



KEY FIGURES

A total of 261,794

South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan since 15 December 2013.

* This figure does not include a number of South Sudanese living with host communities.

82,393

Number of South Sudanese refugees residing in the eight sites across White Nile state, based on UNHCR individual registration.

55,700

Number of South Sudanese refugees arriving to East Darfur since January 2016.

FUNDING

US\$ 157.9 million

Inter-agency funding requirements for activities under the RRP 2016

US\$ 37.2 million

Received by 13 appealing agencies, as of 31 October 2016

US\$ 120.7 million

Current funding gap

PRIORITIES

Contingency planning for a potential influx of refugees into Sudan in November and December.

Development of a new site at Al Nimir in East Darfur.

Working with the government and local partners to addressing overcrowding at White Nile sites.

SUDAN

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

16-31 October 2016

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

As of 31 October, **261,794 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since December 2013**. With continuing insecurity in South Sudan, a steady influx of newly arriving refugees is expected throughout the latter half of the year and into next year.

In **White Nile**, October marks the highest monthly arrival rate for 2016, with a total of 3,962 individuals (1,552 households) arriving at the three main border reception centres of Jouda, El Keweik and El Mqiens. The majority of new arrivals (73%) have arrived through Jouda, with over 22,000 refugees arriving in the state in 2016. On 31 October, UNHCR and SRCS began an assessment of the conditions of the main reception centres, where new arrivals enter Sudan.

On 29 October, an inter-agency assessment mission visited **El Ferdous, East Darfur** to assess the WASH situation and confirm reports of a steady influx of South Sudanese refugees entering East Darfur via South Darfur. The mission was comprised of the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Findings indicate that open defecation remains prevalent, with only 20 communal latrines constructed at the site for approximately 6,400 people (1,627 HH). Other issues flagged include interruption of water trucking services and a lack of available shelter for new arrivals. It was also confirmed that some 489 South Sudanese refugees (125 households) arrived from Buram and Radom in South Darfur between 23 and 29 October. It is anticipated that additional refugee households are likely to arrive in Sudan in the coming months, with individuals arriving to join family members.

In **South Darfur**, UNHCR with COR conducted a mission to Beileil IDP camp on 30 October to follow up on issues related to allocation of land for 4,516 South Sudanese refugees (880 households) within the IDP camp. Reportedly, the IDP and refugee communities have agreed to live peacefully together and refugees will reside in identified areas inside and around the outskirts of the camp. A committee composed of both refugees and IDP leaders has begun the land allocation, with the most vulnerable households receiving priority.

In **Khartoum**, the forced relocation of South Sudanese to Naivasha and Bantiue sites has introduced challenges to the provision of sufficient education, WASH and protection services. Response planning to address these service gaps is currently underway, with UNHCR leading discussions with partners on what can be done to improve service access for refugees living in Khartoum.

In **South Kordofan**, the roads between Abu Jubaiha – Sirajiya and El Liri refugee settlements are now reported to be accessible after the end of the rainy season. There has been no significant increase in numbers of refugees arriving as yet.

In **West Kordofan**, HAC confirmed the arrival of 600 refugees in Kharasana from Unity State in South Sudan, during the reporting period.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Protection

- Child protection interventions remain a key priority for the response. In **White Nile**, over 1,500 children attended child-friendly spaces (CFS) across all camps during the reporting period. Child-friendly spaces provide refugee children with an opportunity to learn and play in safe spaces structured to support children's development and growth within a challenging context. To bolster these initiatives, Plan International Sudan and CDF led trainings for community leaders from the Child Protection Network and CFS facilitators to strengthen child protection capacity and CFS management, including improved targeting of interventions to at-risk children and UASC. The trainings are part of preparations currently underway for the opening of a new CFS in Al Waral camp, scheduled for 5 November.
- In **East Darfur**, UNICEF and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) will commence identification, documentation and registration of 22 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) on Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) databases. These activities work to address a critical gap in child protection services for UASC in East Darfur.
- A lack of livelihood opportunities and safe income-generating activities for South Sudanese women and girls continue to aggravate protection issues across all affected states. In **Khartoum** state, UNHCR has been providing support to authorities through the provision of non-food items in order to support nearly 600 South Sudanese women currently in prison on charges for the sale of prohibited goods. The situation underscores the need to expand livelihood programming to ensure refugee women can generate a sufficient income through legal, safe avenues to meet their families' basic needs.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- To address the need for greater livelihood support for women living at refugee camps in **White Nile**, trainings on income-generating activities were led for 75 refugee women. The trainings are ongoing and are designed to enhance women's self-reliance and provide them with a safe means through which to earn incomes and meet their families' basic needs. This initiative also forms a key component of UNHCR's broader efforts to enhance the self-reliance of refugees.
- In **Khartoum**, a total of 440 South Sudanese refugees (140 men and 300 women) have so far been registered for vocational skills training. Participants are comprised of persons of concern (PoC) and receive training on food processing, general electricity, motor mechanics, welding, construction, etc., in certified vocational training institutions in Khartoum. Upon course completion, they will be provided with start-up kits for the establishment of their own businesses in order to facilitate self-reliance and improve household income.

