

## KEY FIGURES

A total of **251,835**

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan since 15 December 2013.

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

**81,977**

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

**54,246\***

Number of South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur since January 2016.

\* As of 15 September

## FUNDING

**USD 64,612,016**

Requested by UNHCR for its activities under the RRP 2016

**USD 8.3 million**

Received by UNHCR as of 6 October 2016

**USD 56 million**

UNHCR current funding gap

## 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 as rainy season ends.

Development of El Nimer site in East Darfur.

## SUDAN

### UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE RESPONSE

16 - 30 September 2016

## HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 30 September, a total of 251,835 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since December 2013.
- The relocation process of refugees from Khor Omer IDP camp to the new Kario site in East Darfur has completed its initial phase on 30 September. In total, 3,758 individuals (2,234 families) were voluntarily relocated to the new site.
- In East Darfur the development of the new Al-Nimir site to accommodate 10,000 South Sudanese refugees from the Fertit tribe is expected to start soon.
- In White Nile State, the current population under epidemiologic surveillance reached 82,907 individuals. No disease under surveillance was reported during this period.
- Curative consultations were provided to 15,249 individuals at eight clinics across White Nile State sites during the reporting period.
- An increase in the number of malaria cases has been observed in White Nile State and South and West Kordofan states. UNHCR and partners are working together with the authorities to ensure prevention efforts are sustained, including Distribution of additional mosquito nets.



*Distribution of mosquito nets in Kario camp, East Darfur State. Photo: UNHCR*

# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

## Operational Context

In **White Nile State**, according to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), the rate of South Sudanese new arrivals slightly increased compared to the past weeks, especially for those who crossed into Sudan through Joda, El Mqeins and Kuek border entry points, with a total of 1,799 individuals (765 households) recorded during the reporting period.

As of 30 September 2016, the total number of registered South Sudanese refugees in the 8 White Nile State sites has reached 81,977 individuals (21,260 families), out of which 7,300 individuals (2,872 households) were recorded having crossed to Sudan since July 2016.

During the reporting period, access to the White Nile State sites improved, despite the ongoing rainy season, due to repair of a ferry crossing from Al Jebelain locality to Es Salaam locality, easing also the transport of supplies.

In **East Darfur**, the influx of new arrivals remains stable with no major increase. The relocation process from Khor Omer IDP camp to the new Kario site has completed its initial phase with a total of 3,758 individuals (2,234 households) relocated as of 30 September.

The planning stage of the new site of Al Nimir, located in Asalaya locality (13 km east of Ed Daien town), where 10,000 South Sudanese refugees from the Fertit tribe (6,000 existing caseload and 4,000 anticipated new arrivals) are expected to be relocated, has been finalized. Site development activities are foreseen to start in the coming weeks.

## Achievements

### Protection

- In **White Nile State**, between 20 - 21 September, UNICEF and UNHCR Child Protection sub-sector conducted a workshop for child protection working group (CPWG) members which enhanced and strengthened knowledge on family tracing and reunification (TFR) procedures and draft terms of reference for the CPWG's work within the State.
- In South Darfur, on 21 September, UNHCR Field office in Nyala in collaboration with COR organized a one day awareness-raising workshop on refugee rights and obligations, urban refugee policy and national refugee policy, targeting South Sudanese refugees. The event was attended by more than 160 participants from the South Sudanese refugee communities.

### Education

- To date, the 9 emergency schools hosting South Sudanese refugees in **White Nile State** have 16,073 students enrolled. These schools are working on two shift rotations in order to ease pressure on overcrowded classes.

### Health

- In **White Nile State**, the current population under epidemiologic surveillance reached 82,907 individuals. No disease under surveillance was reported during this period (meningitis, measles, acute watery diarrhea, or acute flaccid paralysis).
- Curative consultations were provided to 15,249 individuals at eight clinics across White Nile State sites. Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) remains the leading cause of attendance to health facilities with 30% of the total consultations. Malaria is the second cause of attendance and contributed to 21% of the total consultations, followed by other diarrheal diseases (7%).
- According to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), the malaria rate increased especially at El Redis I and El Redis II sites. UNHCR is to start further mosquito net distributions in order to reduce the risk of malaria.

