

KEY FIGURES

131,345

Number of South Sudanese refugees who arrived in Sudan in 2016.

297,168

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan since 15 December 2013.

South Sudanese refugees by state

White Nile	116,035	(39%)
Blue Nile	3,661	(1%)
Khartoum	35,707	(12%)
North Kordofan	1,689	(<1%)
South Kordofan	28,750	(8%)
West Kordofan	27,334	(10%)
East Darfur	63,193	(21%)
South Darfur	5,710	(2%)
North Darfur	15,089	(1%)

FUNDING

US\$ 157.9 million

Inter-agency funding requirements for activities under the RRRP 2016

US\$ 37.85 million

Received by 13 appealing agencies, as of 30 November 2016

US\$ 120 million (76%)

Current funding gap

PRIORITIES

Coordination of collaborative, inter-agency assistance to new arrivals in South Kordofan.

Completion of biometric registration at the Kario site in East Darfur.

Needs assessments for new arrivals across the response.

Contingency planning for a increased influx of refugees into Sudan in 2017.

SUDAN

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE: SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE RESPONSE

December 2016

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

UNHCR completed the compilation of refugee arrival figures for 2016: over 131,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan this year. This brings the cumulative total to 297,168 refugees who have arrived in Sudan since the start of the emergency in December 2013.

The majority of the 2016 influx arrived in East Darfur (49%) and White Nile (25%). New arrivals by state are outlined in the table below. Over 85,000 refugees crossed into Sudan in the first 6 months of 2016, with the heaviest influxes observed in February through April, with another upsurge in July.

Table 1. New refugee arrivals by state in 2016.

State	New Arrivals	% of New Arrivals
East Darfur	64,796	49
White Nile	32,429	25
South Kordofan	12,704	10
West Kordofan	12,103	9
South Darfur	6,778	5
North Kordofan	1,315	1
Khartoum	1,120	1
Total	131,345	100

UNHCR and partners anticipate another influx of South Sudanese refugees into Sudan throughout 2017, given the prevailing situation in South Sudan marked by localized fighting and critical levels of food insecurity in areas close to the Sudanese border. The planning figure for the 'most likely' scenario in 2017 is an estimated 60,000 additional refugees, which is reflected in the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan for 2017. UNHCR in Sudan is currently updating its preparedness and contingency plan in consultation with partners, in anticipation of inflows that exceed the current planning figure.

In **East Darfur**, refugees have continued to arrive at the Kario site, including those who were away working during the initial voluntary relocation from Khor Omer IDP camp. Land clearance at the new Al Nimir site was finalized, and 650 land plots of have been demarcated. Construction began on three administrative offices at the site. The site is anticipated for completion by March 2017 and will accommodate approximately 10,000 South Sudanese refugees.

In **South Kordofan**, during the first two weeks of December over 1,200 refugees crossed from South Sudan through the El Amira entry point. The majority of the refugees walked for over 8 days from Upper Nile and Unity states in South Sudan, with some arriving from as far as Juba. The refugees have initially settled in rural areas near El Leri, where access to basic services is very poor. Government partners report that there are no health facilities in place and access to local water supply is via untreated groundwater from haffirs. While the host community is providing the refugees with some assistance in the form of water, food and transportation for those stranded at the border, there remains an urgent need for food, potable water and access to critical health and sanitation services.

Over December, **White Nile** state experienced an average arrival rate of over 1,000 refugees entering the state each week. The majority of new refugee arrivals crossed into Sudan through the El Megienis border point, including people leaving from the UNMISS Protection of Civilian site at Malakal in South Sudan.

These recent movements likely mark an anticipated increase in new refugee arrivals typically associated with the start of the dry season in South Sudan and Sudan, when river crossings become passable. UNHCR and partners will continue to closely monitor the situation and are working with the government to ensure access to protection and humanitarian assistance for refugees upon arrival in Sudan.

