

KEY FIGURES

189,720

South Sudanese have arrived to Sudan since 15 December 2013.

* This figure does not include a number of newly arrived South Sudanese known to be living with host communities. These statistics will be determined following individual registration in host communities.

109,980

South Sudanese new arrivals who received emergency shelter and/or NFI assistance

732

South Sudanese new arrivals to Sudan 30 July – 5 August in South Kordofan State, White Nile State and Khartoum.

PRIORITIES

- Ongoing rainy season preparedness across Sudan including the Nile ferry crossing in White Nile State.
- Emergency response to recent influxes in West Kordofan and White Nile States
- UNHCR and SRCS individual registration in White Nile State.

SUDAN

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

30 July – 5 August 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 5 August, the population figures are reported as 189,720, 10,108 individuals less than that of last week. The biggest decrease came from West Kordofan State, namely Kharasana of Keilak locality, where the numbers dropped significantly after a verification exercise. Due to limited access to areas in West Kordofan and South Kordofan states and lack of systematic registration, new arrivals and population figures are usually based on inter-agencies' missions to these areas. However, a large majority of the new arrivals soon move to other areas in Sudan, especially to White Nile state, joining family or tribal members or searching better employment and livelihoods opportunities.
- In other areas of Sudan, excluding West Kordofan, there were 732 new arrivals located in South Kordofan State (362), White Nile State (292), and Khartoum (78) over the reporting period.
- UNHCR's host community infrastructure projects for White Nile State (WNS) are ongoing as scheduled. A gravel road that connects El Redis I site to the Nile river bank has been completed (3.6 km).



A vendor in El Redis site, El Salam locality, as part of the livelihood project by ASSIST.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

The general situation of South Sudanese refugees across White Nile State (WNS) was calm. Due to the heavy rains, the major roads for border crossing were closed. This resulted in a smaller number of new arrivals during the reporting period: 732 compared to 1,171 last week. In Elleri West of South Kordofan State, Elleri locality, there were 362 new arrivals. In WNS the majority settled in El Redis II (200) in El Salam locality and Al Alagaya site (122) in Al Jabalain locality. Others sought refuge in El Kashafa (44), El Redis I (39) in El Salam locality and Dabat Bosin (27) in Al Jabalain locality. 78 individuals arrived to Khartoum open areas.

Discussions with the authorities are on-going on the resumption of the individual registration by UNHCR and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). A meeting of the technical committee for the individual registration will be held in the coming days to agree on the parameters under which the exercise can resume.

Achievements and Needs Assessment

Protection

Achievements and Impact

- On 3 July the Commission for Voluntary Humanitarian Work (CVHW) started a two day assessment of documentation and birth registration status in 12 open areas in Khartoum.
- On 28-31 July, as part of the government and NGOs capacity building initiative, UNHCR's organized jointly with the Ministry of Social Affairs of White Nile State (MOSA WNS) and governmental organization Women Unite a dialogue on the management and promotion of women participation which was attended by 43 participants from senior government officials and practitioners from NGOs.
- The livelihood project funded by UNHCR and implemented by the Organization for Voluntary Humanitarian Assistance Programme (ASSIST) to support the vulnerable female-headed households was completed and the handover has begun in the four sites (El Redis, Al Kashafa, Jouri and Al Alagaya). The project aimed to assist a total of 220 households (HH) by activities such as managing 20 poultry vendors, 20 vegetable vendors, eight beauty salons, four grinding mills, four restaurants and rearing of livestock for a total of 80 HH beneficiaries.

Health

Achievements and Impact

- The number of curative consultation reported from all seven clinics in the White Nile State (WNS) this week was 5,467, a slight increase in comparison to 5,073 consultations last week. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) remains the primary cause of attendance at 19% of all consultations, followed by diarrheal diseases at 15.6% and malaria at 10%.
- No disease under surveillance has been reported this week (jaundice, suspected measles, suspected meningitis, suspected acute watery diarrhea, or suspected acute flaccid paralysis).
- WHO and the Ministry of Health (MoH) in White Nile State conducted one monitoring visit to the sites in El Salam locality to ensure that vector control is ongoing and monitor drug availability. WHO delivered four Rapid Response Kits to SRCS to distribute to El Redis I, II and Um Sangor in El Salam locality to cover the medical supplies for the rainy season.

Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- As a part of WFP's interventions, a total of 5,189 kg of Plumpy Sup was distributed to 188 new arrivals (123 children under five and 70 pregnant or lactating women) at Joda reception centre, El Salam locality. Also a total of 15.62 Metric tons (MT) (Super cereal=14.20MT and Vegetable oil= 1.42MT) were distributed to 2,367 beneficiaries (1,864 children under five and 503 pregnant and lactating women) in Dabat Bosin site, El Jabalain locality.



Logistics

Achievements and Impact

- The finalization of the river crossing landing project, implemented by Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) landing in White Nile State has been postponed for two working weeks due to heavy rains. The extension date for the completion is 15 August.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State (WNS), Plan International-Sudan in collaboration with UNICEF and through El Eithar charity organization completed six hygiene promotion sessions and two general cleaning campaigns.
- Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) supported by UNICEF completed the construction of 12 latrines in Um Sangor and the replacement of 30 latrines from local materials to zinc sheet in Al Alagaya. Sand bags were also set up to protect 22 blocks (132 latrines) against floods in Al Alagaya. A general cleaning campaign was done in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin site.
- SIDO and CAFOD supported by UNHCR completed the construction of six latrines in Um Sangor and the digging of 30 latrines in Al Alagaya's new extension. Two general cleaning campaigns were also done in Um Sangor.
- Hygiene promotion activities through house-to-house visit and general awareness sessions were held in Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin, Um Sangor and Jouri.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The overall water and sanitation situation in most sites in White Nile State, except Dabat Bosin, remains critical. El Redis II, El Kashafa and Um Sangor sites have high number of persons per latrine, while most sites are below 10 litres per person per day, less than half of UNHCR's standards of 20 l/p/d.

Site	Locality	Total Population	Total number of Latrines	Latrines demolished or collapsed	Persons/latrine	Litres of water /Person/Day
Al Alagaya	El Jabalain	15,509	304	36	51	7.7
Dabat Bosin		2,397	160		15	16.7
Jouri	El Salam	9,685	180		54	9.3
El Kashafa		14,303	120	48	119	8.4
El Redis I		18,216	216	30	84	4.9
El Redis II		22,403	120		186	5.8
Um Sangor		8,119	84		90	6.5
Total		90,533	1,130	114		



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Achievements and Impact

- The selection of beneficiaries to be relocated at the extensions in the sites of White Nile State (WNS) is ongoing, based on arrival dates and prioritization given to extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) such as pregnant women, female-headed households, disabled and the ill. Ethnic affiliations are also considered and all arrivals are accommodated separately in the new extension of Al Alagaya site in El Jabalain locality.
- Demarcation of the new extension for Al Alagaya site) has been finalized by SRCS. The extension will shelter 700 households (3,500 individuals more), and 200 households have already started living in the extension site using tents provided by UNHCR as temporary shelter. These people were previously accommodated in reception centres within the sites, temporary school site and other general facilities such as child-friendly spaces.
- 269 solar street lights have been purchased and will be installed throughout all seven sites in White Nile State. The lights are expected to upgrade the security situation in the sites, where domestic security incidents between the arrivals and the host community are occasionally reported.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

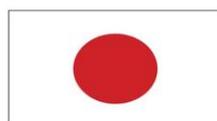
- Camp congestion remains a critical issue with 18,288 households accommodated in seven sites of WNS. The spaces, according to UNHCR standards are for 9,499 households, which indicate that the sites are hosting 8,789 households more than their capacity. Discussions are ongoing with the government on the identification of new sites.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TOTAL 2015 REQUIREMENTS	\$152,119,709
FUNDING LEVEL (6 August 2015)	\$22,184,838
FUNDING PERCENTAGE	15%

The 2015 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan was launched on 17 December 2014. Inter-agency requirements for Sudan amount to USD \$152.1 million for an anticipated 196,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan by end of year. UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programs with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

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Links:

Regional portal-UNHCR South Sudan operation - <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/country.php?id=204>

ANNEX 1 - SUDAN ARRIVALS FROM SOUTH SUDAN MAP

