

## KEY FIGURES

172,784

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.

92,556

South Sudanese new arrivals who received food and NFI assistance

15,696

South Sudanese new arrivals to Sudan between 4 and 17 of June 2015.

## PRIORITIES

- Ongoing rainy season preparedness across Sudan
- Emergency response to recent influxes from West Kordofan state.
- UNHCR and SRCS individual registration in White Nile State.

## SUDAN

### UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

4 to 17 June 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Heavy influxes of South Sudanese refugees continue to enter Sudan due to ongoing conflict in Unity and Upper Nile States, South Sudan. In the last two weeks, 15,696 individuals crossed the border, with nearly 10,000 entering West Kordofan state in the last week.

- The rainy season began June, 2 weeks prior to expectations. Heavy showers in White Nile state have started to affect the access of humanitarian personnel and supplies. A flash storm in the second week of June caused damage to communal shelters and disrupted basic services within the South Sudanese sites in both Jabalain and Al Salam localities. On 10 June, an assessment of damages of the storm was made, estimating 30% damage in El Redis; three communal shelters were completely destroyed with a few cases of injury.



- The Regional Refugee Coordinator, Ann Encontre, visited Sudan during the second week of June. A two day mission was organized to the five sites in White Nile State, and Bantiu site in Khartoum. The visit included the construction site of the ferry crossing over the White Nile and a stretch of 5km tarmac road that is under construction from Al Redis site. Discussions were held with response partners in White Nile State in addition to the authorities and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS).



- An Inter-Agency contingency plan covering the period of June-October had been completed. The plan expects 25,000 additional refugees before rainy season.

# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

## Operational Context

The overall situation in both Upper Nile and Unity States in South Sudan remains critical. In the last two weeks Sudan has experienced a large influx of refugees totaling 15,696.

West Kordofan State has received 9,159 individuals (1,786 households). On the 9 June, the Government Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) notified humanitarian partners of large scale movement of South Sudanese to Kharasana, Keilak Locality. Arrivals continue to cross the border at an estimated rate of 100-150 people per day. They join a small population of around 900 South Sudanese who arrived in 2014. Onward movement of small numbers to Khartoum and other locations has also been seen. Arrivals have come from the border areas north of Bentiu, the state capital, which is approximately 60km from the border of Abyei and Keilak localities in West Kordofan State. Families have walked the nearly 40km from the border areas north to Higlig town in Abyei locality, a major hub of oil production in Sudan.

Those arriving are in poor physical condition, with three deaths reported, two upon arrival and one on the journey, where food and water were scarce. Nearly 7,000 of the arrivals are children, three quarters of the total influx. Of these 3,496 are children under five years old. Preliminary registration has thus far identified 147 UAC/SC, 83 injured and 100 pregnant women.

Verification of numbers of new arrivals in West Kordofan has been challenging to date. Two large scale inter-agency missions took place in May and November 2014, which have been the main reliable source of numbers to date. The November mission estimated the population of new arrivals as just over 17,600, taken from HAC and IOM figures. These populations are scattered over a vast area in various villages and settlements in Abyei, Babanusa, Keilak and Muglad localities. They have joined the host communities and estimated over 15,000 South Sudanese who remained in West Kordofan upon secession. The state also has an estimated 200,000 IDPs.

White Nile State also received 6,351 refugees (1,369 households) who have joined El Redis 2 (1,861 individuals), Jouri (1,419 individuals), Al Alagaya (1,348 individuals) and El Kashafa (1,292 individuals) to El Redis (873 individuals) and Um Sangor (616 individuals). In the last month, White Nile State has received a huge influx of almost 18,000 refugees, stretching the basic services and space available across all sites. Negotiations remain ongoing regarding extension of current sites and planning of three Government endorsed potential site areas in the State.



## Achievements and Needs Assessment



Protection

### Achievements and Impact

- The ferry landing site design for the Nile crossing between Al Salam and El Jebelien localities has been modified in response to the earlier start of the rainy season. The change incorporates an existing channel which is expected to relieve time restraints. All construction is scheduled to finish by 24 July.
- FAO is implementing livelihoods and energy efficiency activities, including building energy efficient stoves for income generation and farming. They are working together with SRCS and ASSIST in six of the seven sites in White

Nile State. The income generation project will reach 10,934 women, who are expected to benefit financially with their acquired knowledge. ASSIST has secured a total of 236.46 hectares of land as part of the farming project. 1,500 household out of 3,000 household beneficiaries will receive full packages of seeds and hand tools by 19 June. The beneficiaries consist of 70% refugee population and 30% host community.

