documentation. A 9-month inter-agency response plan was finalized in July, targeting approximately 57,700 refugees in 9 out of the 28 'open area' settlements where access has been granted by authorities.

Protection

50,950

refugees
biometrically
registered
by mid-year



6,650

unaccompanied and
separated children placed
in alternative care



Lack of **SGBV**

prevention and response
services for over **560,000**
children and women at risk

There was significant expansion of biometric registration to out-of-camp settlements previously not reached, including in remote areas of South and West Kordofan, as well as East and South Darfur. This has improved the capacity to identify persons with specific needs and children in need of specific services. In White Nile, child protection services were established at reception centres to provide assistance upon arrival. Family tracing and reunification services supported the identification of family ties for over 40% of unaccompanied and separated children. Biometric registration was also initiated in May for refugee settlements in Khartoum, with over 3,600 refugees registered as of 30 June.

RRP partners worked to expand community-based protection mechanisms, including training refugee committees in South Darfur and strengthening alternative dispute resolution mechanisms between refugees and host communities in the Darfur States. Two youth centres were established for camps in East Darfur. In South Darfur, refugee committee members were trained on protection issues and community-based protection.

Inter-agency sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) networks were established in East Darfur to support mainstreaming of SGBV response within other sectors, particularly WASH. SGBV response is still challenged by a lack of appropriate medical services for survivors, including a lack of PEP kits in health facilities.

Education



42% of
registered refugee
children are enrolled
in primary schools



Refugee education
included in the
National 5-year
Education Sector
Strategic Plan



Lack of secondary
schools in most
refugee locations

This period saw the successful inclusion of refugee education into Sudan's 5-year Education Sector Strategic Plan, a key milestone toward the attainment of the Djibouti Declaration on Refugee Education. Notably, nearly 2,000 refugee children sat the national Grade 8 examination, with an average pass rate of 69 per cent. Progress on the education response was achieved in White Nile state, with over 28,000 primary-school aged students enrolled in primary school, and 1,300 students enrolled in secondary school. Refugee children living at Al Jameya camp will have access to a new school at the site. However, out-of-school figures still remain high across the response, with over 55,000 primary-school aged registered refugee children without access to quality education services. The overall number of refugee children inclusive of those not registered is believed to be much higher.

In White Nile state, over 100 refugee students sat the secondary school exam in March. However, access to secondary education remains an ongoing challenge for refugee students in East Darfur and White Nile. While the Ministry of Education has approved the construction of a secondary school near Al Nimir refugee camp for both refugees and host communities, an estimated 3,600 refugee students still lack access to secondary education. Lack of permanent school structures of sufficient capacity remains a key gap, with refugee children

across most of Darfur still attending semi-permanent schools with multiple classroom shifts. In White Nile camps, over 2,000 refugee secondary students attend classes in the evenings in available community spaces due to lack of secondary schools, including temporary classrooms, child friendly-spaces, as well as empty host community schools and education facilities.

Food



388,274
refugees received
monthly in-kind
food assistance



Despite pipeline breaks and transportation issues, refugees in North and South Darfur received full rations



20%
of refugees in need of
food assistance were
not reached

Ongoing pipeline breaks and distribution delays hindered refugee's access to the standard 2,100 Kcal per person per day during the first half of 2018. Pipeline breaks for pulses, oil and salt persisted due to customs clearance delays and led to ration gaps for key commodities. These breaks were aggravated by transportation challenges linked to fuel shortages in Sudan, leading to food distribution delays. While refugees in South and North Darfur received full rations during the reporting period, refugees in South Kordofan, West Kordofan, North Kordofan, White Nile and East Darfur received less than the 2,100 Kcal on average. North Kordofan and West Kordofan were most affected, with refugees receiving just 1,151 Kcal per person per day and 1,500 Kcal per person per day, respectively. WFP is exploring local procurement options to mitigate ongoing breaks. Despite these challenges, nearly 60 per cent of refugees targeted for food assistance were reached in the first-half of 2018.

