

KEY FIGURES

A total of **242,675**

South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan since 15 December 2013.

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

77,322

Number of South Sudanese arrivals residing in the eight sites of White Nile State, based on UNHCR individual registration.

50,621*

Number of South Sudanese arrivals to East Darfur since January 2016.

* As of 14th of August

145,200

Number of South Sudanese residing in Khartoum open areas as per IPP and Civil Registry (as of 11 May 2016)

PRIORITIES

- Ongoing response to South Sudanese arrivals in West and South Kordofan, White Nile State, and East and South Darfur states.
- Relocations to the new Al Waral site, White Nile State, to address congestion in existing sites.
- Relocation of the newly arrived South Sudanese refugees from Raja in East Darfur to decongest Khor Omer IDP camp, to Kariu site .

SUDAN

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

1 – 15 August 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Reports of arrivals from South Sudan have continued since the beginning of August, though accurate figures have been hard to verify. In total, based on both verified and unverified figures, over 92,000 refugees had arrived in Sudan since January 2016.
- Planning and land demarcation is ongoing by UNHCR for the construction of two new camps in Kariu and Al Nimir, East Darfur State, which will accommodate an estimated 30,000 and 10,000 South Sudanese refugees respectively. In Kariu 1,260 HH plots already designated, as well as areas for communal facilities (clinic, WASH facilities, education, administration blocks, etc), while the site of Al Nimir is currently at the planning stage.
- On 2nd of August, a decree by the Governor of East Darfur set up a committee for the registration of the South Sudanese refugees to which UNHCR is part of, together with representatives from SRCS, COR, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health among others.
- Over the reporting period, 839 new arrivals were registered in White Nile state border reception centres.
- As of 14th of August, close to 2,000 HHs have arrived in Al Waral and have been provided with shelter materials and NFIs.
- In anticipation of continued rains, that presented some challenges to access and site development (especially in East Darfur and White Nile State), UNHCR has pre-positioned supplies where possible and established emergency/communal shelters for new arrivals until household shelter material can be provided (e.g. refugees in Khor Omer, East Darfur, are now accommodated in communal shelters until relocation to the new site takes place).



Distribution of NFI kits for the relocated refugees in Al Waral site in White Nile state. Photo: UNHCR

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

Reports of arrivals from South Sudan have continued since the beginning of August. During the reporting period, a total of 1,406 new arrivals was recorded, majority of whom (839 individuals) arrived in White Nile State, 186 in West Kordofan State and 275 in East Darfur State. However, accurate figures have been hard to verify given the internal movements due to refugees seeking opportunities for seasonal labor during the farming season, or moving in search of better access to services. However efforts are ongoing to determine locations to where refugees have moved and to provide assistance where needed. In total, based on both verified and unverified figures, over 92,000 refugees had arrived in Sudan since January 2016.

In El Leri (**South Kordofan State**), a total of 2,016 Households – 13044 individuals are residing in the camp. The majority of them are from the Shiluk ethnic group, while around 2,000 individuals from Nuer ethnic group passed through the area heading north according to HAC's estimation. This is the first time that large numbers of Nuer are reported coming through El Leri (and not Kharasana). HAC commissioner in El Leri is following up to provide detailed information of the recent population movement in the area.

In **East Darfur**, IOM completed a verification exercise resulting in new figures for the population. The total reported population of South Sudanese refugees within the state, after verification, has been reduced from 54,987 to 50,621 as of the 10 of August.

The demarcation process in the new Kariu site by the UNHCR is making significant progress. As of 8 of August, over 1,260 HH plots have been designated, as well as areas for communal facilities (clinic, WASH facilities, education, administration blocks, etc). This is despite weather-related challenges including heavy rain affecting construction. HAC has indicated that the relocation should begin by 20 August. This will allow the decongestion of Khor Omer IDP camp, where living conditions have been of critical concern.

The second site of Al Nimir, located in Assalaya locality about 13 km outside of Ed Daien, has also been allocated by the authorities to accommodate 10,000 recently-arrived Fertit refugees from Raja (South Sudan), and is currently in the planning stage. The reason for two sites is historical tensions between the Dinka and the Fertit, including recent violence. UNHCR is scaling up its support for registration activities in East Darfur, by sending registration staff to Ed Daein on 9 August to coordinate and discuss modalities of registration with government entities, UN agencies, and partners.

The Governor of East Darfur, by decree, established a Committee for the registration of South Sudanese refugees. The Committee is composed of UNHCR, representatives from SRCS, the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Health and NISS (the national intelligence service).

