



KEY FIGURES

114,562

Number of South Sudanese refugees arriving in Sudan since January 2016.

263,425

South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan since 15 December 2013.

White Nile	109,996	(42%)
Blue Nile	3,661	(1.4%)
Khartoum	35,707	(14%)
North Kordofan	1,689	(0.6%)
South Kordofan	21,735	(8%)
West Kordofan	26,386	(10%)
East Darfur	55,957	(21%)
South Darfur	5,430	(2%)
North Darfur	2,684	(1%)

FUNDING

US\$ 157.9 million

Inter-agency funding requirements for activities under the RRP 2016

US\$ 37.85 million

Received by 13 appealing agencies, as of 30 November 2016

US\$ 120 million (76%)

Current funding gap

PRIORITIES

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

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

Working with the government, refugee community leaders and local partners to support self-reliance of refugees living at White Nile sites.

SUDAN

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE RESPONSE

November 2016

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

As of 30 November, 114,452 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan in 2016. A total of 263,425 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 December and into 2017.

Field validation of WFP and UNHCR's Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) assessment findings is currently underway across all eight South Sudanese refugee camps in White Nile, and will conclude on 1 December. The JAM is a months-long process designed to assess the extent to which the basic needs of the refugees are being met. As part of the JAM's initial stages, UNHCR and WFP have completed a series of assessments since May, including a food security assessment, a Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS), a livelihoods assessment and a Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) market and supply chain capacity assessment. Preliminary findings are currently being reviewed by both agencies. The field validation exercise will support the development of key recommendations to inform a joint action plan on improving the food security and self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees living in White Nile for the coming years. A final report is anticipated for February 2017.

According to the findings of a joint UNHCR-COR mission to Buram, South Darfur (7-10 November), the majority of South Sudanese refugees that arrived in Buram since June 2016 have continued onward to Ed Daein in East Darfur. However, there are 261 individuals (56 households) who reportedly plan to remain in Buram because of their family ties. UNHCR and local authorities are currently exploring assistance options for the Buram refugee population. There are also approximately 58 South Sudanese refugee households who have recently arrived in nearby El Radom. During the last week of November, 20 additional households arrived in Buram. However, verification has not yet been possible due to poor road conditions. In response to the recent influx into Buram, a planned reception centre for Beleil will now be relocated to Buram, given the likelihood of onward movement from South Darfur to East Darfur.

In North Darfur, a recent joint HAC-COR mission traveled to Allait and El Taweisha (14 -18 November) to assess the situation of South Sudanese refugees living there. The mission report indicates that there are approximately 15,000 refugees living among nine host communities. More refugees are anticipated to arrive in North Darfur in the coming months, with many traveling through Adilla locality in East Darfur.

In Khartoum, South Sudanese refugees living in the open areas are in urgent need of plastic sheets, blankets and other non-food items (NFIs), especially with the colder winter season fast approaching. However, access issues for UNHCR and partners to open area sites and procurement delays continue to hinder distribution activities.

In East Darfur, UNHCR has completed registration training exercises with COR staff, with biometric registration of refugees living at the Kario site to begin in early December. Biometric registration will facilitate the rapid registration of all new arrivals and support the verification of refugee identities. It will also improve the tracking of refugee movements within Sudan.

Land plot demarcation and site planning are underway for the Al Nimir refugee site in Assalaya, East Darfur. The site is planned for 10,000 South Sudanese refugees from Raja in South Sudan's Western Bahr el Ghazal state. So far, UNHCR and SRCS have demarcated 400 land plots. Once site planning is complete, UNHCR will build a reception centre and will provide shelter and NFI assistance. Global Aid Hand (GAH) will build one child-friendly space and will support the identification and protection of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). The American Refugee Committee (ARC) will provide health and nutrition services, including the provision of medicines. Care International – Switzerland (CIS) will oversee water and sanitation services and will rehabilitate two existing boreholes, as well as 1,500 metres of water pipes. CIS will also build community and household latrines and will carry out hygiene promotion activities. Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS) will assist in the provision of shelter, sanitation and primary health care services.