- On 10 June 2015, UNICEF and UNHCR with the child protection working group discussed how to improve Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) for South Sudanese refugees across the sites in White Nile State. Recommendations were made on how to standardize and measure CFS minimum requirements. The results are expected to improve the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CFSs with the participation of children between four and 18 years old. Discussions are ongoing between UNHCR and UNICEF to provide support to establish a CFS in Um Sangor, as well as the rehabilitation of the six new in White Nile sites.
- UNHCR organized a two day workshop in Khartoum from 2 to 3 June for SRCS camp managers from White Nile State and their assistants, local authorities and UNHCR field staff. The workshop reviewed basic concepts for effective camp management, role and responsibilities, information management, coordination, care and maintenance, principles and approaches, participation and community based mechanisms.
- As part of a wider investment in host community infrastructure in White Nile State, construction of two security buildings close to Jouri site in Al Salam locality and Joda border crossing in Jebelein locality, as well as additional security rooms in the six other sites, are 81% completed, with only roofing and finishing touches remaining. This will allow the police to remain on site and ensure safety for both refugees and host communities.
- In Kosti, 11,222 individuals were provided with sanitary materials including buckets, sanitary napkins, soap and underwear.



## Health

### Achievements and Impact

- Five health centres servicing host communities in Al Alagaya, Jouri, El Redis, Al Kashafa, Dabat Bosin sites and Al Warad villages are 75% constructed as part of commitment to South Sudan refugees' host communities. Roofing and bathroom construction remains outstanding. Once completed these health centres will be able to service a population of 100,000 people at full capacity. Currently the sites have Semi-permanent Primary Health Care clinics so this will vastly increase capacity and facilitate referral of emergency cases.
- WHO, Federal Emergency Health Action Directorate of the Ministry of Health (EHA), Ministry of Health and UNFPA participated in a mission to the South Sudanese arrivals sites in Al Salam locality in White Nile State on the 10 June to assess the situation of the sites and clinics after the strong weather and to monitor the construction of Jouri and Um Sangor clinics. The weather affected all sites including Jouri, where four tent clinics collapsed, while a part of the fence and WFP rubhalls in Al Kashafa and Um Sangor and some shelters were affected. The reconstruction of the Jouri tent clinics has started and is expected to finish by 18 June.
- WHO and Federal Emergency Health Action Directorate of the Ministry of Health (EHA) White Nile State took part in a coordination meeting with the Reproductive Health Department and Epidemiology and Malaria Department (Ministry of Health), to implement trainings for the clinics staff on infection prevention, diseases surveillance and malaria diagnosis and management.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Two adult deaths were reported during the reporting period in Al Kashafa and El Redis 2. The cause of the death was acute respiratory infection.
- Due to the rain, immunization activities were not held in El Redis 2 and Jouri sites as planned in the last week. These will be rescheduled for the following week.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### Achievements and Impact

- During reporting week WFP have finalized general food distributions (GFD) for two months to 68,919 South Sudanese refugees resided in White Nile State.
- In South Kordofan, a total of 11.87 metric tonnes were distributed to South Sudanese refugees. They received an average of 46 kilos of sorghum, oil and salt for the next 90 days (0.5 kilos a day) ration to cover the rainy season of June, July and August.
- WFP supplementary feeding programs interventions are on-going in White Nile and 0.557 metric tonnes of Plumpy Sup was distributed to 202 under children under five and 32 pregnant and lactating women at Joda reception center in White Nile State. 0.402 metric tonnes of super cereal was distributed to 54 children with moderate acute malnutrition under five in Al Kashafa site, of these 37 children were newly admitted. In total, 22.086 metric tonnes of super cereal was distributed to 3,681 beneficiaries (3,226 under 5 years old and 455 pregnant and lactating women) in seven sites in White Nile State.
- 1,437 children were screened during the past week for acute malnutrition across all sites in White Nile State, of which 31 (2%) were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 42 (3%) with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).



## Water and Sanitation

### Achievements and Impact

- Four large scale water systems in Dabat Bosin, Um Sangor, Al Kuek border area, and Al Niaem village, in addition to three additional pipeline and tank systems, are nearing completion in White Nile State. Once completed, these water systems will supply enough water to ensure at least 20 litres per person per day for site inhabitants and host communities.
- UNICEF/ Water and Environmental sanitation project (Ministry of Water and Urban Planning) have constructed two additional bladder platforms in Al Alagaya site in White Nile State.
- PLAN International/ UNICEF, through Elithar charity organization conducted eight cleaning campaigns in three sites in White Nile state. 9,250 kilos of garbage was disposed of. Five latrine management campaigns, including cleaning latrines and vector control were held in four sites (El Redis 1 and 2, Al Kashafa and Jouri)
- 691 South Sudanese new arrivals (364 women, 63 men and 264 children) attended five general awareness sessions in Al Salam locality on latrine use and hand washing. Due to the continuous activities on hygiene promotion, open defecation had decreased considerably in all sites. Moreover, the usage of garbage collection points had increased.
- Sub Saharan International Development organization (SIDO)/ Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) supported by UNICEF completed replacing five blocks of latrines out of 54 from local materials latrines to zinc sheets in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites in White Nile State. They also completed dislodging of two block latrines and protection of three blocks with sand bags, and construction of steps for two latrines out of 18 that are required.
- In addition, a general cleaning campaign was held in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin, with a training in acute watery diarrhea also held in Al Alagaya site. A health education and environment awareness lecture was performed in each site.
- The table below illustrates hygiene promotion activities in figures by Plan International, Sub Saharan International Development organization (SIDO) and Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD).

