

## KEY FIGURES

A total of **231,581\***

South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan since 15 December 2013.

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

**77,904**

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

**46,178**

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

**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 Kordofan, White Nile State, and East Darfur.
- Relocations to the new Al Waral site, White Nile State, to address congestion in existing sites.
- Establishment of a new site in East Darfur to decongest Khor Omer camp and relocate South Sudanese new arrivals.

## SUDAN

### UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

1 - 15 June 2016

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- In White Nile State, the relocation of families to the newly developed Al Waral site is in progress. As of 5 June 2016, 4,273 individuals (974 households) have voluntarily relocated from three of the existing sites and were provided with emergency shelter materials on arrival. The relocation was put on hold in late May/early June to allow for a food distribution, and resumed on 14 June.
- The influx of South Sudanese into new areas of arrival -- East Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan (El Meriam) -- since January 2016 amid ongoing conflict and deteriorating food insecurity has continued. An estimated 30,000 refugees have arrived in Khor Omer IDP camp in Ed Daein locality, East Darfur, of which 28,595 have been verified. Some 17,600 further arrivals have settled in other localities of the state.
- The land that was previously selected and agreed upon to use for establishment of a new site in East Darfur may no longer be available to use, as the initial agreement with the land owners has been withdrawn. The Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) along with state authorities is working to either negotiate with the land owners of the original land or secure another plot of land to allow development of the site to begin. UNHCR has expressed its concern about the need to move forward as soon as possible due to pending rainy season.
- In South Darfur, the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) has recently conducted a verification of the new South Sudanese arrivals. In Nyala's Bielel IDP camp, the total number of verified individuals now stands at 4,313 individuals (870 HH), which is a reduction from the previously reported figure of 5,381 individuals (1,050 HH). A further 1,011 individuals (205 HH) were also verified throughout urban areas in Nyala town.



*UNHCR and COR visit newly arrived South Sudanese families in Bielel IDP camp, South Sudan. Photo: UNHCR*

## UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

### Operational Context

A continued flow of new arrivals into White Nile State in addition to the influx into East Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan has amounted to nearly 70,000 new South Sudanese refugees in 2016 alone. Sudan has received the largest share of South Sudanese refugees in the region to date, recently surpassing Ethiopia in the total number of arrivals since December 2013.

In East Darfur, which hosted 164 refugees at the start of the year, the current population of South Sudanese has surpassed 46,000. IOM has conducted three rounds of verification in Khor Omer IDP camp, verifying a total of 28,595 individuals; an additional 1,118 arrivals to Khor Omer have been registered by SRCS as of 12 June. Response measures in Khor Omer are ongoing. As of 6 June, 28,428 individuals have received food assistance from WFP and NFIs have been provided to 6,440 households. The Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) that targets children under five years and pregnant and lactating mothers is reportedly facing gaps, which WFP is working to fill. An average of 67,000 litres of water is being trucked to the camp daily; however the average availability of water remains critically low at 3.35 litres per person per day. Currently only 45 latrines are available for the entire population in the camp (30 constructed by ASSIST and 15 constructed by the Ministry of Health (MOH)). Funding has been secured for an additional 750 toilets (300 by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society and 450 by United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)) to be constructed in the new site. Distribution of shelters is also pending agreement and relocation of families to the new site. Since agreement on the initially selected plot of land has been withdrawn by the land owners, HAC is in discussions with the land owners to see if a new agreement can be reached while also continuing to identify other suitable land options.

Access to other parts of East Darfur outside of Ed Daein has been challenging since the first intra-agency mission to three of the localities hosting South Sudanese refugees (Abu Matariq, Abu Jabra and El Ferdous) took place in early May, and efforts by IOM to conduct verification in these areas has been denied. WFP has however been granted clearance to conduct a food distribution in Abu Jabra, Abu Matarig and EL Ferdous, set to begin shortly.

The voluntary relocation of South Sudanese from existing congested sites in White Nile State to the new site at Al Waral in El Salaam locality commenced on 10 May. As of 5 June 2016, 4,273 individuals (974 households) have voluntarily relocated to Al Waral. The relocation was put on hold in early June to allow for a food distribution and resumed on 14 June.

