

# South Sudanese Influx into East Darfur

## FACT SHEET

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### KEY FACTS

- Beginning in late January 2016, there has been an influx of South Sudanese fleeing into Sudan and settling in large numbers in East Darfur. As of 14 August, the number of new arrivals recorded in East Darfur exceeds 50,000 individuals. Over 30,000 of these South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Khor Omer camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs), Ed Daein locality, and the remainder arrived throughout the other seven localities in the state.
- No new spike in the number of arrivals into Sudan has been observed since the eruption of violence in Juba on 8 July. The flow of refugees into East Darfur remains constant, with new arrivals on a daily basis, and partners on the ground continue to closely monitor the situation and prepare for any potential influxes.
- The Governor of East Darfur established a committee for the registration of the South Sudanese refugees composed of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), the Commission of Refugees (COR), the State Ministry of Interior (SMoI), the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and the National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS).
- Land has been allocated for the construction of two new sites at Kario and Al Nimir. It is foreseen that Kario will accommodate an estimated 30,000 South Sudanese refugees and 10,000 will be accommodated in Al Nimir. The reason for allocating two sites is historical tensions between the Dinka and the Fertit tribes, including recent violence. Site demarcation in Kario started on 20 July by UNHCR. As of 8 August 2016, over 1,260 household plots had been designated, as well as areas for communal facilities (clinic, WASH facilities, education, administration blocks, etc), despite challenges such as heavy rain which affected construction.
- In Khor Omer IDP camp, UNHCR supported the procurement and distribution of shelter materials for the 1,400 refugee households to be relocated to a new site in Kario. Partners on the ground are assessing the number of South Sudanese families in Khor Omer IDP camp that will be relocated to Kario camp, and adjusting figures to take into account any households that may have left Khor Omer to seek seasonal labour in surrounding farms, including in North Darfur. An awareness campaign has started in Khor Omer to inform refugees of the possibility to relocate, also targeting those who have left Khor Omer seeking livelihood activities.
- On 26 July, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) began a verification exercise in El Ferdous and Abu Jabra localities, the first such exercise to be permitted in East Darfur outside of Khor Omer camp. According to preliminary reports, refugees in El Ferdous are residing in two areas — a local school and a gathering area — and represent a mix of those coming from Abu Sinaidira who have received initial food assistance and essential household items, as well as those coming directly from other transit areas in East Darfur (i.e. Shabakat and Al Sarij) who have not yet received assistance, due to the fact that this population is highly mobile and scattered. With the rainy season in effect, there is an urgent need to distribute emergency shelters and additional essential household items. A local water source some 2 km from the gathering area is being shared with the host community, but serious concerns remain regarding the health and hygiene situation. A critical lack of latrines and several cases of malaria have been reported.

### South Sudanese refugee arrivals in East Darfur from the end of January to 14 August 2016

Locality	Location	Number of arrivals	Source
Ed Daein	Khor Omer	30,427*	30,152 (IOM) 275 (SRCS)
	"Old Fertit camp"	1,842	IOM verification 11-13 July
Adila	Different villages (Adila)	6,042	HAC
Abu Jabra	Abu Jabra	3,994	IOM verification 25-29 July
Assalaya	Assalaya	2,531	HAC
Abu Karinka	Different villages (Abu Karinka)	1,340	SRCS
Bahr El Arab	Abu Matariq	800	I-A rapid assessment on 10-11 May
Yassin	Muhajiria (Yassin)	602	HAC
El Ferdous	El Ferdous	4,885	I-A rapid assessment 10-11 May (75), IOM verification 25-29 July (4,238); SRCS registration 9 Aug (572)
<b>Total</b>		<b>52,463</b>	

\* A portion of the population in Khor Omer camp may have temporarily moved to other locations in East Darfur seeking seasonal labour.

