

KEY FIGURES

A total of **244,779***

South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan since 15 December 2013.

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

80,974

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

54,427

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.
- 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

16-31 July 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Reports of arrivals from South Sudan have continued throughout July, though accurate figures have been hard to verify. In total, based on both verified and unverified figures, some 90,000 refugees had arrived in Sudan in 2016 by end July.
- In East Darfur, development of the new Kariu site is underway with 900 household plots demarcated by 31 July. The site will host the 30,000 refugees registered in Ed Daien locality's Khor Omer IDP camp.
- In East Darfur's El Ferdous locality, the approximately 5,300 refugees previously residing in Abu Sinaidira have since moved on from the area, mainly going to El Ferdous town or the old Raja camp in Ed Daein. El Ferdous town is now hosting a large population of the refugee arrivals from Raja, only some of whom have been provided with initial food and NFI assistance. An IOM team is currently conducting verification activities throughout El Ferdous and Abu Jabra localities, including in El Ferdous town.
- Reports of arrivals into West Kordofan have continued. A WFP verification mission to El Meriam verified a total population of 4,538 on 24 July, of which 883 were recent arrivals in June and July. The 5,745 new arrivals to Kharasana reported by the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) have not yet been verified.
- Over the reporting period, 742 arrivals were registered in White Nile state border reception centres. Relocation to Al Waral site has continued, with an additional 762 moved during the last two weeks of July.
- In Khartoum, 203 South Sudanese arrivals to the state were recorded in the month of July by the National IDP centre.
- HAC has reported 300 newly arrived South Sudanese in North Kordofan state. An interagency verification and assessment mission is set to begin on 8 August.



Relocated families arrive in the newly established Al Waral site in White Nile state. Photo: UNHCR

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

Reports of arrivals from South Sudan have continued throughout July, though accurate figures have been hard to verify. In total, based on both verified and unverified figures, some 90,000 refugees had arrived in Sudan in 2016 by end July.

In **West Kordofan**, a verification exercise conducted by WFP in El Meriam on 24 July identified 4,538 South Sudanese individuals, of which 3,655 were an existing caseload that had arrived earlier in 2016 and 883 were newly arrived in June and July coming from the Greater Bahr al Ghazal area and Upper Nile state. The Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) reported in the end of July that the South Sudanese population in El Meriam had reached 12,519 individuals, representing an increase of 6,449 from the population figure reported by HAC in mid-May 2016 and including 1,550 new arrivals said to have come from Northern Bahr al Ghazal in the last week of July. This larger figure from HAC may include some South Sudanese who did not return to South Sudan following the secession in 2011—and as such were not included in the recent WFP verification. In Kharasana, HAC reported the arrival of 5,745 individuals from South Sudan's Unity state in July. These reported arrivals were covered by the WFP verification that took place in Kharasana in early July, which verified 9,343 South Sudanese, as the reported population may similarly include some of the South Sudanese population residing in the area before the conflict erupted in 2013.

In **North Kordofan** the government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has reported some 300 recent arrivals to the state; a joint interagency is scheduled to begin on 8 August for assessment, verification and registration.

In **East Darfur**, the refugee population has reached nearly 55,000. However there has been a large extent of reported internal movement of refugees within Sudan, particularly within and out of East Darfur, as many refugees seek out seasonal labor during the farming season or move in search of better access to services. As a result population figures for the different areas of arrival have fluctuated considerably in the past weeks. As of 26 July, refugees are no longer present in Abu Sinaidira in El Ferdous locality. On 17 July 5,305 refugees were registered there by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS); however all have since moved on mainly to El Ferdous town and the old Raja camp in Ed Daein due to the limited access to services in Abu Sinaidira.

On 26 July, IOM began a verification exercise in El Ferdous and Abu Jabra localities, the first of such to be permitted in East Darfur outside of Khor Omer camp. According to preliminary reports from the mission in El Ferdous town, refugees are residing in two areas—a local school and a gathering point—and represent a mix of those coming from Abu Sinaidira who have received initial food and NFI assistance, as well as those coming directly from other transit areas in East Darfur (i.e. Shakabat and Al Sharji) who have not yet received assistance. With the rainy season in effect, there is an urgent need to distribute emergency shelters and additional NFI items. There are serious concerns regarding the health and hygiene situation with a critical lack of latrines and several cases of malaria reported. A water source is being shared with the host community, located some 2 km from the gathering area. UNICEF has provided a water bladder; however installation of the bladder and water trucking are still needed.

Construction of a reception centre and six communal shelters in El Ferdous town is underway to cater to the immediate needs of the new arrivals; the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) initiated transport of the materials to El Ferdous on 28 July. Development of the new Kariu site, which will host the 30,000 refugees who have arrived to Khor Omer camp, began on 20 July. By 31 July 900 household plots had been demarcated; however heavy rainfall has slowed progress. No date has yet been set for when relocation can commence.

On 27 and 28 July, a high level delegation from Khartoum (COR, NISS, HAC, military intelligence) visited East and South Darfur to assess the humanitarian situation and coordinate with local authorities on the response.

In **North Darfur**, though humanitarian partners have not yet been permitted to visit the reported arrivals in Al Lait and El Taweisha localities aside from a rapid needs assessment conducted to Al Lait locality by WFP on 22-25 June, coordination meetings with local authorities continue. During the rapid needs assessment mission, 1,969 arrivals were registered in Al Lait. Since then, the local aid organization CDO has reported that the population in Al Lait has risen to 5,306 individuals, of whom 2,607 arrived between 20-26 July. Many of these arrivals may be coming from other areas within Sudan, namely East Darfur and West Kordofan states. Partners continue to follow up with regards to securing access to conduct a mission.