Location	No of HH visit	Total No of beneficiaries	No of Lectures	Total No of beneficiaries	Soap distributed/PCS	Weight of solid waste/Kg
Al Alagaya	540	5980	1	98	-	2000
Dabat Bosin	200	1061	1	87	-	1500
Um Sangor	-	-	4	272	6300	-
El Redis 1	900	4244	2	-	-	-
El Redis 2	290	1346	0	-	-	3750
El Kashafa	475	1104	1	-	-	2000
Jouri	1380	6530		-	-	3500

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 11 block latrines in four sites in Al Salam locality in White Nile State were affected by the storm.
- At least 75% of the latrines in Al Alagaya site are not in good functioning condition, as the structure was damaged by the storm, including three blocks constructed with zinc sheets.

Camp name	Total number of South Sudanese arrivals (SSA) registered	Ratio of Liters/Person/Day	Latrine /persons based on existing latrine
Al Alagaya	13,525	8.9	45
Dabat Bosin	2,372	116.9	15
Um Sangor	7,643	6.9	318
El Redis	16,256	5.5	66
El Redis II	14,601	5.1	122
Al Kashafa	14,2597	8.4	119
Jouri	8,446	10.7	47

## Shelter and NFIs

#### Achievements and Impact

- On 15 June, emergency shelter materials were dispatched to Al Kashafa and El Redis 2 to relieve the current congestion in the sites as a result of heavy influxes received over the past weeks.
- Distribution of non-food items (NFIs) to approximately 3,500 South Sudanese refugees who arrived before 15 May and 4,000 families targeted for rehabilitation is ongoing in all sites and is due to be finalized by the third week of June.

- The below schedule indicates the current status of NFI and shelter materials for South Sudanese refugees in White Nile State.

Location	Total HHs	Total HHs assisted	NFI/ES Gap per HHs
Al Kashafa	2,383	1,811	572
Al Redis 1	2,926	1,507	1,419
Jouri	2,139	1,829	310
Al Alagaya	2,856	1,558	1,298
Al Redis 2	2,516	1,620	896
Dabat Bosin	620	500	120
Um Sangor	1,523	1,369	154
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,963</b>	<b>10,194</b>	<b>4,769</b>



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- As a result of an agreed action plan from the conducted camp coordination and management training for SRCS camp managers, UNHCR have commenced translation of a camp monitoring document format for possible use by the respective SRCS camp managers in White Nile State.
- On 11 Jun 2015, UNHCR and SRCS registration teams met and discussed various issues regarding improvement of the ongoing household registration and other operation arrangements. The below schedule indicate the overall total of South Sudanese refugees statistics currently resided in White Nile State camps, according to SRCS household registration.

Site	South Sudanese refugees Registered & Accommodated		Waiting for Accommodation		Total	
	H.H	IND	H.H	IND	H.H	IND
Al Alagaya I	1,668	8,426	1,168	5,099	2,836	13,525
Dabat Bosin	500	2,372	0	0	500	2,372
Jouri	2,048	8,092	91	354	2,139	8,446
Al Kashafa	1,499	9,651	884	4,608	2,383	14,259
Al Redis I	1,507	8,602	1,419	7,654	2,926	16,256
Al Redis II	1,620	9,225	896	5,376	2,516	14,601
Um Sangor	1,260	6,334	263	1,309	1,523	7,643
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,102</b>	<b>52,702</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>14,823</b>	<b>77,102</b>



## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

<b>TOTAL 2015 REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>\$152,119,709</b>
<b>FUNDING LEVEL (13 May 2015)</b>	<b>\$17,896,088</b>
<b>FUNDING PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>12%</b>

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).



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EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid

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### Links:

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

**SUDAN:** Arrivals from South Sudan | 15 December 2013 – 17 June 2015

- 92,556 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

		Refugee arrivals from South Sudan	Percentage
State	White Nile	95,100	55%
	Khartoum	33,672	19%
	West Kordofan	26,783	16%
	South Kordofan	13,404	8%
	Blue Nile	3,661	2%
	East Darfur	164	0.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>172,784</b>	

-  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

# South Sudan | 15 December 2013 – 17 June 2015

Map showing the distribution of Japanese individuals in South Sudan, categorized by region and percentage.

**Percentage of Japanese individuals by region:**

Percentage
55%
19%
16%
8%
2%
0.1%

**Map Data (Number of Japanese individuals by region):**

Region	Number of Japanese individuals
White Nile	95,100
Khartoum	33,672
West Kordofan	26,783
South Kordofan	13,404
Blue Nile	3,661
Other regions	164

The map also shows the locations of Japanese individuals in South Sudan, with a legend indicating the percentage of individuals in each region. The map includes labels for neighboring countries (Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan) and the Red Sea. A scale bar indicates 50km.