Food Security and Livelihoods

- The findings from a livelihood assessment conducted across refugee sites in **White Nile** state in June 2016 were released and discussed by partners in the Refugee Consultation Forum Group in Khartoum (formerly the RMS). The assessment was led by UNHCR with support from Friends of Peace and Development Organization (FPDO). Key findings indicate that 95% of surveyed refugees households living in the camps are extremely poor, earning between 1 – 3 USD per day (SDG 500 – 1,500 per month), with individuals living on less than 1 USD per day. The findings highlight a critical and urgent need to invest in livelihood opportunities, with an emphasis on improving access to stable income generating activities that are aligned with local market needs and boosting labour market access through vocational training and support, especially for women.

- In **West Kordofan**, 12,274 SS refugees in Kharasana received food assistance from WFP. In **South Kordofan**, WFP provided food assistance to 14,134 refugees in El Liri, 429 refugees in El Abbasiya and 261 refugees in Tajmala. In **East Darfur**, WFP conducted general food distribution for 10,322 South Sudanese refugees at the Kario camp, based on the initial registration conducted by IOM and SRCS.

Nutrition

- Data collection for a standardized expanded nutrition survey (SENS) led by UNHCR across all camps in **White Nile** state was completed on 25 October. Preliminary findings indicate GAM and SAM rates above the emergency threshold of 15% and 2%, respectively, across all eight camps. The situation is further compounded by insufficient latrine and mosquito net coverage, limited access to standard nutrition programmes and high rates of anaemia. UNHCR is following up on preliminary findings with partners to assess how to improve programming to address the high malnutrition rate identified and other needs. Additional analysis will be conducted and a final report will be completed in late December.
- Through WFP's assistance, 141 new arrivals (38 children under five (U5) and 58 pregnant and lactating Women (PLW)) were provided with 0.549 MT of Plumpy'Sup at Jouda, El Keweik, and El Mquiens reception centers in **White Nile** state. Additionally, 13,266 beneficiaries (11,412 children U5 and 1854 PLWs) were provided with 79.596 MT of Super Cereal plus during the reporting period, as part of the emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (eBSP). The targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) reached 417 beneficiaries (329 children U5 and 25 PLW) across all eight sites, with a total of 0.575 MT of Plumpy'Sup distributed.
- In **South Kordofan**, a total of 20.460 MT of Super Cereal plus was distributed to 490 beneficiaries (in El Liri and Abu Gebeiha) as part of the emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (eBSP) during the reporting period.

Health

- Improving access to psychosocial support and mental health services for South Sudanese refugees remains a key priority for UNHCR. In **White Nile**, in collaboration with Ahfad Trauma Centre and Kosti Trauma Centre, UNHCR led a training of community leaders, social workers and volunteers at child friendly spaces and camps management on psychosocial support best practice and mental health service referrals. The training is the first of five sessions planned for 165 participants. Following the trainings, UNHCR, Ahfad Trauma Centre and other stakeholders will conduct a workshop to facilitate the development of a referral pathway strategy from the camps to Kosti Trauma Centre and/or Khartoum to ensure that patients have access to effective secondary and tertiary health services.
- A medicines shortage at the Khor Omer clinic in **East Darfur** has been resolved, with WHO recently restocking the clinic. The Khor Omer clinic continues to provide an average of over 500 medical consultations per week to the host community, South Sudanese refugees and IDPs per week.
- Preparedness planning led by the Ministry of Health and WHO is underway for an oral cholera vaccination campaign for refugees entering East Darfur. Planning was initiated in response to the high prevalence of cholera in border areas in South Sudan.

Education

- In **Khartoum**, the Ministry of Education released an official notification that South Sudanese refugee children are exempt from school fees in open areas. This follows reports that several public schools were requiring refugee children to pay school fees in USD and equivalent to that of foreign nationals, which is well beyond the incomes of the typical South Sudanese refugee family. The exemption will bolster the education response in Khartoum by improving access for school-age children and reducing school drop-out.

- In **South Kordofan**, FPDO distributed school uniforms and learning materials to 830 refugee students in Darbatti and Umkawaru. An outstanding incentives delay was resolved with 24 volunteer teachers receiving their incentives for September and October.
- In **East Darfur**, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education have supported the enrollment of 700 refugee students in the local school in El Ferdous. UNICEF also conducted teacher trainings at Kario camp for 45 teachers, including 19 from the refugee community. The construction of 16 classroom spaces in two schools at the camp is ongoing, which will improve the capacity of local schools and ensure safe learning spaces are available for additional influxes of refugee children to the camp.
- As of 30 September, the response has facilitated access to education for 40% of school-age South Sudanese refugee children across all locations. UNHCR is currently exploring with funding partners the need for more flexibility of funding mechanisms in order for support partners' capacity to adapt education plans to new arrivals and South Sudanese refugee population movements within Sudan.

