

KEY FIGURES

193,843

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.

101,992

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

2,157

South Sudanese new arrivals to Sudan 8 -15 July

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

8 - 15 July 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- During the reporting period, Sudan received a total of 2,157 refugees. Most of the arrivals settled in sites in White Nile State; however 102 individuals arrived directly to the open areas of Khartoum. A total of 5,994 individuals arrived so far in the month of July, a comparative drop from last month's 38,311- however the daily arrivals are still high at 400 per day.
- On 13 July, UNHCR held a meeting with the Ministry of Health in Khartoum, highlighting the increased number of cholera cases reported in South Sudan. By the time of reporting, 790 cases were identified in South Sudan by the WHO with 33 deaths. The meeting discussed means to ensure that sufficient prevention and response plan is in place for Khartoum and the three southern border states- White Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan. Measures such as checking against people entering Sudan the borders and the airport is being discussed, and in case of identification, to ensure a swift referral system is in place. A close cooperation with the relevant government ministries with WASH partners was agreed upon.
- The UNHCR's host community infrastructure project for White Nile State are nearing completion) and are expected to finalized by the end of July. The project aims to construct 31 classroom units, five health centres, two security centres and eight water systems in both El Salaam and Al Jabalain localities. The infrastructures are targeting both refugees and the host community. The rehabilitation of the ferry crossing in the White Nile state is in progress and is scheduled to be finalized by the end of July.

Host community projects- left, school facility, right, health centre



UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

In response to the serious cholera threat in South Sudan with at least 790 cases with 33 deaths since June, on 12 July, Sudan's Ministry of Health raised the alert level and took precautionary measures to prevent the transmission of cholera. Emergency rooms have been set up in the border states of White Nile, South and West Kordofan to report any suspected cases of watery diarrhea. The origin of the epidemic had been traced back to the South Sudan capital, Juba. Sudan's rainy season is expected to start from this week and last up to four months. Till the time of reporting, there had been no cases of cholera in Sudan.

Sudan received a total of 2,157 refugees from South Sudan during the reporting period, with an average of 308 arrivals per day. During the reporting week, 102 individuals travelled to Khartoum open areas according to Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW). Sites in El Salam localities received the highest numbers, with El Redis II 918, Jouri 438, El Redis I 316, Um Sangor 243 and El Kashafa 35. Al Alagaya received 193, Dabat Bosin 14, both in El Jabalian locality. No new arrivals had been registered for South Kordofan and West Kordofan states.

Achievements and Needs Assessment

Protection

Achievements and Impact

- During reporting period the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) in White Nile State began conducting Best Interest Assessments (BIA) for unaccompanied and separated children and identified 170 cases in total. Through this exercise the social workers will be able to assess the environment of the children who are either living with relatives or foster families, and identify any health, educational or psychosocial needs including possibilities of family reunification.
- The protection monitoring team gained access to open areas in Jabarona (North and South) and Haj Yousif Shigla (Street 1 and Block 39), two open areas in the capital Khartoum. Joint monitoring visits were conducted with the Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) over three days, where 20 extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) were identified during the visits. The EVIs will be further assessed to determine the appropriate assistance to be provided to them.
- Six employees of UNHCR's implementation partner Friends of Peace and Development organization (FPDO) attended a training session on assessment processes, data collection, data analyses and communication skills which are expected to contribute to the sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) survivors and EVIs assistance they are conducting in White Nile state.
- Orientation sessions were conducted in El Redis I and II and Al Kashafa, El Salam locality, White Nile State for the site supervisors by UNHCR. Supervisors are volunteers who are responsible for the entire sector programmes in each site, and are retired personnel from the Sudanese Red crescent Society (SRCS).

Health

Achievements and Impact

- For the reporting period, 5,247 consultations were made from the seven health units in White Nile, slightly less than last week (6,178). Out of the total consultations, half (2,638 cases) were patients under five years old. Acute Respiratory Infection constitutes the highest proportion at 22% of the entire population, while malaria contributes

12% for all population. Bloody diarrhea contributed to 2%. 21 births within the camp were assisted by trained birth attendances. No alert for any disease outbreak was reported.