Prepositioning of food supplies began in June for key refugee locations in South and West Kordofan and for refugee camps in White Nile States began, to ensure refugees' sustained access to food assistance when many key locations become inaccessible during the rainy season.

Vulnerable refugee groups (including new arrivals, children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women) also received 100g per person per day of blanket supplementary food assistance (i.e. Plumpy'Sup).

Health & Nutrition



68%
of reported births
assisted by qualified
personnel

2,958 pregnant and
lactating women received
supplementary feeding



16.1% GAM
prevalence among
6-59 month old children

Access to outpatient and inpatient primary healthcare facilities was expanded for refugees and host communities in camps and in out-of-camp settlement areas in East Darfur. The health facility at El Leri, South Kordofan was also expanded to accommodate additional demand from both refugees and host communities. Additional ambulances have been operationalized in White Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and East Darfur; however, additional ambulance support is needed to expand coverage across most states. Gaps still persist in South Darfur, where the clinic at El Radom is without a doctor or lab technicians. Drug shortage is an ongoing issue at clinics across the response, with West Kordofan particularly affected due to customs clearance issues. White Nile has received an interim supply to support the clinic for the next three months.

Preliminary results for recent Standardized Expanded Nutrition Surveys (SENS) in White Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan States indicate critical (>15%) global acute malnutrition, and severe acute malnutrition above emergency levels (>2%). While food insecurity and nutrition programme gaps remain a key driver of poor nutrition status for refugees, the findings also point to the wider effects of chronic underfunding for the response in WASH, health and livelihoods sectors. SENS is underway for East Darfur, where the roll-out of community management of acute malnutrition is expected to have improved the nutrition situation in the camps.

Livelihoods & Environment



350 refugee families received **productive assets or cash grants** to start or improve their businesses



9,414 refugee families provided with **energy saving stoves** and **3,412** received **fuel**

40,000 refugee women need socio-economic empowerment

There was a substantial increase of livelihoods activities for refugees in Darfur, with the delivery of integrated agricultural-based livelihoods programming benefitting over 2,700 households in North, South and East Darfur states. In White Nile, over 2,000 feddans were planted through community-agriculture initiatives for refugees in camps. In South Kordofan, over 1,000 refugee and host community members benefited from vocational training, and the provision of seeds and agricultural tools. However, despite this increased activity, market systems still need to be strengthened in most of these locations. In addition, there is still a gap in terms of detailed market and social economic assessments that needs to be addressed in order to have more precise knowledge- and evidence-based programming.

Livelihoods funding shortfalls continue to challenge refugee self-reliance and the sustainability of the response. Refugees still lack access to formal labour opportunities, markets and livelihood assets, especially women, and many rely on illegal activities to earn income, which aggravates protection risks. Economic empowerment activities for women-at-risk are needed to mitigate this.

Progress was made on access to energy, with over 5,000 kg of charcoal and 3,000 fuel-efficient stoves distributed in White Nile. However, access to energy gaps persist with a lack of solar energy use and diversified energy sources across the response.

Shelter & NFIs

11,369 households supported with NFI packages



8,240 refugee families provided with **emergency shelter assistance**



23,080 durable shelters needed to support decongestion of refugee camps



Shelter distribution to refugee households was ongoing in East Darfur (Kario and Al Nimir camps, El Ferdous settlement), South Darfur (Buram, Beilel and El Radom localities) and North Darfur (Al Lait locality), including emergency shelters for new arrivals, shelter rehabilitation for old caseloads and plastic sheeting distribution to support for rainy season preparedness.

Over 11,000 households received NFIs targeted for new arrivals, replenishment and fire-affected households in White Nile, West Kordofan (El Meiram and Kharassana), South Kordofan (Abu Jubaiha and Kadugli), South Darfur (El Radon, Buram and Beilel localities), North Darfur (El Fasher Town and Al Lait locality) and East Darfur (Kario and Al Nimir camps, and El Ferdous settlement). Nearly 9,200 refugee households and vulnerable host community households were reached with blankets and plastic sheeting in 9 of Khartoum's 'open areas' settlements, marking the first major delivery of assistance to the 'open areas' since January 2017.