Shelter and NFIs

- In **South Darfur**, a follow-up mission by UNHCR and COR on 30 October confirmed that South Sudanese refugees will be allocated land at the Beliel IDP camp. An agreement was reached on the provision of ES/NFI assistance to address current shelter gaps faced by refugees, given the overcrowded conditions at the camp. UNHCR is currently verifying registration figures to inform distribution planning.
- In **Khartoum**, on 25 October, UNHCR supported the state Commissioner for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) to distribute NFIs to 850 South Sudanese households living at the Naivasha site. NFI distribution for an additional 150 households living in Angola open area is planned for the first week of November. The distribution addresses an urgent need for shelter and NFI kits for refugees living across most of Khartoum's open areas.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- UNHCR is working with SRCS and state authorities to continue initiatives to alleviate overcrowding in refugee camps across **White Nile**. SRCS confirmed that space is available in El Redis II and Um Sangour to accommodate 500 additional households in each camp. Currently there is need for additional space to accommodate 200 additional households in Al Alagaya and 30 households in Dabat Bosin.

Water and Sanitation

- Hygiene promotion activities are enhancing acute diarrhea prevention interventions across refugee camps in **White Nile**. UNICEF and partners completed the installation of 62 hand washing facilities at Al Waral camp. CAFOD, SIDO and Plan International Sudan, with support from UNICEF, distributed soap to 24,000 households across Al Waral, Jouri, Kashafa, El Redis I and II camps. CAFOD and SIDO also led hygiene promotion trainings and home visits across Um Sangour, Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin camps. Over 7,000 jerry cans were cleaned across all camps in order to reduce bacterial contamination of household water supplies.
- Only 20 communal latrines have so far been constructed using local materials in El Ferdous, **East Darfur**. While the completion of the latrines has somewhat improved sanitation issues, some of the newly constructed latrines are lacking superstructures and are therefore only usable at night. Latrine coverage remains poor and open defecation is prevalent. Funding shortfalls continue to hinder the overall response. An additional 100 emergency latrines are needed to service over 6,000 refugees living in the area (1,627 households).
- The sustainability of water trucking services in East Darfur remains an ongoing challenge. Care International resumed water trucking to the Old Raja camp in Ed Daien for an additional month (from 27 October – 27 November) providing 40,000 liter per day. During the reporting period, UNHCR reached an agreement with the government agency WES to continue its support of water trucking to El Ferdous after a recent stoppage.

- There remains a critical need for more permanent solutions to support safe water supply sufficient to meet the needs of the South Sudanese refugee influx. In **East Darfur**, UNICEF and WES are currently drilling 2 boreholes at Kario camp, with completion anticipated in January 2017. In **South Kordofan**, a geophysical survey was completed in Abu Jubeiha, which confirmed sufficient groundwater supply and the feasibility of borehole drilling to ensure safe and sustainable water supply for the host community and refugees settled there. Drilling is expected to start in the first week of November.

Access to Energy :

- On 21 October, the National Forestry Cooperation (NFC) installed one solar cooking device in El Redis I camp in **White Nile** state, and facilitated a practical training for refugee women on device use. The initiative is part of the *Safe Access to Energy and Cooking Fuel* activities funded by UNHCR with the objective of reducing women's vulnerability and improving environment management.
- Additionally, 300 refugee women living in El Ruhama, **West Kordofan**, received a 6-day training on use and production of Fuel Efficient Stoves (FES), from 23-28 October. The training targeted women-headed households and is a part of ongoing efforts to improve the protection environment for women. The production and sale of FES will also serve as an important source of income.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TOTAL 2016 REQUIREMENTS	\$157,928,491
FUNDING LEVEL (31 October 2016)	\$37,258,269
FUNDING PERCENTAGE	23%

The 2016 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) was launched on 7 December 2015, laying out the regional response and funding requirements for the South Sudan situation in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The plan was revised in June 2016 due to increasing arrivals in Sudan.

Revised inter-agency requirements for Sudan amount to USD \$157.9 million. Of this, only USD \$37.2 million of funding has been received collectively among the 13 appealing agencies under the RRRP (including UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO, UNFPA, IOM, UPO, Almanar, ASSIST, Pancare, SCI and SRCS).



SUDAN: Arrivals from South Sudan | 16 – 31 October 2016

Over **261,794** persons have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan

- Sudan hosts an estimated 350,000 Southern Sudanese individuals following the separation of South Sudan from Sudan.

* Abyei PCA Box is estimated to have received 2,496 (IOM)

State	Arrivals	Percentage
White Nile	108,794	42%
Khartoum	35,707	14%
West Kordofan	26,386	10%
South Kordofan	21,726	8%
North Kordofan	1,689	< 1%
Blue Nile	3,661	1%
East Darfur	55,717	21%
South Darfur	5,430	2%
Total	261,794	

- UNHCR Country Office
- UNHCR Sub Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- South Sudanese refugee sites
- Town of interest
- International boundary
- Undetermined boundary*
- State boundary
- Localities hosting South Sudanese

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 * Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. ** Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.
 Sources: UNHCR, SRC, UNCS, UNDP
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