

# South Sudanese Influx into East Darfur

## FACT SHEET

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### KEY FACTS

- Beginning in late January 2016, there was an influx of South Sudanese fleeing into Sudan and settling for the first time in large numbers in East Darfur. By the end of June 2016, some 53,000 verified and unverified arrivals have been recorded throughout eight localities in the state. The majority of these arrivals, some 30,000 people, have settled in Ed Daein locality's Khor Omer IDP camp while the remaining are scattered throughout the other seven localities.
- These refugee arrivals have mostly come from South Sudan's Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap states due to heightened food insecurity and ongoing conflict. While the rate of new arrivals has slowed ahead of the rainy season, those who have arrived are expected to remain and further arrivals are still anticipated. The situation in South Sudan remains fragile and food security assessments suggest the country will face a more severe lean season (May-November) in 2016 than in previous years.
- The humanitarian situation in East Darfur's Khor Omer camp has improved since the initial influx with ongoing humanitarian intervention, yet gaps remain notably in the health, WASH, and education sectors, and the inability to provide shelters remains critical. As distribution of shelter materials will not be permitted until refugees are relocated to a new site, many are still surviving under trees and using plastic sheets as protection from the rains. After agreements on previous plots of land selected for establishment of the new site failed to materialize, the Kariu area in Bahr Al Arab locality (45 km from Ed Daein) has now been selected and approved by state authorities. Development of the site is set to commence soon, once federal authorities official confirm approval.
- Approximately 6,000 refugees fleeing an eruption of violence in Raja, Western Bahr al Ghazal, South Sudan on 15 June have arrived in East Darfur's El Ferdous locality. The refugees arrived in poor conditions as a result of hunger and exhaustion from the journey, and the majority are women, children and older people. An inter-agency mission visited the area on 3 July and initial assistance is being provided, including nutritional supplies, food and non-food items. Authorities plan to relocate the refugees to the Al Nimir area in Assalaya locality some 13 km from Ed Daien so that the refugees can better access services and livelihood opportunities. It is anticipated that between 3,000 and 4,000 additional refugees from Raja may arrive soon, as they have been stranded along the journey due to lack of transportation and exhaustion.
- No substantial increase in the number of arrivals into Sudan has been observed since the eruption of violence in Juba on 8 July; however, partners continue to closely monitor the situation and prepare for any potential influxes.

### South Sudanese refugee arrivals in East Darfur from the end of January to 11 July 2016

Locality	Location	Number of arrivals	Source
Ed Daein	Khor Omer	30,665	28,595 (IOM) 2,060 (SRCS)
Adila	Different villages (Adila)	6,042	HAC
Abu Jabra	Abu Jabra	6,193	I-A rapid assessment on 10-11 May
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	Abu Sinidira, El Ferdous	6,000	I-A rapid assessment on 24 June
<b>Total</b>		<b>54,173</b>	

## KEY MESSAGES

- This recent influx, with large numbers of South Sudanese refugees arriving in new areas, was not anticipated. This unforeseen emergency is unfolding in an underserved area where partners and resources are limited.
- Establishment of a new refugee site in East Darfur is a critical priority to allow for provision of urgently needed shelter materials and decongestion of Khor Omer camp. If the refugees cannot be relocated soon, however, partners will insist on providing further assistance to the refugees in Khor Omer camp.
- This influx is critically stretching the available resources and operational capacity of partners carrying out ongoing response in White Nile State, where the flow of new arrivals from South Sudan continues. Additional funds are required in order to meet the needs of this refugee population.
- The South Sudan emergency, now well into its third year, will continue unless peace can be maintained 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 has only 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).
- Funding shortages continue to threaten the provision of life-saving services to new arrivals, as well as previous South Sudanese refugee arrivals who remain in need of critical assistance and protection. Sudan's requirements for the 2016 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan—launched by humanitarian partners on 7 December 2015—are only 13 per cent funded. The actual gap in funding is much greater however, as these figures do not reflect the significant increase in resources necessitated by the new influx.

## Current Situation

The influx of South Sudanese refugees that began in late January 2016 continues, driven by deteriorating food security situation and ongoing violence in South Sudan. Though rates of arrival from Northern Bahr al Ghazal and Warrap states have slowed ahead of the rainy season, underlying reasons for displacement remain unchanged. In addition, recent outbreaks of violence in South Sudan's Western Bahr al Ghazal state have spurred a new wave of arrivals into East Darfur, with up to 6,000 having already arrived from Raja and the potential of further arrivals.

Some 53,000 have arrived in East Darfur since the start of 2016, of whom 30,655 (28,595 verified by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and 2,060 new arrivals reported by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society) are in Khor Omer IDP camp, Ed Daein locality. 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 reached with measles vaccinations and a critical gap remains in the availability of oral antibiotics. Education facilities are reportedly overwhelmed with many children, particularly girls, not attending school. The availability of water is estimated at 5 l/p/d, an increase of about 2 l/p/d from the previous month.