In West Kordofan, approximately 370 refugees arrived in Kharasana and El Meriam over the last two weeks of November. Additional influxes of new arrivals are anticipated into both West and South Kordofan through December and the dry season, as river crossings become passable and refugees continue to flee ongoing clashes and critical food insecurity along the border states of South Sudan.

UPDATE ON RESPONSE PROGRESS



- The identification and assessment of UASC continues to be a key priority for the response. In Kario, **East Darfur**, Riaheen El Salam for Maternity and Childhood Organization (REMCO) is supporting the identification of UASC, with 26 UASC identified in November, bringing the total to 54 UASC living at Kario. In **South Kordofan**, the State Council for Child Welfare (SCCW) conducted best interest assessments (BIAs) for 280 UASC cases living in Abu Jubaiha and El Leri. In Khartoum, UNHCR conducted vulnerability assessments and BIAs for 10 UASC cases in November. And in **White Nile**, social workers from the Ministry of Social Welfare (MOSW) conducted BIAs for 51 UASC, with an additional 79 UASC matched to foster families for ongoing care. These activities are essential to ensure child protection initiatives are properly targeted and effectively respond to the unique needs of South Sudanese UASC.
- Expansion of child protection activities across refugee camps in **White Nile** is underway. At least 3,306 children attended child friendly spaces (CFS) across all sites in November. There has been a small increase in attendance due to the return of refugee families to the camps upon the completion of the harvest season, which served as a key source of income for many refugees living in the camps.
- Capacity building on child protection for relevant government partners is also ongoing. In **White Nile**, UNICEF facilitated a child protection advocacy seminar for government officials. Participants agreed to attend the seminars on a bi-monthly basis in order to ensure child protection issues were followed up on and to support the implementation of timely responses. In **South Kordofan**, NCCW and Ahfad University for Women, in collaboration with UNICEF, conducted a 6-day workshop on children's psychosocial support and CFS management for more than 30 social workers from across the state. In **East Darfur**, nearly 3,000 refugee mothers and children living in El Neem, Khor Omer, Old Raja and Kario sites participated in awareness-raising campaigns on the rights of children, which were led by the state Family and Child Police Unit (FCPU).
- In **Khartoum**, there exists an ongoing issue regarding the birth registration of South Sudanese refugee children living in the open areas. UNHCR organized a birth registration workshop to enhance capacity on this issue among civil society and government partners, which was attended by over 50 participants from across the Ministry of Health, the Civil Registry, COR, UNICEF, UNHCR and refugee community leaders. A key outcome was the affirmation by senior Civil Registry officials that the birth registration of refugee children is important. An agreement was reached among participants to implement a special project to facilitate access to birth registration for refugees living in the open areas.
- UNHCR and ASSIST have begun the implementation of protection activities at the Kario site, and at the settlements of El Ferdous and Old Raja in **East Darfur**. ASSIST plans to conduct vulnerability assessments for 2,500 of the most vulnerable persons in order to target material assistance or referral support to those in need. Protection activities will be community-based, with an initial focus on capacity building of community members, including the training for 40 volunteer community mobilizers and 80 members of community-based Protection Committees.



Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- SRCS and ASSIST, with support from FAO, facilitated a series of trainings on fuel efficient stoves (FES) for 130 women-headed households living at Umsangour, El Redeis I and II, Alagaya and Babat Bosin sites in **White Nile**. Over 830 women-headed households (out of 1,000 planned) have received FES training and materials. The remaining women will receive training upon their return to the refugee sites after the harvest season. FES initiatives are an important part of women's protection at the sites by reducing the risks associated with fuelwood collection while also providing women with a safe means of livelihood.
- UNHCR continues to meet with key stakeholders in White Nile to promote the need for coordinated and targeted activities to support the self-reliance for the South Sudanese refugees. The preliminary findings of UNHCR's livelihoods assessment completed in June 2016 has prompted meetings between UNHCR and host community leaders on how best to improve access to cultivable land and fishing sites for refugees. UNHCR also met with government partners in the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Animal Resources in Kosti on the development and implementation of accessible technical trainings in crop production and fishing, as well as on access to land and fishing sites for refugees in 2017 and beyond.