In **North Darfur**, according to UNHCR, 90% of the new arrivals have moved on from the camps in East Darfur State (namely from Khor Omer and Abu Karinka), while the rest has moved to North Darfur State from West Kordofan State (Almoglad and Alnuhod town). There is small caseload of South Sudanese who did not return home after separation of South Sudan. This group is residing in Dalil Babikir village [15 KM from the borders with East Darfur]

In **White Nile state**, a total of 839 individuals (333 HH) arrived through the three entry points of Joda, Alkewick and Almeganis which brings the total number of new arrivals in 2016 to 13,315 individuals (4,834 HH) as of the first half of August. However, not all new arrival refugees reside in the camps. Out of the 13,315 individual new arrivals in 2016, a total of 3,685 individuals (28%) made their way to urban destinations. As of 13th of August, the total number of South Sudanese registered by UNHCR in WNS stands at 99,849, out of which 77,322 individuals live in the 8 White Nile State camp sites.

As of 14th of August, close to 2,000 HHs have arrived in Al Waral and have been provided with shelter materials and NFIs.

Access of humanitarian personnel and supplies to South Sudanese refugee sites situated in Es Salaam locality remains challenging due to heavy rain fall, however there has been good progress on an access road that aims to connect the new Al Waral site to sites closer to the ferry point on the river. This will allow greater access to Al Waral and other sites during the wet season and is a large improvement.

In anticipation of continued rains, UNHCR has pre-positioned supplies where possible and established emergency/communal shelters for new arrivals until household shelter material can be provided (e.g. refugees in Khor Omer, East Darfur, are now accommodated in communal shelters until relocation to the new site takes place).

Achievements and Needs Assessment



Protection

- In **East Darfur**, UNHCR provided two orientation sessions to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) on identifying Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), in particular Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASCs), during households registration. This will help to prioritize their relocation to the new Kariu site and ensure appropriate assistance is provided.

- A total of 4,723 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) registered and 500 Best Interest Assessment (BIA) for children by the Ministry of Social Welfare in **White Nile State** were undertaken to date. However, a gap remains in BIAs and number UASC identified. UNCHR together with Ministry of Social Welfare will verify registration data to ensure all UASC are also registered in the Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) data base and undergo a BIA as appropriate.
- In **South Kordofan State**, for the first time, social workers were trained to roll out vulnerability assessments with the intention to address the existing gaps to identify Gender-Based Violence (GBV) survivors.



Food Security and Livelihoods

- In **White Nile state**, on 9 August 2016, WFP and its respective food partners commenced a General Food Distribution (GFD) which targeted 77,043 South Sudanese refugees residing in the camps as well as the anticipated population currently undergoing registration process at Alwaral. Thus, as of 14 August WFP already confirmed finalized distribution of 1,030 metric tons of assorted food to 59,725 refugees and the distribution is continuing to cover the remaining target.
- In **West Kordofan**, 739 South Sudanese new arrivals were verified in El Myriam and they were provided with 10.833 metric tons of food.



Nutrition

- In **White Nile State**, preparation for the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) started on 11 Aug 2016 in coordination with SRCS, UNICEF, Ministry of Health / Nutrition department and WFP. The preparatory steps have been undertaken for recruiting enumerators and train them in preparation of the survey.
- Through WFP's assistance, 462 new arrivals (78 children under five (U5) and 23 pregnant and lactating mothers (PLM) were provided with Plumpy'Sups at Joda, El Mquiens, and El Kweik reception centers.
- In **East Darfur State**, the results of the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening during the reporting period show that of the 800 children under 5 years old screened, 12 (1.5 per cent) were diagnosed with severe MUAC malnutrition and 40 (5 per cent) with moderate MUAC malnutrition. All children identified with MUAC malnutrition were referred to OTP/TSFP programs.
- MUAC screening is also conducted at the entry point in Khor Omer (upon arrival). Out of the 140 children screened upon entry throughout the month of July, 17 (12 per cent) were diagnosed with severe MUAC malnutrition and 14 (10 per cent) had moderate MUAC malnutrition. All children identified with MUAC malnutrition were referred to OTP/TSFP programs.
- In **West Kordofan State**, a mass MUAC screening campaign was also conducted in Kharasana, of the 360 children screened during the reporting period, 2 (0.6 per cent) had severe MUAC malnutrition and 38 (10.6 per cent) had moderate MUAC malnutrition.
- In Kharasana, as part of its targeted supplementary feeding programmes, a total of 0.243 metric tons (MT) of food (Super Cereal+) was distributed by WFP to 81 beneficiaries (51 children under five and 30 pregnant and lactating women).