## KEY MESSAGES

- This recent influx, with large numbers of South Sudanese refugees arriving in new areas in East Darfur, was not anticipated. This unforeseen emergency is unfolding in an underserved area where partners and resources are limited.
- Relocation from the congested Khor Omer IDP camp to the new site in Kario remains a priority, in order to provide adequate assistance to the newly arrived South Sudanese refugees. Although the development of the new site in Kario is making significant progress, the situation remains challenging.
- This influx is critically stretching the available resources and operational capacity of partners already carrying out the response in White Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan, where the flow of new arrivals from South Sudan continues. In addition, funding shortages continue to threaten the provision of life-saving services to new arrivals. Sudan's requirements for the 2016 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan — revised in June 2016 to reflect the new large-scale influx of South Sudanese refugees crossing into neighbouring countries since January 2016 — are only 11.6 per cent funded.
- The South Sudan emergency, now well into its third year, will continue unless peace can be secured in South Sudan. Ongoing violence remains at the heart of the displacements into Sudan and neighbouring countries. Fighting continues to disrupt critical farming practices, trade and the delivery of aid, driving up food prices and forcing people to flee their homes in search of food and safety. A prolonged dry spell in Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap states earlier this year has further aggravated the situation.
- Clarity is still needed regarding the status of South Sudanese in Sudan, particularly to ensure validity under all circumstances of the ID cards provided to South Sudanese by the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP).

## Current Situation

The influx of South Sudanese refugees that began in late January 2016 continues, driven by deteriorating food security and continuing violence in South Sudan. The majority of the new arrivals are women and children who arrived in East Darfur in poor nutrition and health conditions, with very few opportunities for livelihood and subsistence activities.

UNHCR started to develop a new site in Kario, Bahr Al Arab locality, on 20 July, following approval by state authorities. The plan for rapid response, funded through the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) to the tune of US\$8 million, is being implemented under UNHCR's lead and will support the set-up of basic services and infrastructure. The Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has indicated that relocation will start by 20 August. This will allow the decongestion of Khor Omer IDP camp, where living conditions for the South Sudanese refugees have been of critical concern, with unacceptable shelter and sanitation conditions persisting, especially with the rainy season ongoing since July.

Over 50,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in East Darfur since the start of 2016, of whom 30,427 arrived in Khor Omer IDP camp, Ed Daein locality (30,152 verified by IOM and 275 new arrivals reported by SRCS). Relief items, including food, nutrition and emergency household supplies have been provided to almost all new arrivals in Khor Omer and personal hygiene kits distributed to nearly all pregnant and lactating women. Only 27 per cent of children under five have been covered by measles vaccinations but a measles outbreak was contained. Education facilities are reportedly overwhelmed with many children, particularly girls, not attending school; this and other gaps will be addressed when the refugees are relocated to the new site.

In El Ferdous locality, the 5,300 Fertit refugees arriving from Raja (estimated to be 6,000 people prior to registration and verification by SRCS) previously residing in Abu Sinaidira have since moved on from the area, mainly going to El Ferdous town or the old Fertit camp in Ed Daein. Construction of a reception centre and six communal shelters is underway to cater to the immediate needs of the new arrivals from Raja, awaiting relocation to the Al Nimir site, Assalaya locality, about 13 km outside of Ed Daein.

In addition, over 17,300 refugees, not including recent arrivals from Raja, are in seven other localities in East Darfur. The first inter-agency mission to access some of these areas was conducted on 10 and 11 May, visiting Abu Jabra, Bahr El Arab and El Ferdous localities. The World Food Programme (WFP) provided food to 6,875 refugees in these three localities in mid-June, followed by another food distribution between 7 and 20 July which targeted 6,000 individuals in Abu Sinaidira and El Ferdous localities.