- In Kharasana, West Kordofan, 527 cases were attended to the clinics and 28 pregnant women visited the clinic for antenatal care. Acute Respiratory Infection was the leading cause of the patients at 23% followed by malaria at 11%. An immunization service with a cold chain unit sponsored by the Sudatel communication company has started operation.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Eight deaths occurred during the reporting period, seven from Al Kashafa and one in Um Sangor, both in El Salam locality. Of the eight deaths, six were children under five years old. The causes of death for under five years old were reported as malnutrition and other forms of diarrhea (3), neonatal tetanus caused by convulsions (2) and bloody diarrhea (1). Two deaths occurred for elderly people over 50 years old for unknown reasons.
- Cases of seasonal skin disease, dermatitis are reported among the refugees in Al Sirajiya site, Abu Jubaiha locality in South Kordofan state. The cases are being referred to Abu Jubaiha hospital for further treatment while the WHO is providing drugs to the health centre in Al Sirajiya state.
- Four cases of tuberculosis (TB) were reported from the health centres of Kharasana site, West Kordofan, however no other major health issues were identified.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- On 7 July WFP conducted a verification exercise in El Obeid, North Kordofan state following reports from the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) of 697 South Sudanese new arrivals (118 households). The verification results showed that there were 374 new arrivals (88 households). New arrivals are currently living in buildings under construction, in remote areas or hosted by the old South Sudanese caseload. The new arrivals are in relatively healthy condition, but will need intervention immediately as they have little or no belongings and are relying on the host communities for the time being. General Food Distributions (GFD) for the new caseloads will begin within this week for the month of July in response to this, along with the repositioning for the months of August and September, as part of the rainy season contingency plan.
- 793kgs of Plumpy Nut was distributed as transit rations to 268 new arrivals at Joda reception center (212 children under five years old and 56 pregnant and lactating women), El Jabalian locality, in White Nile State. A total of 267kgs of super cereals and vegetable oil was distributed as part of the emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (e-BSFP) to 4,079 (3,696 children under five years old and 383 pregnant and lactating women) in Al Kashafa, Jouri, El Redis I and II in El Salam locality, White Nile State.
- A total of 573 kgs super cereals and vegetable oil was distributed through the blanket supplementary feeding programme (e-BSFP) to 768 (children under five years old and pregnant and lactating women) in Elleri, Abu Jubaiha, Abbasiya and El Sirajiya localities in South Kordofan State. The distribution was for one month in Abu Jubaiha and Abbasiya localities whilst two months advanced distribution was done for Elleri and El Sirajiya sites in part of the rainy season contingency plan as access will be difficult during this period.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- On 9 July WFP conducted a follow-up assessment in Kharasana, West Kordofan State following GFD conducted between 20-26 June. It was found that new refugees continue to arrive in West Kordofan State while gaps exist in all sectors including shelter, water, health service and food security. WFP's distributions in June are the only source of food available thus the new comers of July were sharing the rations of June with the earlier arrivals, reducing the

overall daily consumption for everyone. Activities such as casual labor or selling firewood were reported as part of the coping mechanism as a response to the lowered daily food consumption.

Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- Plan International-Sudan in collaboration with UNICEF and through El Eithar charity organization completed the rehabilitation of nine latrines in El Redis II camp in El Salam locality which were affected by the heavy rains. Further work is in progress for the rehabilitation of four blocks of latrines of six drop holes each in El Redis I camp in El Salam locality. In the four sites of Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I II, El Salam locality), eleven general cleaning campaigns, two hygiene promotion sessions, six latrine management campaigns including latrine cleaning and vector control were held during the reporting period.
- The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) and Sub Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) supported by UNICEF completed replacement of 15 blocks of latrines from local materials latrines to zinc sheet in Al Alagaya camp, El Jabalian locality.

Location	Activities implemented by	Locality	Number of household visits	Total number of beneficiaries	Lecture	Jerry can cleaning campaign	Soap distributed/ pieces	Weight of solid waste collected (kg)
Al Alagaya	Catholic Agency for Overseas development (CAFOD) and Sub Saharan International Development organization (SIDO) supported by UNICEF	El Jabalian	660	6498	1	2	-	2000
Dabat Bosin			200	995	1	2	-	1500
Um Sangor		El Salam	345	1690	-	-	-	2500
Jouri (Host community)			350	1761	-	-	-	-
Dabat Bosin (Host community)			200	820	1	-	-	-
El Redis I			900	5441	2		3240	1600
El Redis II			459	2450	-		-	3500
El Kashafa			480	1913	2		1530	3000
Jouri		1380	7357	2		-	3500	

