

## KEY FIGURES

A total of 233,195\*

South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan since 15 December 2013.

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

79,461

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 and South Kordofan, White Nile State, and Darfur states.
- Contingency planning for a potential influx of refugees into Sudan should the conflict in South Sudan escalate.
- Relocations to the new Al Waral site, White Nile State, to address congestion in existing sites.
- Establishment of new sites in East Darfur to decongest Khor Omer camp and to relocate recent South Sudanese arrivals from Raja to a more suitable area.

## SUDAN

### UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

1 – 15 July 2016

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- No significant increase in arrivals to Sudan has been observed as a direct result of the fighting that erupted in South Sudan's capital Juba on 8 July. However, as the situation in South Sudan remains tense, partners are undertaking preparedness measures and developing a contingency plan should conflict escalate in other parts of the country and trigger large movements into Sudan.
- Some 6,000 refugees fleeing conflict in Raja, Western Bahr al Ghazal State have arrived in East Darfur's El Ferdous locality since mid-June and initial assistance is being provided. As of 14 July, around 4,900 of the arrivals were in Abu Sinaidira, while some 1,400 had moved onwards to El Ferdous town and a further 3,000-4,000 are anticipated to be en route. Authorities have proposed the relocation of the refugees to the Al Nimir area, Asalaya locality, as the area is more accessible to partners and offers better access to livelihoods opportunities and services.
- Land has been selected and approved in the Kariu area of Bahr Al Arab locality, East Darfur, to be developed into a new site to host the refugees sheltering in Khor Omer IDP camp. Partners have begun preparing the land for relocation.
- In South Darfur, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has reported the arrival of 307 refugees from Raja into Buram town and Al Nimir village in Buram locality and El Radoom town, El Radoom locality. An interagency rapid needs assessment is planned to take place to Buram on 19 July.
- Up to 5,700 arrivals have also been reported in Kharasana locality, West Kordofan since early July, coming from South Sudan's Unity state. The refugees indicated ongoing conflict and poor food security in the areas of origin, noting that humanitarian assistance has been blocked for some time. An interagency mission to the area commenced on July 14.
- In North Darfur, partners continue to monitor and record the arrival of South Sudanese in Al Lait locality. A rapid needs assessment from 22-25 June identified 1,969 individuals in the locality who had arrived in early June from the Bahr al Ghazal region, and local organizations have reported a further 700 arrivals in the first two weeks of July. An interagency mission and food distribution are being planned to the area for late July.
- In White Nile State, the relocation of families to the newly developed Al Waral site is still in progress since resuming on 28 June, with a total of 5,972 individuals so far transported.



UNHCR site planner conducts training for SRCS staff on site demarcation in the new Kariu site in East Darfur's Bahr al Arab locality. Photo: UNHCR

# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

## Operational Context

Fighting that broke out in Juba on 8 July between troops loyal to President Salva Kiir and Vice President Riek Machar resulted in the displacement of some 42,000 individuals and over 250 reported deaths. While the fighting has since subsided following a ceasefire agreement announced on 11 July, the situation remains tense and there is potential for fighting to break out in other parts of the country. No substantial increase in arrivals to Sudan has yet been observed as a direct result of this recent violence; however, partners have begun preparing a contingency plan in the event of a large-scale influx into Sudan should the conflict in South Sudan intensify.

The recent violence in Juba follows an outbreak of fighting in South Sudan's Western Bahr al Ghazal state in mid-June, which has resulted in an influx of refugees from Raja into East Darfur. On 3 July an interagency mission was conducted to Abu Sinaidira in East Darfur's El Ferdous locality where the majority of the arrivals from Raja are sheltering. The preliminary mission reported approximately 6,000 individuals in the area, of whom the majority are women and children. Priority needs were identified in the areas of protection, nutrition, food, water, sanitation, and shelter, with the situation reportedly unsustainable as the area offers very limited access to existing services and livelihood opportunities.

The population in Abu Sinaidira is fluctuating with up 1,400 individuals having moved onwards to El Ferdous town and further individuals from Raja arriving with more anticipated. Food assistance, nutritional supplies, sanitation items and non-food items are being provided to the arrivals in both Abu Sinaidira and El Ferdous town. There is an urgent need for biometric registration to ensure better tracking and understanding of the arriving South Sudanese population.

Once the refugees have received initial assistance in Abu Sinaidira, authorities have proposed their relocation to the Al Nimir area in Asalaya locality. The proposed area of relocation is already equipped with some basic infrastructure and is close to Ed Daein town (some 13 km away) offering better access to livelihood opportunities. A signed letter from the East Darfur Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) been issued guaranteeing the land, and local authorities are already beginning plans to relocate the refugees from Raja to the new location. Authorities intend to keep the arrivals from Raja (who are predominantly Fertit) separate from the refugees hosted in Khor Omer camp (who are predominantly Dinka) given the history of hostilities between these groups.