## THE RESPONSE (see overleaf for response for refugees from Raja)

**Note:** This table represents an aggregation of humanitarian assistance provided as of 31 July 2016.

Sector	Target response	Actual response to date in Khor Omer
<b>FSL</b>	1-month emergency ration	442,458 MT food (cereals + oil) was distributed to 28,595 verified individuals as well as 606 newly registered, unverified individuals (96% of 30,427 refugees reportedly in Khor Omer). Due to pipeline breaks in pulse/salt commodities the standard was not met.
<b>ES/NFI</b>	1 shelter per family 1 NFI kit per family	All 7,467 HHs reportedly in Khor Omer have received full NFIs. Distribution of materials & funds for 4,900 IDP standard size shelters available, pending plotting by UNHCR (Kario site). Shelters will be according to UNHCR standards; UNHCR will procure additional materials to cover the gap.
<b>WASH</b>	Water: 7.5 litres/person/day (l/p/d)  Sanitation: 1 latrine per 50 individuals  Hygiene: 1 hygiene promoter (HP) per 500 individuals	No overcrowding observed at water points, water bladders are mostly full, water availability estimated at 5 l/p/d. Discrepancy with actual trucked amount (being monitored) is assumed to be due to refugees moving in/out of the camp seeking work. 15 of 608 emergency latrines needed have been constructed (2.5% coverage). New Kario site: 1,300 latrines pledged by RMS. Aiming at household level latrines for 6,000 HHs (78% gap). According to ERF standards, 1,300 latrines would provide over 100% coverage for estimated 30,000 refugees to be relocated to Kario. 53 hygiene promoters trained. Plan to train an additional 20 promoters to cover gap of 13% and as back-up in case of population increase.
<b>Health</b>	1 health unit per 10,000 individuals 2 health centres per 50,000 individuals 1 BEMoNC per 125,000 individuals Medical supplies as per SMoH standard list for PHC services	1 emergency health kit, 2 diarrheal disease kits, 2 mini-surgical kits, 2 IMCI kits, essential drugs and ORS were supplied to Khor Omer PHCC. No gap in oral antibiotics for July distribution. 2 rapid response kits planned to be delivered in July were not delivered. WHO aimed at covering the SS refugees (30,427 individuals); host IDP community (additional 13,000 individuals) is also benefitting. A clinic is running in Khor Omer, including nutrition support and case referral. Funds have been released for the construction of a second clinic in Kario. Vaccination coverage 27% (low coverage is attributed to movement in and out of camp for agricultural labour and reluctance for children to be vaccinated due to traditional beliefs). However, a measles outbreak was contained.
<b>Nutrition</b>	>90% coverage of expected caseload in a month >70% emergency blanket supplementary food (e-BSF) coverage of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children <5 >90% of beneficiaries accessing treatment	8,850 cumulative screening (100% coverage). All SAM and MAM children screened in July were referred and admitted for treatment. BP5 and Plumpy Sup nutritional supplement provided to 5,864 children <5 (above 5,100 target, possibly due to duplication and the fact that some children of the pre-existing Khor Omer refugee population received assistance). 1,021 PLW received Plumpy Sup (58% gap; pipeline breakdown). OTP & TSFP operational. Adequate supercereals to cover MAM cases & adequate Plumpy Sup to cover SAM cases. SAM cases continue to be addressed on a needs basis. All 2,436 PLW received IYCF, this activity continues according to the needs of new arrivals.
<b>Protection</b>	Registration of unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs), family tracing and reunification; Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) identified and responded to; Safety of displaced monitored, GBV (gender-based violence) survivors reached & assisted; child-friendly spaces (CFS) and alternative learning spaces (ALS) set up.	Workshop held for SRCS staff to ensure identification of PSN including UASC, survivors of GBV, older people and persons with disabilities during HH registration (to take place before relocation). PSN will be prioritised during relocation and given priority for shelter plots to ensure their access to basic services is facilitated. 87 UASCs registered and provided with community-based alternative care. 60 vulnerable children (from families of more than seven children) received cash & material assistance through implementing partners and community-based child protection networks, significantly contributing to minimise further protection risks of UASCs. 3,865 children receiving targeted PSS services through temporary CFS facilities and ALS. Space allocated in Kario camp for 4 CFS and 2 youth centres; space allocated for construction of a room for community-led mitigation of conflicts among youth. Multi-sectorial response has been provided for children of women detained in Prisons in E Darfur including lactating women, children with malnutrition & children who needed alternative care.
<b>Education</b>	Access to temporary safe learning spaces	75 benches delivered, 5 classrooms have been built (no latrines); the gap ranges from 96 -100%, pending relocation to Kario where the schools for this caseload will be constructed. 100 books for G1 Arabic & Mathematics have been delivered, representing a 93% gap. Completion of activity pending relocation. Recreation kits provided by UNICEF to start child-friendly spaces, 94% gap (pending relocation). 1 head master (HM) and 2 teachers provided by SMoE (17 HM required, SMoE is facing a teacher shortage). Transport needed to Kario following relocation. Voluntary teachers needed but volunteer teacher incentives yet to be resolved (many vol. teachers left to work on farms). 5 trainings on psychosocial support planned (130 teachers); funds available (pending hiring of teachers). 2 trainings on psychosocial support for 17 PTAs (one per school) are planned but funds are needed; this activity also depends on schools being built in Kario. Five crash course teacher trainings planned (130 teachers); funds needed.