- The issue of water shortages for refugees in Kharasana site in Keilak locality, West Kordofan has been solved temporarily as the organization for Voluntary Humanitarian Assistance Programme (ASSIST) together with UNICEF committed to pay for the water supply tanker until 24 September.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Open defecation is an urgent issue in West Kordofan, taking into consideration the outbreak of cholera across the border in South Sudan, as only 80 latrines are available for a population of 31,816, which are 397 persons per latrine. According to UNHCR standards of 20 persons per latrine or SPHERE standards of 50 persons per latrine, the numbers remain critically low.
- Registration is ongoing by Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) for the new arrivals in Al Sirajiya site, Abu Jubaiha locality in South Kordofan state and Elleri localities. The arrivals are suffering from lack of drinking water as the supply points are three kilometres away. The hygiene situation is also in need of dire support in Al Sirajiya site since only four emergency latrines out of six constructed are in function at the moment for 200 households (1,351 individuals, therefore 338 persons per one communal latrine), critically below standards of both UNHCR (20 persons per latrine) and SPHERE (50 persons per latrine).

Site	Locality	Total Population	Total number of Latrines	Latrines demolished or collapsed	Persons/latrine	Ratio of litres of water/person/day
Al Alagaya	El Jabalian	14871	304	36	55	8.1
Dabat Bosin		2392	160		15	16.7
Jouri	El Salam	9625	180		53	9.4
El Kashafa		14294	120	48	198	8.4
El Redis I		18154	246		73	5.0
El Redis II		20426	120		170	6.4
Um Sangor		8100	0		0	6.5
Total		87,862	1,130	84		

Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

- Demarcation of the new extension in Al Alagaya (El Jabalian locality) and Redis II, El Kashafa (El Salam locality) White Nile state has been finalized by Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) engineers. This extension is expected to accommodate further 2,375 households. The demarcation of Redis I and Um Sangor site in El Salam locality has started, and will house a further 550 households.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The camps congestion is an on-going, critical issue despite the extension in five sites for a total of 2,925 more households (HH) in Um Sangor, El Redis I & II, El Kashafa in El Salam locality and Al Alagaya in El Jabalian locality.

Camps	Current capacity (HH)	Camp Area/hector	Camp Capacity to UNHCR standards	Extension Capacity	Total Capacity	HH Space available/HH
Al Alagaya	3,078	7.2	320	700	1020	-2,058
Dabat Bosin	500	11.25	500	0	500	0
Al Kashafa	2,383	13	577	825	1402	-981
El Redis	3,209	20	888	250	1138	-2,071
El Redis II	3,503	36.32	1,614	850	2464	-1,039
Jouri	2334	25	1,111	0	1111	-1,223
Um Sangor	1564		1,564	300	1864	300
Total	16,571		5754	2925	9499	-7,072

Tent pitching in the new extension of Al Alagaya, El Jabalian locality

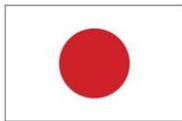


FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TOTAL 2015 REQUIREMENTS	\$152,119,709
FUNDING LEVEL (15 July 2015)	\$17,896,088
FUNDING PERCENTAGE	12%

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.

Response partners acknowledge the following donors for their kind contributions in 2014 and 2015: the Government of the United States, the Government of Japan, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), the Government of Australia, ECHO, The German Federal Foreign Affairs Office (GFFO), the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF).



From
the People of Japan



EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid

Contact:

Juliette Stevenson, Associate Reporting Officer stevenson@unhcr.org

Links:

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

ANNEX 1 - SUDAN ARRIVALS FROM SOUTH SUDAN MAP



SUDAN: Arrivals from South Sudan | 15 December 2013 – 15 July 2015

Over **191,584** persons have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan

101,992 persons have received humanitarian assistance (specific assistance only)

- 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	Refugee arrivals from South Sudan	Percentage
White Nile	103,703	54%
Khartoum	33,855	17%
West Kordofan	31,816	17%
South Kordofan	18,385	10%
Blue Nile	3,661	2%
East Darfur	164	0.01%
TOTAL	191,584	

- 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
 Feedback: UNHCR Regional Support Hub in Nairobi kenrsgis@unhcr.org