According to HAC in South Kordofan, some 234 South Sudanese arrived in Darbati refugee site in El Leri in the second half of May 2016 and are in need of NFI and food assistance. These arrivals are in addition to 1,188 refugees (223 households) who arrived in El Leri between February and April 2016. WFP has verified and provided food assistance to these 1,188 previous arrivals, and is planning a verification and food distribution for the new 234 arrivals.

In South Darfur, the number of arrivals stands at 5,324 individuals, as registered by COR. The total number currently residing in Bielel IDP camp is 4,313 individuals (870 HH), which is a reduction from the previously reported figure of 5,381 individuals (1,050 HH). NFIs have been provided to 674 HHs in Bielel; the remaining households in Bielel as well as 1,011 individuals (205 HH) residing in Nyala urban areas have yet to be assisted. A joint UNHCR-COR mission to Bielel in mid-May reported poor living and sanitation conditions in Bielel camp, and a need to scale up health services which are currently being provided by the clinic run by the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA). WFP will conduct a second round of food distribution for verified refugees for the month of June.

According to community leaders in Bantiu relocation site, Khartoum state, about 15 families (27 individuals) were forcibly relocated by police from Shagara area to Bantiu between 25-31 May. These individuals, including a number of children and elderly, arrived with no shelter, subjecting them to harsh conditions under direct sunlight. UNHCR is following up on the matter. UNHCR also continues to follow up on detainment of South Sudanese individuals arrested for alleged lack of documentation throughout Khartoum, with several having been released over the reporting period. Further arrests, however, continue to be reported. A joint needs assessment by UNHCR and its government counterpart for the Khartoum open areas, the Committee for Voluntary and Humanitarian Works (CVHW), was conducted in eight open areas between 31 May – 2 June. The assessment focused on identifying gaps across all sectors and identification of extremely vulnerable individuals. Preliminary reports indicate poor living conditions, with the majority of plastic sheets used in the shelters having been damaged by weather and a critical gap in water and sanitation facilities. The assessment also identified a critical need to increase WASH and education services in the open areas, with some children reporting stopping education due to lack of documentation and inability to pay school fees. UNHCR is following up with CVHW and partners to implement appropriate measures in response.

In North Darfur's El Lait locality, some 600 South Sudanese were reported to have arrived from South Sudan's Western Bahr al Ghazal State. The arrivals coincide with population movements observed annually of South Sudanese workers seeking seasonal labour; however recent reports of an outbreak of fighting in Raja town, Western Bahr al Ghazal state may also be a contributing factor to the movements. UNHCR is closely following up on the reports to assess the need to provide assistance to the arrivals.

## Achievements and Needs Assessment

### Protection

- In South Kordofan, UNHCR in coordination with the State Council for Child Welfare (SCCW) has initiated efforts to reactivate the child protection working group in the state. In tandem, discussions with the South Kordofan Civil Registry are ongoing to include refugee children in the target population for the issuance of birth notifications.
- In East Darfur, 97 separate children among the new arrivals in Khor Omer camp have been reunited with family members.

### Food Security

- In White Nile State, WFP conducted a general food distribution for the months of May and June targeting 74,845 beneficiaries in total across the eight sites, including Al Waral.
- WFP concluded verification of the existing South Sudanese refugees and new arrivals in Kharasana, West Kordofan, on 28 May. Some 9,635 existing refugees were verified, and 219 new arrivals in April were also registered and verified. Food distribution for the total 9,854 South Sudanese population began on 2 June.
- In El Meriam, 26.91 MT of assorted food commodities was distributed to 1,559 refugees to cover the May 2016 food requirement. In addition, 1,851 new refugees were verified and preparations are underway to deliver food assistance in June 2016.

### Nutrition

- In White Nile state, MUAC screenings undertaken at all three entry points throughout May showed that none of the children entering were severely malnourished, and 5 out of a total 377 were moderately malnourished. For pregnant and lactating women, 3 out of 277 were severely malnourished and 6 out of 277 were moderately malnourished.

### Education

- In Khor Omer camp, construction of five temporary child friendly learning spaces is underway. Recreation kits to supply the centres have been provided by UNICEF.