UPDATE ON RESPONSE PROGRESS

Protection

- UNHCR and the Sudanese Civil Registry organized a one-day workshop in Kosti, **White Nile** on practical guidelines for birth registration procedures for refugees and persons of concern. Over 60 participants attended the workshop from across the Civil Registry, the state Ministry of Health, midwives and other health professionals in Kosti, as well as ASSIST, SRCS and other community-service organizations working with South Sudanese refugee populations in the region. Birth registration is an important part of the protection response by ensuring that refugee children and their families have documentation. There are approximately 9,872 refugee children under 3 years living across the eight sites in need of birth certificates.
- During the reporting period, state social workers and community volunteers conducted Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for 72 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) living across the eight refugee sites in WNS. The assessment process also led to the identification of 326 new cases of separated children and 49 unaccompanied children currently living at the sites. UNHCR is working with child protection partners to ensure that all UASC receive timely assistance and protection.
- In **East Darfur**, biometric registration of refugees at the Kario site began in mid-December and is expected to be complete by end of February 2017. At present, it is estimated that there are between 13,000 – 16,000 refugees at the site. Biometric registration will be rolled out at the new refugee site at Al Nimir once the site is completed in March 2017. Additionally, the construction of the police station in Kario was completed and COR is coordinating with East Darfur authorities to deploy 17 police officers to provide security at the site.
- In **Kadugli, South Kordofan**, UNHCR conducted a community service training for field teams and government counterparts to strengthen local refugee community protection capacity. The training covered community mobilization and participation, vulnerability criteria and gender-related protection considerations.

Livelihoods and Self-Reliance

- In **Khartoum**, local partner Business and Professional Women Voluntary Organization (BPWVO) completed livelihood and vocational trainings for 440 South Sudanese refugees (including 300 women) on a range of income-earning activities, including food processing, general electricity, plumbing, maintenance and hairdressing and henna design. The participants were provided with start-up kits and will receive ongoing support as they embark on their new vocations.
- Livelihoods interventions are ongoing across refugee sites in **White Nile**. Partners Eithar and Plan International Sudan led skills-building trainings for 80 teenage girls and boys living in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites on mobile phone maintenance, welding and handicraft production. The refugees were provided with starter kits and will be given ongoing support to identify work opportunities.
- In **South Darfur**, local partner El Ruhamma conducted livelihood and vocational training for 60 South Sudanese refugee women through the Beleil Women's Centre, including pasta and sweet making, fuel efficient stove use and literacy training.



Food Security and Nutrition

- In **White Nile**, WFP began a new 2-month food distribution (for December and January) to 83,552 South Sudanese refugees who have been biometrically registered. The food distribution is planned to continue through to early February 2017.
- In **South Darfur**, WFP distributed a 2-month food assistance ration to 56 refugee households living in Buram. In Beliel IDP camp, 9 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 13 pregnant and lactating women and were treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) at the clinic run by Norwegian Church Aid (NCA). Additionally, 86 children under 5 received micronutrient powder and 200 women received training on breast feeding as part of NCA's malnutrition prevention initiatives.



Health

- In **South Darfur**, NCA facilitated access to medical consultations and treatment for 111 refugees living in Beliel IDP camp. NCA's health response ensured that at least 14 pregnant women were able to access full maternal and primary health care, and 11 children under 2 years were vaccinated.
- South Sudanese refugees living in **White Nile** will now have improved access to trauma support and treatment. By the end of December, the Ahfad Trauma Centre completed the implementation of the full package of five mental health and psychosocial support trainings for 165 South Sudanese refugee participants who will provide community-based support. The Centre also facilitated the establishment of a referral pathway and protocol for trauma cases through engagement with key stakeholders via successive workshops, including the state Ministries of Health and Social Welfare, Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and Plan International.
- Refugee health clinics across the response in **White Nile** are in critical need of access to a sustainable drug supply in order to mitigate drug shortages. Additionally, health sector partners in the state have identified the need for greater investment in improvements to health clinic facilities and developing additional referral systems to support patient needs.
- In **Khartoum**, UNHCR's main health partner for the open areas ALMANAR treated 769 refugee patients. ALMANAR provide essential medical assistance to the South Sudanese refugees via its mobile clinic that services the open areas located in Jebel Aulia, Mayo Mandela and Omdurman.