### Response in other locations (El Ferdous, Abu Jabra, Abu Matariq)

Following a rapid inter-agency assessment mission conducted in May, a number of response activities took place to assist SS refugees in three additional localities:

**El Ferdous:** Full food basket (FFB) distributed to 75 SS refugees in June. July distribution pending verification.

**Abu Jabra:** FFB distributed to 6,000 SS refugees in June (3% gap). July distribution pending verification. NFIs distributed to all 1,200 HH.

**Abu Matariq:** FFB distributed to 800 targeted SS refugees. July distribution pending verification.

Additional recommended activities: increasing water availability, latrine construction, verification & registration, health & nutrition activities.

Activities in Abu Jabra & Abu Matariq are part of CERF proposals on ES/NFI, primary health care & food. Implementation of certain parts of the CERF projects as well as access to other localities where SS are reported such as Adilla, Abu Karinka, Yassin and Assalaya are pending verification & inter-agency assessment mission (put on hold due to prioritisation of Raja SS influx).

## Summary of response in Abu Sinaidira, El Ferdous, Ed Daein (refugees from Raja)

**FSL:** One month ration distributed to 6,000 people/1,604 HH (90% coverage).

**ES/NFI:** NFIs distributed to 1,100 HH (16% coverage). Materials available for distribution to refugees who arrived after the initial registration; pending verification.

**Health:** 1 day mobile clinics held in June and in July in Abu Sinaidira.

Essential drugs provided to Abu Sinaidira clinic (100% refugee and host community needs).

### Nutrition:

**Abu Sinaidira/El Ferdous:** 1,368 children < 5 yrs were MUAC screened and received BP-5: 147 were SAM, 320 were MAM, 901 were normal (100% coverage). All SAM children admitted to OTP and received Plumpy nut rations. Continuation of activity pending verification.

**Ed Daein ("Old Fertit camp"):** 301 children < 5 years were screened: 16 were SAM, 28 were MAM, 257 were normal (100% coverage). All SAM and MAM children were admitted to the nutrition program and received nutrition rations. 2 SAM cases with medical complications referred to Ed Daein Stabilisation Centre.

1,368 children < 5 years received Vitamin A supplements (100% coverage). Continuation of activity pending verification.

285 cartons of BP-5 were distributed, covering 15 days emergency rations for 1,368 children < 5 years (100% coverage). Continuation of activity pending verification. 115 cartons of BP-5 distributed, covering 15 days emergency rations for 550 PLW (100% coverage). Continuation of activity pending verification. 195 SAM children treated with Plumpy nut and routine medication (100%). 200 cartons of Plumpy nut & measurement tools sent to Abu Sinaidira where the children were located at the time of treatment. Continuation pending verification.

**Protection:** 64 UASCs registered and provided with community-based alternative care.

785 children targeted PSS services through temporary child-friendly spaces & alternative learning spaces.

## Operating Environment and Coordination

The Government of Sudan has been actively involved in the response in East Darfur, cooperating with UN agencies and international partners in the area to provide basic assistance, including health, nutrition, education, food and livelihoods as well as the ongoing registration of new refugee arrivals. A state-wide coordination mechanism put in place by the East Darfur government organises regular meetings to oversee the response across all sectors.

On 2 August, a decree by the Governor of East Darfur set up a committee for the registration of the South Sudanese refugees. This committee includes UNHCR and representatives from the SRCS, COR, SMoI, SMoH and NISS.

Partners have maintained access to Khor Omer camp, and assessment missions have taken place, including a joint mission between UNHCR and SMoH in mid-April and a joint mission by COR, SRCS and UNHCR in late April. As a response to the new arrivals from Raja, an inter-agency needs assessment mission (including the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and HAC) was undertaken on 3 July in Abu Sinaidira and El Ferdous localities. Regular access has been maintained by the key humanitarian actors. A request by WFP to conduct a Food Security Assessment of South Sudanese in Adila and Abu Jabra was denied.

Insecurity in East Darfur due to inter-tribal conflict and localised violence continues to limit partners' activities and the extent of response throughout the state, especially outside Ed Daein locality where many people who recently arrived from South Sudan are taking refuge.

In close coordination with federal, state and local authorities, UNHCR will continue to coordinate the overall humanitarian response for the new arrivals. In East Darfur, UN coordination efforts are being undertaken by OCHA through existing inter-sector coordination structures and in line with the Sudan Refugee Response Strategy. UNHCR has staff on the ground in Ed Daein to reinforce these efforts and has initiated the procedure for opening an Ed Daein field office.