The delay in development of a new site has been of critical concern to partners, with unacceptable shelter and sanitation conditions persisting in Khor Omer camp. The recent plot of land identified in Al Nimir, Assalaya locality has been assessed by partners as suitable, and state authorities have provided written approval. Once federal authorities also communicate approval, development of the site will begin immediately. A CERF rapid response grant of US\$8 million has been approved for response activities in East Darfur, including \$750,000 for site development.

The recent arrivals fleeing the violence in Raja, South Sudan have settled largely in Abu Sinaidira in East Darfur's El Ferdous locality. An inter-agency assessment mission on 3 July found the refugees to be mostly women, children and older people, who were living in open spaces with critical needs across all sectors. Provision of initial assistance is underway, including food, non-food items and nutritional supplies, and registration is taking place. Authorities have proposed relocation of the refugees in Abu Sinaidira to the Al Nimir area in Assalaya locality which is close to Ed Daein town (some 13 km away) and will provide better access to services and livelihood opportunities. A signed letter from the East Darfur HAC Commissioner has been issued guaranteeing the land, and local authorities are already beginning plans for relocation. Authorities intend to keep the arrivals from Raja (who are predominantly of the Fertit tribe) separate from the refugees hosted in Khor Omer camp (predominantly of the Dinka tribe), given the history of hostilities between the tribes.

An additional 17,390 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; however, follow up missions in other sectors have not yet been permitted. Access to the other localities is challenging due to the lack of available partners, as well as localised insecurity.

## THE RESPONSE

**Note:** This table represents an aggregation of humanitarian assistance provided as of 30 June 2016.

Sector	Target response	Actual response to date in Khor Omer
<b>FSL</b>	1-month emergency ration	WFP distributed cereals, pulses and salt to 30,077 individuals (99% coverage) in June, 2016 (no cooking oil due to pipeline break).
<b>ES/NFI</b>	1 shelter per family 1 NFI kit per family	Since February, 7,467 individuals have received full NFIs (88% coverage). Shelter materials available for 900 households but not distributed pending agreement on new site for relocation. Funding available for procurement of more shelter materials.
<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	Water availability estimated at 5l/p/d considering no overcrowding observed at water points and bladders are mostly full. The discrepancy with actual trucked amount (being monitored) is assumed to be due to refugees moving in/out of the camp seeking work.  15 more latrines constructed to replace the 15 previously constructed which were filled up. 2% gap due to a lack of space at current location. Construction of additional latrines is subject to relocation to new site.  5 cleaning campaigns conducted in total (100% coverage). Training conducted for 53 hygiene promoters with the plan to train an additional 20 to cover gap of 22% 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	A clinic is running in Khor Omer and another one is planned for the new site. Health education campaigns have been conducted but WHO is encouraged to continue raising awareness especially in measles to avert outbreaks.  73% gap in measles vaccination campaign has still not been addressed. There is urgent need for more campaigns to avert a measles outbreak. Polio vaccination and distribution of Vitamin A supplements to 600 out of 5,183 children <5 years (12% coverage). Gaps are attributed to adults being away during the day as well as myths surrounding vaccination.  There is a gap in the availability of oral antibiotics.
<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	8,143 screenings to date - 57% above target, probably due to children having been screened more than once.  BP5 emergency ration to children <5 provided at 100%. Plumpy Sup (food supplement) provided to 3,967 children <5 and 1,021 pregnant and lactating women. Gaps in Plumpy Sup provision are at 77% and 42% respectively due to pipeline breakdown.  OTP and TSFP are operational; WFP has adequate supercereals to cover MAM cases.
<b>Protection</b>	Registration of UASC, family tracing and reunification PSNs identified and responded to; Safety of displaced monitored, GBV survivors reached and assisted	Of 300 identified separated/unaccompanied children, 200 were reunited with their families while 87 were registered but not yet traced.
<b>Education</b>	Access to temporary safe learning spaces	Training on psychosocial support for teachers, Parent Teacher Associations and crash course teacher training (school management, Education in Emergencies, core curriculum) completed with no remaining gaps.