Water and Sanitation

- In **White Nile**, a planned water supply system, including a water treatment plant, was completed by UNICEF. The system will ensure access to 20l/day for refugees at Al Waral, which is in line with UNHCR's emergency standards.
- Community awareness trainings on the proper care of water points were conducted across Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and II sites, in addition to general cleaning campaigns at each site. Plan International-Sudan is leading the trainings and campaigns through El Eithar charity, in collaboration with UNICEF.



Education

- UNICEF completed its planned distribution of school supplies to cover the needs of refugee and host community students attending emergency schools located in Al Salam locality in **White Nile**. Additionally, UNHCR supported ADRA in its school supply distribution for students attending schools at the Dabat Bosin, Alagaya, Um Sangoor and Alwaral refugee sites.
- In **Khartoum**, Windle Trust led a 3-day training for 76 primary school teachers from 5 schools servicing South Sudanese refugee students. The trainings focused on teaching methods and curriculum and materials preparation to accommodate the needs of refugee students. The trainings form a key component of the new education project with UNHCR that began in November.

- Additionally, Windle Trust and its implementing partner Baladna for Development Organization (BDO) initiated a small grants programme for Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) from across 10 schools attended by refugee students from the open areas. The partners held a training workshop on the development of School Improvement Plans (SIPs) for 50 PTA members. Common needs identified by participants included the need for improvements to school buildings, drinking water supply, furniture and playgrounds, as well as construction of temporary shelters. The small grants will be allocated to PTAs to meet some of the priority needs identified through the SIP exercise.
- In **East Darfur**, UNICEF and its implementing partners completed 16 temporary classrooms in the Kario site. The classrooms will provide 624 refugee children living in Kario with access to a safe learning environment. An additional 38 semi-permanent classrooms will be completed by June 2017.
- In **South Darfur**, refugee children living in Buram are reportedly out of school since the fall because they are unable to pay school fees or cover the costs of uniforms and school supplies. Education partners are working to resolve the issue through procurement and distribution of school supplies.



Shelter and NFIs

- In **White Nile**, shelter and NFI distribution is ongoing to meet of South Sudanese refugees through the border entry points of Juda, El Megeinis and Alkuaek. UNHCR and partners are working to ensure that supplies are made available for distribution to refugees at the sites.
- The shelters of four families were damaged in a fire at the Kashafa site. Fortunately, no one was injured; however, UNHCR and SRCS have supported the victims with a full basket of NFIs and shelter materials in order to repair their damaged shelters.
- In **Khartoum**, CVHW completed the procurement of sanitary kits for women living in the open areas, and established a distribution plan for early January 2017. The distribution will target 3,500 women between the ages of 11-49 years with sanitary materials and washing buckets and soap supplies. Similarly, UNHCR and COR distributed sanitary kits to 600 South Sudanese refugee women living in **Beliel, South Darfur**.
- Recent reports indicate that South Sudanese refugees in **Buram, South Darfur** have been without shelters since August after shelters were destroyed in the rainy season. The construction of a reception centre at Buram began in December and is being managed by SRCS, which will work to address the shelter gap through provision of ES/NFI supplies and services upon completion in early 2017.



Access to Energy

- In **White Nile**, the Energy and Environment Working Group was established by the government's Forestry National Corporation (FNC) and UNHCR, who will co-lead the group and includes key partners working on Safe Access to Fuel & Energy (SAFE) initiatives for the refugee response, including ADRA, SRCS and ASSIST. The objective of the working group is to coordinate and implement SAFE solutions to address access to energy issues faced by both refugee and host communities across the state.
- Tree planting is an important component of the SAFE strategy, especially in areas where tree cover has been reduced due to local fuelwood demand. During the reporting period, SRCS distributed over 750 shade tree seedlings across the state's eight refugee sites to improve the tree coverage and support awareness-raising among refugee communities on environmental degradation issues.