Food Security and Nutrition

- In **White Nile**, WFP and partners distributed 1,474 MT of food to 81,611 refugees living across the state's eight sites and three transit centres, including a 79.5 MT distribution under the emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (eBSFP) for 13,695 children under five and lactating women. This completed the October food distribution. The November distribution is currently underway and planned for 82,051 refugees with completion scheduled for mid-December.
- In **South Kordofan**, UNHCR, WFP and HAC completed a joint mission in early November to assess the food security and nutrition needs of 213 South Sudanese refugees who arrived in Kadugli in October. The mission found that 65% of the newly arrived families are headed by women. Most have arrived without livestock or sufficient means of livelihood and are dependent on casual labour and domestic work with very low wages. WFP has initiated food assistance for the families for an initial two month period, and UNHCR is coordinating access to protection and health assistance as required.
- Scale-up of community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) is progressing well across the operation. In **White Nile**, UNICEF and partners opened five new CMAM sites in Kosti, Al Salam, Jabalain and Rabak localities, where mass MUAC screening campaigns for refugees were conducted in November. In **South Kordofan**, ASSIST led CMAM trainings for participants from outpatient treatment and community outreach centres. CMAM is an important component of the nutrition response for South Sudanese refugees, who often arrive in Sudan with high prevalence of acute malnutrition. CMAM's use of community volunteers to improve children's access to initial treatment provides a cost-effective way to address the critical needs of an extremely vulnerable population.
- In **East Darfur**, partners have identified the need for expansion of current nutrition services to meet growing needs, with newly arrived refugees suffering from malnutrition after traveling days without access to food and from areas of South Sudan suffering from critical levels of food insecurity. ARC's outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) in El Ferdous is currently open once per week but is unable to fully cover the full caseload. Extending the coverage to at least twice a week is needed. There is also a need for a targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP) in El Ferdous; however, funding for the necessary service expansions continues to be a key constraint.



Health

- Malaria prevention initiatives are underway across **White Nile** and **East Darfur** following the end of the rainy season, which carries an increased risk of malaria. In White Nile, UNICEF distributed mosquito nets to 2,016 families who have recently moved to the new Khor Al Waral camp. The state MOHs also conducted vector control campaigns across all eight camps in White Nile, and in Ed Daein and Kario in East Darfur, which benefited over 3,500 refugee families across both states.
- In **South Kordofan**, PanCare provided medical assistance to 225 cases at its healthcare clinic in El Leri, with malaria infection reported to be the leading cause of clinic attendance. In West Kordofan, malaria, typhoid and eye infections were the leading causes of 287 cases seen at PanCare's clinic in Kharasana.
- In **Khartoum**, ALMANAR continues to provide essential medical assistance to the South Sudanese refugees via its mobile clinic that services the open areas located in Jebel Awlia, Mayo Mandela and Omdurman. In November, UNHCR referred 900 refugees to Alamanar, which exceeds the monthly average of 583 patients recorded since August. Ongoing advocacy

and support is in place to ensure refugees continue to access medical treatment at two major hospitals in Khartoum located near the open areas.

- In **East Darfur**, the health clinic at the Kario site managed by the National Initiative for Development Organization (NIDO) and WHO is running smoothly and received 70- 80 cases per day in November. This is the result of UNHCR's recent collaboration with NIDO, WHO and the state Ministry of Health to extend clinic hours to include Saturdays, and represents a significant improvement in service access for refugees living at Kario. Additionally, WHO is deploying an additional medical doctor to the Kario clinic to further boost service access.
- In El Ferdous, **East Darfur**, refugees continue to access health services via IOM's mobile clinic. IOM has sent a medical doctor from its South Darfur office on mission to plug coverage gaps until the clinic at the new Al Nimir site is operational next year. However, the clinic is still facing ongoing drug shortages.