A new plot of land has been selected and approved to serve as a new site for the refugees residing in Khor Omer camp. The land is in the Kariu area of Bahr Al Arab locality (45 km south of Ed Daein town), and has been approved in writing by state authorities. Site assessment is now ongoing. Meanwhile, UNHCR is planning to erect communal shelters in Khor Omer camp to house refugees until the new site is ready for relocation.

There have also been reports of up to 5,700 arrivals since early July into Kharasana locality, West Kordofan, coming from South Sudan's Unity State. An interagency mission to assess needs and verify arrival figures commenced to the area on 14 July, with more details on the population expected shortly. Further reports from HAC indicate another set of arrivals in El Meriam, West Kordofan coming from Western Bahr al Ghazal State; however no figures are available yet. An interagency mission to El Meriam is being planned in the coming days.

In South Kordofan, the Sudanese Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has reported nearly 200 arrivals to Abu Jubeiha locality from Upper Nile State — 146 individuals (49 HHs) in El Sirajja and 40 individuals (8 HHs) in Gereid — between 1-8 July. These arrivals have yet to be verified.

In mid-June, the arrival of nearly 2,000 South Sudanese refugees was reported in North Darfur's Al Lait locality, coming primarily from Northern and Western Bahr al Ghazal states fleeing conflict and hunger. A rapid assessment mission to the area on 22-15 June found the refugees to be residing in two areas, Dalil Babekir and Dalil Dukhri, with high GAM rates identified — 29 and 18 per cent, respectively — among 354 children screened. High prevalence of diseases such as malaria, measles and acute respiratory infection was also noted. Limited initial assistance has been provided by local communities and aid organizations, including sorghum and some non-food items. An additional 700 arrivals to Al Lait were reported by local aid agencies in the first two week of July, but these individuals have yet to be assessed or verified by partners. An interagency assessment mission is being planned to the area and WFP is preparing to conduct a food distribution in July.

In White Nile State, the rainy season is underway which has already resulted in some blockages along roads connecting Kosti with the sites in El Salam locality. Despite the rains, the relocation exercise to Al Waral has continued since resuming on 28 June with a total of 5,972 individuals (1,402 HHs) so far transported. A road connecting Al Waral camp to Um Sangor is making good progress and already easing access around the new site.

In Khartoum heavy rains have severely affected eight of the open areas. UNHCR is preparing to distribute non-food items (plastic sheets, mosquito nets, and blankets) to affected households.

## Achievements and Needs Assessment



### Protection

- During the reporting period, ASSIST conducted a vulnerability assessment across all White Nile sites which identified a total of 1,150 extremely vulnerable individuals. This will help assess existing and additional support required to assist the identified individuals.



### Food Security and Livelihoods

- In East Darfur, WFP has provided emergency food rations to some 6,000 refugees from Raja in Abu Sinaidira and El Ferdous town.
- In White Nile State, WFP has prepositioned supplies for the August and September distribution for 76,523 South Sudanese refugees residing in the White Nile sites.
- In North Kordofan, 418 South Sudanese were assisted with 14.42 MT of food to cover July and August entitlements.
- In West Kordofan, food distribution is set to begin the week of 24 July for the 9,343 South Sudanese verified in Kharasana locality in early July. This verified population constitutes existing refugees in the area who have previously received food assistance, and does not include new arrivals. HAC has reported some 5,745 new arrivals in June and July, for whom a verification exercise will be needed. WFP is in discussions with HAC and partners to conduct the verification in the coming weeks.
- In Kadugli, South Kordofan, preparations are underway for the start of a vocational training program on 18 July targeting 50 refugees with skills in sewing, construction and electrical work. The participants were selected from El Leri, El Abassiya and Abu Jubeiha localities.



### Nutrition

- In South Kordofan, a total of 3.867 MT of food (supercereals (SC), cereal and pulses) is set to be dispatched to Save the Children to cover the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment needs in five centres in Kadugli, El Reif, El Shargi and the incentive ration for community mobilizers.
- In Wad Banda, West Kordofan, a total of 0.374MT of SC and oil were provided to 134 beneficiaries (95 children under 5 (CU5) and 41 pregnant and lactating women (PLW)) and 34 beneficiaries received 0.117MT of SC.
- In White Nile State, a total of 1.106 MT of food (SC, oil and SC+) was distributed to 335 beneficiaries in the reporting period (315 CU5 and 20 PLW). Due to a pipeline break, there is no balance of Plumpy'Sup available in the three border reception centres.
- A mass middle-upper arm circumference screening began on 15 July across all White Nile State sites, and is expected to be completed by 20 July.
- On 11-12 July, UNICEF and State Ministry of Health (SMOH) conducted a mission to Abu Sinaidira, during which 400 cartons of BP-5 nutritional supplements were distributed to CU5 and PLW (constituting 15-days of emergency rations) and 147 children identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were provided with PlumpyNut rations. This mission is in follow-up to the joint inter-agency mission on 3 July, during which a malnutrition screening of 83 children among the arrivals identified a GAM rate of 41 per cent, far above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. The SMOH with support from UNICEF plans to establish Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Infant and Young child feeding programmes in the area to support ongoing nutrition response.