A durable shelter pilot was initiated for the new Al Jameya camp in White Nile state, with planning for 1,200 sustainable tukuls for newly relocated refugees as a key part of the camp decongestion strategy. Durable shelters are planned for the other 4 site extensions in White Nile and camps in East Darfur; however, funding constraints are hindering strategy roll-out. Emergency shelter distribution gaps persist for backlog of new arrivals in the Darfur States. Urgent shelter needs in South and West Kordofan States will be prioritized, in addition to the completion of shelter rehabilitation initiatives in Khartoum.



WASH



Over 500 million
litres of water produced
and distributed to over
276,000 refugees

1,460 
family latrines
constructed
for refugee families

Average
10.2 litres 
water supplied
per person per day
across refugee locations

In White Nile, two new water treatment plants have been completed in Al Jameya and Al Redis II. This will improve access to safe water for refugees and host communities. Rehabilitation of 2 boreholes in Kario camp in East Darfur has resulted in increased daily water production from 80,000L to 270,000L. Construction of additional 6 tap stands in El Nimir and El Ferdous has also increased water quantities for refugees and host communities. A new borehole and rehabilitation of four hand pumps was completed in El Radom in South Darfur. A new borehole has also been drilled and is currently under development in Buram. Despite a country-wide fuel crisis, operation and maintenance of water supply facilities has continued although not to full capacity. Two new haffirs are under construction in South Kordofan to benefit both the refugees and host communities.

In White Nile, over 1,250 household latrines were constructed in the new Al Jameya camp, which facilitated the relocation of 1,069 families. More than 210 family latrines have been constructed in South and West Kordofan. Hygiene promotion and awareness raising, latrine desludging, decommissioning and rehabilitation has continued across all states, which has improved latrine usage.

Gaps persists in North Darfur, where over 4,000 household latrines are needed to address the latrine gap in Al Lait locality. In Umsangour and Khor Al Waral camps (White Nile) latrine usage ratios still remain higher than the desired ratios of 20 users per latrine. In South and East Darfur, some latrines have collapsed due to heavy rains and flooding. Consistent distribution and monthly replenishment of personal hygiene kits still remains a significant gap across all states. Comprehensive WASH coverage is also needed for Khartoum's 'open areas' settlements to ensure access to services for at least 57,000 refugees.

CRRF

While Sudan is not a roll-out country for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the approach to out-of-camp assistance follows a similar approach, with an aim towards improved humanitarian-development “nexus” approaches to support in addressing the additional demand on existing services in refugee hosting areas. This approach is guided by UNHCR’s country-level inter-agency ‘out-of-camp’ paper, finalized in October 2017, which emphasizes the need to avoid establishing parallel systems, and seeking instead to enhance the capacity of local services and existing public facilities to expand service provision to refugees while supporting refugee resilience and self-reliance through livelihoods and other access to income initiatives. The response also seeks to integrate cash based interventions (CBIs) where feasible, in order to support stabilization of the existing assistance programme, and to complement self-reliance initiatives and support local host community economies where possible.

RRP PARTNERS*

- Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- Almanar
- American Refugee Committee
- Care International Sudan
- Concern WorldWide
- Cooperazione internazionale
- El Ruhama
- Food and Agriculture Organisation
- Friends of Peace & Development Organization
- Global Aid Hand
- International Organisation for Migration
- Islamic Relief Worldwide
- NADA Elazhar Organization for Disaster
- Prevention and Sustainable Development
- Norwegian Church Aid
- OXFAM America
- Plan International Sudan
- Save the Children International
- United Methodist Committee on Relief
- United Nations Children’s Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Population Fund
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organisation
- World Vision International