Water and Sanitation

- In **White Nile**, UNICEF finished the rehabilitation of a water pipeline in Al Redeis I. The construction of water points at Al Waral is ongoing and is scheduled for completion by January 2017. Latrine coverage gaps remain at Al Agaya, with an average of 30 people per latrine. To resolve this, UNCHR is supporting CAFOD and SIDO to build an additional 118 latrines at the site by end of December, which will improve availability to 24 people per latrine and align latrine access more closely with humanitarian standards.
- Global Hand Washing Day was celebrated across all eight sites in White Nile, with the distribution of soap to more than 21,000 refugee families by Plan International and CAFOD, through support from UNICEF. Hygiene awareness sessions were also conducted at Al Waral camp for 1,500 refugees. Over 6,300 jerry cans were also cleaned to reduce the incidence of waterborne illness and safeguard household health.
- Hygiene promotion activities are also ongoing in **South Kordofan**. In early November, ASSIST trained 24 community hygiene promoters from both the refugee and host communities. By the end of November, the promoters had led trainings for over 900 refugees on handwashing, household sanitation and water treatment with chlorine tablets. Promoters also supported the provision of household soap supplies for refugees reached.
- In **West Kordofan**, IOM completed the installation of 3 additional water collection points near Kharasana by extending water pipelines from the existing water yard. WES also conducted a water system management training for refugees and host community members at the settlement near Kharasana to support the sustainable and cooperative use of the local water yard.
- In **East Darfur**, access to sustainable water supply for refugee communities continues to be a challenge. UNHCR continues to truck 60,000 litres of water per day to the refugee settlement at El Ferdous to ensure sustained access to safe water supply while the Al Nimir site is developed. Refugees living at the Kario site are sharing one borehole with the host community, which provides just 13 litres per person per day and risks aggravating local resource access disputes.



Education

- In **White Nile**, ADRA supported refugee and host community children through the provision of over 10,000 school uniforms to young students, which are a mandatory requirement for school attendance. ADRA also completed the construction of 30 classrooms and 10 WASH facilities, which are now supporting approximately 4,000 students.
- In **South Kordofan**, FPDO has reported an increase in school enrollment to 1,274 refugee students (from less than 700 in August), achieved through the increased provision of teaching aids, school supplies, uniforms and textbooks to students across El Leri and Abu Jabaiha localities.
- In **Khartoum**, Windle Trust and its partner Baladna began implementation of a new education project supported by UNHCR to improve access to quality education for 23,000 school-aged South Sudanese refugee children living in the open areas. Planned activities include integration of refugee students across 10 host community schools and rehabilitation of classrooms, improved engagement of refugee parents in education provision, expansion of refugee student enrollment and retention initiatives and skills-building of local teacher. The project was developed to respond to refugee community concerns about the high number of children out of school. Children comprise between 40-70% of the South Sudanese refugee population living in the open areas.
- Activities to improve education access for South Sudanese refugees living at the Kario site in **East Darfur** are underway. UNICEF and its partners recently completed 8 out of 16 temporary classrooms in two schools being constructed at the Kario

site, with the 8 remaining classrooms due for completion by end of December. An additional 38 semi-permanent classrooms will be completed by June 2017. UNICEF has also begun implementation of a new education programme through the state Ministry of Education. Approximately 1,500 students at Kario are currently receiving lessons at CFS while they await the completion of school construction in early 2017.

Shelter and NFIs

- South Sudanese refugees living in the open areas in **Khartoum** remain in critical need of NFIs. To date, only 1,000 households have received NFIs of the 4,222 households in need identified in the joint UNHCR- Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) rapid needs assessment conducted in June 2016.
- In **White Nile**, SRCS completed the planned NFI distribution to the last group of newly arrived refugees at Dabat Bosin camp (201 households) since October. There are 195 households who arrived at the camp in November and who are waiting for shelter materials; however, receipt is dependent on land availability at the camp and UNHCR is currently reviewing options to address shelter needs given current space constraints.

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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: Arrivals from South Sudan | 1 – 15 November 2016

Over **263,245** South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since December 2013

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

State	Number of Refugees	Percentage
White Nile	109,996	42%
Khartoum	35,707	14%
West Kordofan	26,386	10%
South Kordofan	21,735	8%
North Kordofan	1,689	< 1%
Blue Nile	3,661	1%
East Darfur	55,957	21%
South Darfur	5,430	2%
North Darfur	2,684	1%
Total	263,245	

- 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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