### Health

- On 16 July, WHO and SMOH conducted an outbreak investigation mission to Abu Sinaidira, East Darfur in response to reports of several diarrhea-related deaths. The mission concluded there was no disease outbreak in the area, and that the reported deaths were mainly due to complications arising from malnutrition. A WHO Rapid Response Team plans to start conducting trainings for SRCS health staff in the area, and will conduct further supervisory missions as the response continues.
- During the reporting period, there were a total of 6,520 consultations across the seven clinics in the White Nile sites.



### Education

- The Friends for Peace and Development Organization (FPDO) have now signed their technical agreement allowing them to begin implementation of SHF-funded education projects in El Leri and Abu Jubeiha localities of South Kordofan, which have been delayed since the start of June.
- In Kharasana, West Kordofan, the recent interagency mission reported that some 2,922 students are currently attending school under trees due to lack of facilities. This is coupled with challenges related to fees for teacher incentives and providing an

English version of the national curriculum. Many school-aged children were also reported to not be attending school, instead working in the markets or assisting with their families. Education partners are following up on these reports.

- On 13 July, teacher screenings began in Al Jabalian locality, White Nile State for selection of volunteer teachers from among the South Sudanese community. To date, 45 teachers have been identified.
- In Khartoum, UNHCR and CVHW teams met with community leaders and school officials in Bantiu relocation site, Jebel Aulia locality to commemorate the start of enrollment of South Sudanese children in two government schools in the area.



## Shelter and NFIs

- In East Darfur, UNHCR distributed 1,100 NFI kits (comprising 1 plastic sheet, 1 kitchen set, 1 jerry can, 2 blankets and 2 sleeping mats each) on 12 July to refugees who have arrived in the Abu Sinaidira area from Raja. Arrangements are ongoing to provide NFI assistance to the additional families in the area.



## Water and Sanitation

- A new water yard in Kharasana, West Kordofan constructed by IOM is functioning well according to the recent IA mission to the area, however a water pipeline is still needed to connect the yard to the refugee site.
- In White Nile State, Plan International - Sudan in collaboration with UNICEF and through El Eithar charity organization conducted 11 lectures focusing on use of water points in Jouri, El Kashafa, and El Redis 1.
- Plan International with the support of UNICEF distributed 30,906 pieces of soap in Jouri, El Kashafa, and El Redis 2.
- Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) supported by UNHCR implemented 14 general cleaning campaigns, 2 in each camp of Al Alagaya, Um Sangor, Dabat Bosin, Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis 1 and 2. CAFOD/SIDO through their own resources implemented hygiene promotion activities through home visits, general sessions and water dialogues in Um Sangor, Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin.
- The following table illustrates WASH indicators in the White Nile State sites as of 15 July:

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	135,000	20	14.2
El Kashafa	12,088	462	180,000	26	14.9
El Redis I	11,295	546	150,000	21	13.2
El Redis II	21,816	648	120,000	34	5.5
Um Sangor	4,192	340	70,000	12	16.7
Al Waral	5,147	20	75,000	257	14.6
<b>Total /Average</b>	<b>76,513</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>990,000</b>	<b>22*</b>	<b>14.2</b>

\*Not including Al Waral, as latrine construction is ongoing



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- On 13 July, an ad-hoc RMS meeting was held in Kosti to discuss contingency plans for White Nile State in anticipation of an increase of arrivals fleeing South Sudan. The availability of land to accommodate arrivals was discussed, and UNHCR, SRCS and HAC have established a mechanism to explore new options while agreements with land owners are still pending for the

previously identified land in Al Naeem and Al Ghanaa. SRCS indicated that additional staff will be deployed to the White Nile border reception centers to manage the anticipated increase in arrivals following the escalation of violence in South Sudan, as needed.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

<b>TOTAL 2016 REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>\$ 157,928,491</b>
<b>FUNDING LEVEL (8 June 2016)</b>	<b>\$18,327,027</b>
<b>FUNDING PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>12%</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. Initial inter-agency requirements for Sudan amounted to USD \$141.2 million. In April 2016, UNHCR and Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) partners agreed to revise the Regional RRP for 2016 based on the new large-scale influx of South Sudanese refugees between January and end April in the traditional asylum countries but also including the two new asylum countries, CAR and DRC. Financial requirements for Sudan alone have risen to USD \$157.9 million. The adjusted budget requirements represent an increase of over \$16 million.

Among the 13 appealing agencies under the RRP (UNHCR, Almanar, Assist, FAO, IOM, Pancare, SCI, SRCS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UPO, WFP, WHO), only USD 18m has been received collectively. UNHCR in Sudan has received \$6.1 million of the \$65.3 million outlined as needs, representing 9% of requirements.

A CERF Rapid Response grant of nearly \$8 million has been approved to support humanitarian response activities in East Darfur.











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

Over **233,195** 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	White Nile	97,459	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	5,381	2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>233,195</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 kenrsgis@unhcr.org