In **White Nile state**, 742 new arrivals to the three border reception areas were reported in the second half of July. Relocation to Al Waral continued, with 762 individuals arriving in the new site, bringing the current population to 5,909.

In **Khartoum**, the national IDP centre reported 203 South Sudanese arrivals to the state throughout the month of July.

From 31 July to 3 August UNHCR hosted a Situational Emergency Training workshop in Khartoum, with trainers from UNHCR's Global Learning Centre. The training brought together UNHCR staff, UN and NGO partners and members of Government working on South Sudanese refugee operations in South and East Darfur, West and South Kordofan, White Nile State, and Khartoum. Participants engaged in sessions about emergency refugee coordination skills and tools; sector-specific presentations and discussions; and location-specific working groups focusing on identifying challenges and solutions, developing an action plan, and strengthening preparedness for new influx response.

Achievements and Needs Assessment



Protection

- On 19 July, UNHCR Kadugli conducted a 1-day training session targeting staff of El Ruhama, UNHCR's implementing partner in South and West Kordofan. The training covered key issues related to community services and identification of vulnerable persons.



Food Security and Livelihoods

- In Kharasana, WFP provided 167.67 MT of assorted food commodities to cover 1-month food requirements of the 9,343 refugees who were verified in the area in early July.
- In White Nile state, supplies of oil and salt were received by WFP for prepositioning; however progress has been delayed due to the rainy season and limited road access to the sites. WFP general food distribution (GFD) for the month of August is set to take place between 7-11 August.



Nutrition

- In White Nile state, a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening was conducted during the third week of July in which 7,460 children under five were screened in seven sites (Al Kashafa, El Redis 1 and 2, Al Alagaya, Um Sangour and Al Waral). Some 138 children exhibited severe MUAC malnutrition (60 male; 78 female) which equates to 0.9 percent, and 241 exhibited moderate MUAC malnutrition which equates to 3.2 per cent.
- In White Nile State, a total of 2.498 MT of food (oil and super cereal (SC)) was distributed to 757 beneficiaries in the reporting period (683 children under 5 (CU5) and 74 pregnant and lactating women (PLW)). Due to a pipeline break, there is no balance of Plumpy'Sup available in the three border reception centres. In El Kweik 0.36 MT of BP5 was distributed to 24 beneficiaries (15 CU5 and 9 PLW).
- In Kharasana, West Kordofan, a total of 0.273 MT of food (oil and SC) was distributed to 73 beneficiaries during the reporting period (58 CU5 and 15 PLW).
- In South Kordofan, a total of 4.58 MT of food (oil and SC) was distributed to 694 SSR beneficiaries (589 CU 5 and 105 PLW) in the Dar Batti, Om Kaowarow, El Siraji, and El Abbasiya areas.



Health

- In White Nile state, 10,146 curative consultations were conducted across the seven site clinics in the month of July. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) remains the primary cause of attendance at 17.8 per cent of all consultations, followed by diarrheal diseases with 16.2 per cent and malaria with 11 per cent.



Education

- Community leaders in the Bantiu relocation site in Jebel Aulia locality, Khartoum state, have reported that the two government schools, which cater to a large number of South Sudanese refugee children, are extremely over capacity. UNHCR is following up to provide additional support to the schools.



Shelter and NFIs

- In East Darfur, shelter materials procured by the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) for distribution to 1,400 refugee households upon relocation to the Kariu site have been found to not be in compliance with UNHCR minimum standards in terms of size. UNHCR has agreed to provide the additional materials necessary to facilitate construction of compliant shelters, and will fill the gap for the remaining households.



Water and Sanitation

- Plan International with the support of UNICEF distributed 9,540 pieces of soap in El Redis 1, El Kashafa, and El Redis 2; as well as 1,152 jerry cans in El Kashafa, El Redis 1, Jouri, and El Kashafa.
- Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) supported by UNHCR implemented one general cleaning campaign in each site of Al Alagaya, Um Sangor, Dabat Bosin, Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis 1 and 2. The organizations also rehabilitated 258 latrines in Um Sangor. 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. CAFOD/SIDO with the support of UNICEF distributed 5,688 pieces of soap to 711 households in Dabat Bosin

- The following table illustrates WASH indicators in the White Nile State sites as of 31 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	18,606	648	120,000	29	6.4
Um Sangor	4,192	340	70,000	12	16.7
Al Waral	5,909	20	75,000	295	12.7
Total /Average	76,513	3,160	990,000	21*	14

*Not including Al Waral, as latrine construction is ongoing

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

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 amounted to USD \$141.2 million. Among the 13 appealing agencies under the RRP (UNHCR, Almanar, Assist, FAO, IOM, Pancare, SCI, SRCS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UPO, WFP, WHO), only \$18 million has been received collectively. UNHCR in Sudan has received \$6.1 million of the \$54.2 million outlined as needs, representing 9% of requirements. In June the 2016 RRRP underwent a revision to reflect the changes and increases in needs that have developed since the start of the year. The adjusted budget requirements now amount to \$157,200,292, representing an increase of just over \$16 million.

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











SUDAN: Arrivals from South Sudan | 16-31 July 2016

Over **244,779** 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	98,963	41%	
Khartoum	35,707	15%	
West Kordofan	24,515	10%	
South Kordofan	21,751	9%	
North Kordofan	374	<1.0%	
Blue Nile	3,661	2%	
East Darfur	54,427	20%	
South Darfur	5,381	2%	
Total	244,779		

-  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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