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**REPORT ON THE SUDANESE DISPLACEMENT IN GOROM REFUGEE CAMP,  
CENTRAL EQUATORIA – JUBA**

**Incident Overview**

Following the reports and trending videos on the massacre of South Sudanese in Al Jazirah State, Wad Madani by Sudan Armed Force (SAF), a retaliation attacked was carried out in South Sudan by angry protestors on 16 January 2025 in Juba and other parts of the country which resulted in the displacement of approximately 3,000 Sudanese individuals (500 households). The displaced population has taken refuge in Gorom Refugee Camp, Central Equatoria State, Juba. This sudden displacement has significantly strained the camp's resources and highlighted critical humanitarian needs.

The displacement has created an urgent need for humanitarian assistance across multiple sectors. Timely and coordinated action is critical to alleviate the suffering of the affected population and to lay the groundwork for longer-term solutions.

**Immediate Needs Identified**

The displaced population is facing severe challenges in multiple sectors. Key needs include:

**1. Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

- The displaced families are without proper shelter, leaving them exposed to harsh weather conditions.
- There is an urgent need for essential NFIs such as blankets, cooking utensils, sleeping mats, and clothing.

- Shelter items (plastic sheets) to be distributed to the affected households.

## **2. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**

- Access to clean water is inadequate, raising concerns about waterborne diseases, as the present water points are inadequate to the growing population in the camp.
- Sanitation facilities are overwhelmed, leading to unhygienic conditions within the camp. The influx has caused overcrowding in water points.
- Hygiene kits, including soap, menstrual hygiene products, and water purification tablets, are critically needed.

## **3. Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

- The displaced households lack sufficient food supplies, leading to heightened risk of malnutrition, especially among children and pregnant women.
- Livelihood support is necessary to provide sustainable solutions for the affected population.

## **Humanitarian Response Coordination**

Despite limited resources, partners are asked to scale up their response and efforts are underway to coordinate a response to address the urgent needs of the displaced population. The following steps have been initiated:

### **1. Needs Assessment**

- A joint rapid assessment by humanitarian partners is being conducted to better understand the scale and specifics of the needs.

### **2. Shelter and NFI Distribution**

- Due to the limited resources, there are no plans in place to distribute emergency shelter materials, including tarpaulins, as well as basic household items to the displaced households.

### **3. WASH Interventions**

- Emergency water trucking is being arranged to cover the new arrivals and provide immediate access to clean water.
- Construction of additional latrines and bathing facilities is a priority to prevent the spread of diseases.

### **4. Food Assistance**

- Coordination with food security partners to deliver emergency food rations to affected families.
- Long-term planning for livelihood programs to build resilience among the displaced population.

#### 5. **Protection Services**

- Ensuring safety and security within the camp, with a focus on vulnerable groups such as women, children, and persons with disabilities.
- Psychosocial support services are being mobilized to address trauma and mental health concerns.

### **Challenges and Gaps**

While significant efforts are being made, several challenges persist:

- Limited funding to cover the full scope of needs.
- Overcrowding in the Gorom Refugee Camp, complicating response efforts.
- Inadequate pre-existing infrastructure to support the sudden influx of displaced persons.

### **Recommendations**

1. **Enhanced Coordination:** Strengthen collaboration among humanitarian actors to ensure a streamlined and efficient response.
2. **Resource Mobilization:** Advocate for increased funding from donors and partners to fill gaps in shelter, WASH, and FSL.
3. **Long-Term Planning:** Develop sustainable interventions for livelihoods and infrastructure improvement within the camp for new arrivals.
4. **Capacity Building:** Train local staff and volunteers to support service delivery and management of the displaced population.

Pictures