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Links:

UNHCR Sudan Operation for the South Sudan Situation: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/country.php?id=204>

UNHCR in Sudan: <http://www.unhcr.org/afr/sudan>



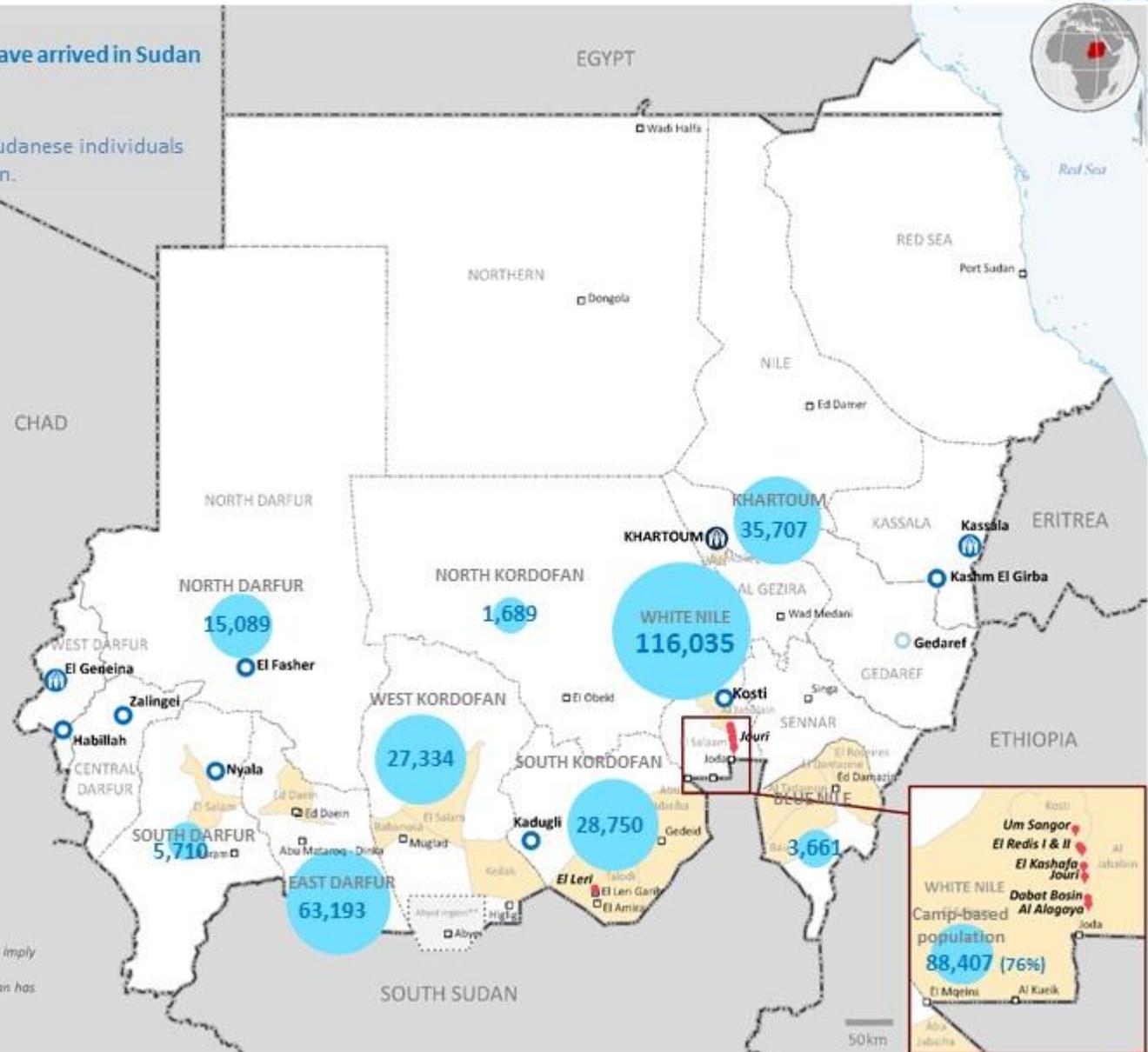
SUDAN: Refugees from South Sudan | 31 December 2016

Over **297,168** South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since December 2013

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

State	Refugees	Percentage
White Nile	116,035	39%
Khartoum	35,707	12%
West Kordofan	27,334	9%
South Kordofan	28,750	10%
North Kordofan	1,689	< 1%
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- 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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