Health

- Between 10 and 12 August, WHO and the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with health sector partners launched a comprehensive cholera vaccination campaign targeting South Sudanese refugees residing in **White Nile State** camps and surrounding host community, with an initial coverage of 66%.
- Epidemiological coverage surveillance up to 14 August 2016 was extended to reach a total of 77,073. Curative consultations were provided to 6,558 individuals at seven clinics in the White Nile State sites during the reporting period. Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) remains the primary cause of attendance for some 14% of all consultations, followed by diarrheal diseases (8%), and malaria (4.9%).
- In White Nile, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to train 24 Community Health Promoters (CHPs) on key family practices, aiming to increase demand and enhance utilization of an integrated package of health services (bed nets, Integrated Management of Child Health (IMCI), antenatal care (ANC), immunization and birth registration) in Um Sangor South Sudanese refugees' camp. UNICEF also supported the camps with 7 IMCI kits that will suffice to cover the whole under five children population for two months period.

Education

- In **White Nile State**, between 7 and 10 of August, a joint education assessment composed of UNHCR, UNICEF, ADRA, Plan International, CAFOD, SIDO, FPDO, and SRCS visited five sites in both Al Jebalain and Es Salaam localities to assess current emergency education for South Sudanese refugee children in and surrounding host communities. Some major achievements were noted with some 16,073 South Sudanese children currently registered and enrolled in 9 schools. The current infrastructural capacity of the schools, offices, furniture, requires further support to meet all the needs.

Shelter and NFIs

- In **East Darfur State**, on 11 August, HAC visited Kariu site, together with sector focal points and partners to monitor the lay out of the camp and prepare projects to deliver basic services. WASH sector partners, namely United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) and Care International Switzerland (CIS) will start constructing 50-100 household latrines. It is foreseen that the pace of construction will increase in parallel with the number of refugees being relocated. A water bladder will be installed by UNICEF in Kariu and will be filled by trucking system.
- All the refugees in Khor Omer have received a full package of NFIs, in view of being relocated to the Kariu camp, which is planned to start on the 20 August. UNHCR will start the individual biometric registration of the refugees upon their actual relocation.

Water and Sanitation

- In **White Nile State**, the construction of 16 blocks of latrines (32 drop holes) in Al Waral camp has been completed and UNHCR distributed 1,118 jerry cans in El Kashafa and El Redis 2 camps while 2,198 jerry can were cleaned in Jouri and El Kashafa camps.
- Plan Sudan supported by UNICEF distributed 18,000 pieces of soap for South Sudanese resided in El Redis 1 and 2 refugee camps.
- SIDO and CAFOD, supported by UNHCR, implemented 14 general cleaning campaigns (2 in each camp including Alagaya , Um Sangor, Dabat Bosin, Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis 1 and 2), finalized the protection of 177 latrines in Al Alagaya out of 180 planned and completed the rehabilitation of 131 latrines. They also achieved the training of 30 hygiene promoters in Al Waral (20 female and 10 men), with UNICEF support.

The following table illustrates WASH indicators in the White Nile State sites as of 15th August:

Location	Total Population	Total # of Latrines	Total Litres of Water Distributed	Persons per Latrine (UNHCR Standard: 20 persons)	Litres of Water/Person/Day (UNHCR Standard: >20 l/p/d)
Al Alagaya	12,946	514	210,000	25	16.2
Dabat Bosin	2,752	160	50,000	17	18.2
Jouri	9,487	470	150,000	20	15.8
El Kashafa	12,088	462	200,000	26	16.5
El Redis I	11,295	546	150,000	21	13.3
El Redis II	18,606	1008	120,000	18	6.4
Um Sangor	4,192	340	70,000	12	16.7
Al Waral	5,909	58	75,000	102	12.7
Total /Average	77,043	3,558	1,025,000	21*	14.5

*Not including Al Waral, as latrine construction is ongoing

 Access to Energy :

- In White Nile State, on 10 August, a joint UNHCR/Forests National Corporation mission was conducted to Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin refugee camps to discuss arrangements for implementation of the SAFE energy project with the refugee community and SRCS. As a result, in Al Alagaya camp and Dabat Bosin, 300 South Sudanese refugee families were identified to receive charcoal assistance (2 sacks / family) making the overall quantity targeted for distribution at 400 charcoal sacks for two months period. In addition, 300 refugee families were identified to receive LPG Stoves.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TOTAL 2016 REQUIREMENTS	\$157,200,000
FUNDING LEVEL (8 June 2016)	\$18,327,027
FUNDING PERCENTAGE	11,6%

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. This was revised during 2016 due to increasing arrivals in Sudan. Revised inter-agency requirements for Sudan amount to \$157.2 million.