FOR MORE INFORMATION

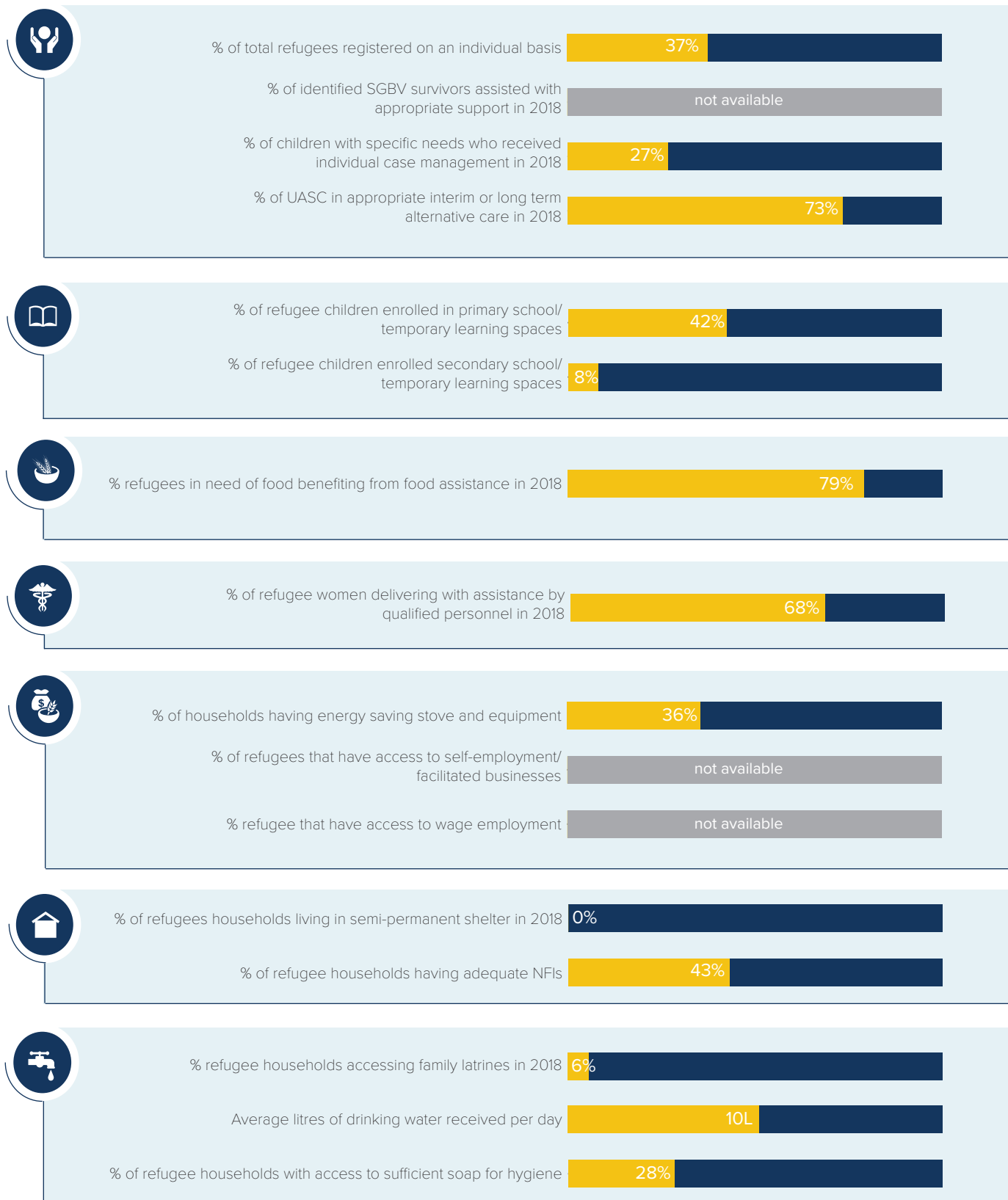
South Sudan Data Portal - <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan>

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