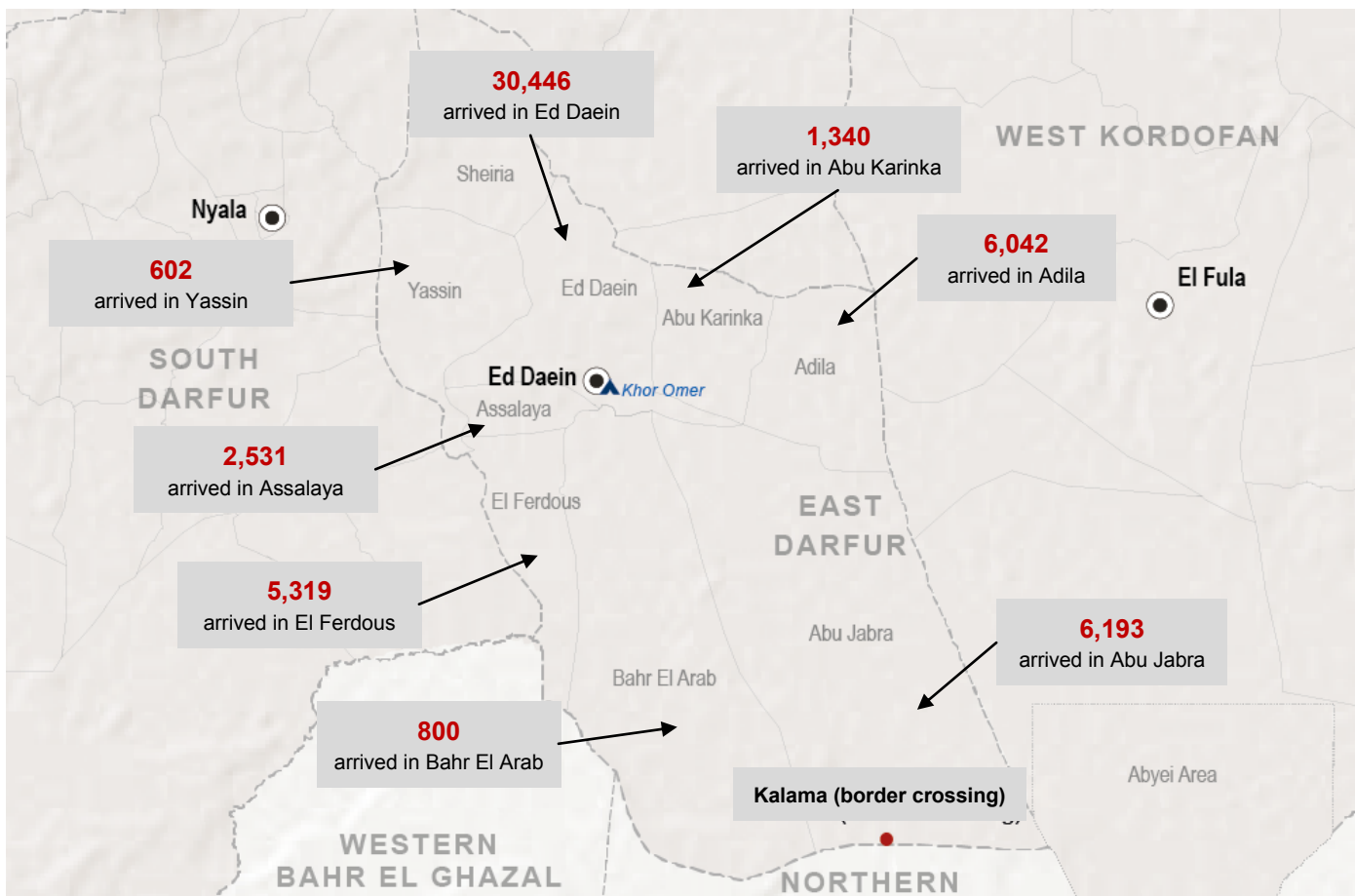
### Other locations (Abu Sinaidra, El Ferdous, Abu Jabra, Abu Matariq)

Initial assistance to refugees from Raja who started arriving on 23<sup>rd</sup> June was provided by host communities in **Abu Sinaidra**, later supplemented by rapid response from the GoS and humanitarian community, including food, medication and soap.

Following a rapid inter-agency assessment mission conducted in May, a number of response activities took place to assist refugees in three additional localities. Full food baskets were distributed to all 75 refugees in **El Ferdous**, to all 800 refugees in **Abu Matariq** and to 6,000 refugees in **Abu Jabra** (3% gap to be addressed at next distribution), where NFIs were also provided to all 1,200 households. Additional recommended activities include increasing water availability, latrine construction, verification and registration, and health and nutrition activities.

The delivery of further food assistance depends on verification of refugees in the three areas; CERF proposals on ES/NFI, primary health care and food in **Abu Jabra** and **Abu Matariq** have been accepted.

Access to other areas where refugees are reported (Adila, Abu Karinka, Yassin & Assalaya) was put on hold due to prioritisation of Raja arrivals.



## 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 response across all sectors.

Partners have maintained access to Khor Omer camp, and assessment missions have taken place, including a joint mission between UNHCR and the Ministry of Health in mid-April as well as a joint mission by the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), SRCS and UNHCR in late April. Following repeated efforts, a joint assessment mission to the other areas of arrival was permitted to take place in early May, visiting Abu Jabra, Bahr El Arab and El Ferdous localities. Follow-up missions to these three locations by IOM and WFP have, however, been unsuccessful and as such no verification exercises have been conducted in areas outside Ed Daein. 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 the activities of partners and the extent of response throughout the state, in particular in the areas outside of Ed Daein locality where many new arrivals are scattered.

In close coordination with the relevant authorities at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR will continue to coordinate the overall humanitarian response to the ongoing new arrivals. In East Darfur, coordination efforts are being undertaken by OCHA through existing inter-sector coordination structures and in line with the overall vision of the Sudan refugee response strategy. UNHCR currently has staff on the ground in Ed Daein to reinforce these efforts and has initiated the procedure for opening a field office in Ed Daein.