Among the 13 appealing agencies under the RRP (UNHCR, Almanar, Assist, FAO, IOM, Pancare, SCI, SRCS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UPO, WFP, WHO), only \$18.3 million has been received collectively.

Of the USD \$ 64,612,016 required by UNHCR for its activities under the Response Plan, only USD \$.6.9m has been received (10%).



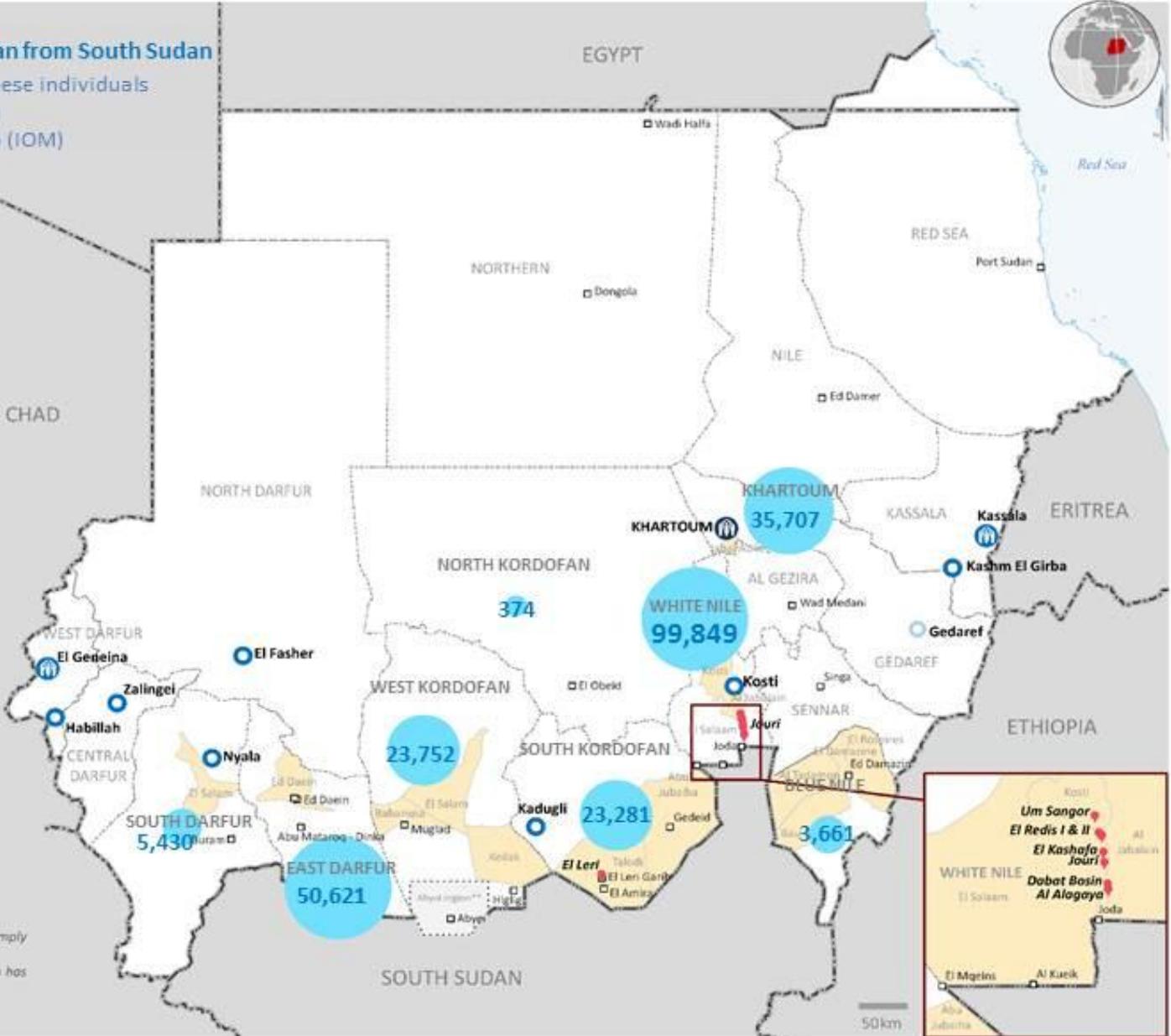
SUDAN: Arrivals from South Sudan | 1 – 15 August 2016

Over **242,675** 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	99,849	41%
Khartoum	35,707	15%
West Kordofan	23,752	10%
South Kordofan	23,281	10%
North Kordofan	374	<1.0%
Blue Nile	3,661	<1.0%
East Darfur	50,621	20%
South Darfur	5,430	2%
Total	242,675	



- 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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