### Water and Sanitation

- In South Kordofan, ASSIST constructed 40 latrines in Darbati refugee site in El Leri. A gap of 650 latrines still remains. CIS constructed of 60 household latrines (40 in Reif Ashargi and 20 in Al Abbassiya) and 15 latrines in Reif Ashargi and four latrine construction in Alabbassiyia locality.
- In West Kordofan, ASSIST through support from UNICEF conducted 15 hygiene awareness sessions (10 in Kharasana and 5 in Abu Likri) as well as 4 focus group discussions on personal hygiene and waste disposal reaching 70 beneficiaries in the same areas.
- In White Nile State, SRCS with the support of UNHCR expanded the water pipeline for Al Alagaya site by 1000 meters, effectively increasing the water supply from 12.6 litres/person/day reported the previous month to 15.5 l/p/d.
- Plan International Sudan in collaborating with UNICEF and EL Eithar charity organization conducted 15 lectures on water points in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and II and distributed 17,943 pieces of soap in El Redis I and II. One community-based general cleaning campaign was also conducted in El Kashafa.
- Plan International from their own resources cleaned 1,552 jerry cans in Jouri, El Kashafa , El Redis I and II.
- Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) with the support of UNHCR implemented 14 general cleaning campaigns, 2 in each Al Alagaya, Um Sangor, Dabat Bosin, Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and II. CAFOD/SIDO also rehabilitated 279 latrines (47 in Dabat Bosin, 112 in Al Alagaya and 127 in Um Sangor); dislodged 154 latrines (101 in Al Alagaya and 53 in Dabat Bosin) and conducted hygiene promotion activities through home visits and general awareness sessions in Um Sangor, Al Alagaya , Dabat Bosin and Dabat Bosin host community.
- The following table illustrates WASH indicators in the White Nile State sites as of 6 June:

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	170,000	25	13.1
Dabat Bosin	2,752	160	40,000	17	14.5
Jouri	9,741	470	135,000	21	13.9
El Kashafa	12,111	462	180,000	26	14.9
El Redis I	12,955	546	150,000	24	11.6
El Redis II	21,816	648	140,000	34	6.4
Um Sangor	4,192	340	70,000	12	16.7
<b>Total /Average</b>	<b>76,513</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>885,000</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13.1</b>

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- In South Kordofan State, HAC/IOM are conducting a joint registration exercise targeting IDPs and South Sudanese refugees in the state. Registration of South Sudanese has concluded in Abu Jubeiha, El Leri and Rashad localities, verifying a total of 20,578 individuals. Results for Al Abassiya and Al Tadamon will also soon be released. HAC South Kordofan has reported the further arrival in late May of 243 individuals in Darbati refugee site in El Leri who are in need of NFI and food assistance.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

<b>TOTAL 2016 REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>\$141,163,416</b>
<b>FUNDING LEVEL (8 June 2016)</b>	<b>\$18,327,027</b>
<b>FUNDING PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>13%</b>

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. Inter-agency requirements for Sudan amount to USD \$141.2 million. Among the 13 appealing agencies under the RRP, including UNHCR and other agencies (Almanar, Assist, FAO, IOM, Pancare, SCI, SRCS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UPO, WFP, WHO), only USD 18m has been received collectively. UNHCR in Sudan has received \$4.2 million of the \$54.2 million outlined as needs, representing 8% of requirements.

The Refugee Multi Sector (RMS) under UNHCR in Sudan is currently working with the Humanitarian Coordinator on the finalization of a CERF Rapid Response request for an anticipated \$8 million to respond to the needs of new arrivals in East Darfur.

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**Links:** Regional portal-UNHCR South Sudan operation -<http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/>



# SUDAN: Arrivals from South Sudan | 1 – 15 June 2016

Over **231,581** 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	95,902	41%
Khartoum	35,427	15%
West Kordofan	22,964	10%
South Kordofan	21,751	9%
North Kordofan	374	<1.0%
Blue Nile	3,661	2%
East Darfur	46,178	20%
South Darfur	5,324	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>231,581</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

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 Service Centre Nairobi kenrsgs@unhcr.org