- Acute watery diarrhea surveillance and case management training for 17 health care providers from sites and host communities was conducted by WHO and the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) in El Redis I. One cholera kit and six basic kits of primary health care were prepositioned in the State.
- In White Nile State, the SMoH undertook a series of measures that included the distribution of chlorine to secure all water treatment plants, awareness-raising sessions at schools, markets and among medical team on the prevention and combating of watery diarrhea. In addition, SMoH conducted a watery diarrhea assessment and established 107 centers for surveillance and early warning to prevent major outbreak.
- During the reporting period, WHO jointly with SMoH also conducted water quality monitoring during which 446 water samples were collected from different camps for bacteriological testing. The main conclusions indicate that more than 95% of the samples tested were safe.
- In **East Darfur**, the clinic established in the new Kario site is currently running from Sunday to Thursday, with attendance of 2 medical assistants, 1 nurse, 2 nutrition experts and a midwife. WHO also provided medical supplies and medicines. However, UNHCR health sector partners are seeking alternative options that would permit it to operate during the night and weekends as well, allowing a better health service provision. WHO is also supporting NIDO in order to expand the clinic with 2 additional rooms in consultation with UNHCR site planner.
- In El Ferdous locality, IOM plans to operate a mobile clinic in order to increase the provision of health services for the Fertit population, waiting to be relocated in the new Al-Nimir site.

## Food Security

- In **White Nile State**, with WFP's assistance, 24 new arrivals (13 children under five (U5) and 11 pregnant and lactating mothers (PLM)) were provided with Plumpy'Sup at El Mquiens reception center. In addition, 8,501 beneficiaries (7,388 children under 5 and 1,113 PLW) were provided with 51.006 MT of Super Cereal Plus as part of the emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (eBSP) during the reporting period. The targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) reached 296 beneficiaries (268 children U5 and 28 PLW) across all 8 sites in White Nile State.
- A general food distribution (GFD) has been completed in four camps in White Nile State, while still ongoing in the four remaining camps. To date, 1,253.109 MT of mixed food has been distributed to 72,644 individuals, reaching 92% the planned beneficiaries.
- In El Meiram, **West Kordofan State**, WFP conducted a food security assessment targeting the host communities and completed September's food distribution for South Sudanese refugees.
- In **South Kordofan State**, WFP distributed a total of 4.467 MT of food to 261 South Sudanese refugees in Tegmala, and 7.4 MT to 429 South Sudanese refugees in Abbasiya for the month of September.
- In **East Darfur State**, WFP started a food ration distribution in the new Khor Omer IDP camp, reaching 26,627 individuals for the month of September.

## Water and Sanitation

- In **White Nile State**, UNHCR supported the Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) to conduct 15 general cleaning campaigns - two in each of the 8 site. The two organizations also completed rehabilitation and prevention work on 54 latrines in El Kashafa.
- CAFOD and SIDO, with UNHCR support, also contributed to improving water provision in El Redis II by completing the installment of an additional water tank, pumps and taps. This has increased water availability to 240,000 liters and provides 13.2 liters/person/day (up from 6.6 l/p/p/d).

## Shelter and NFIs

- In **White Nile State**, UNHCR conducted an assessment of the shelters for South Sudanese residing in the eight sites in order to assess the damage caused by both the recent rainy season. The assessment findings included the need to rehabilitate and replace a large number of shelters, particularly in El Kashafa, Jouri, and El Redis I sites. UNHCR is following-up on this
- In **East Darfur State**, on 26 September, UNHCR and SRCS organized a mosquito net distribution in Kario camp, during which 2,000 mosquito nets were distributed with the support from the community leaders. Each family received 2 mosquito nets and priority was given to pregnant women, children under five and elders. Additional mosquito nets for the remaining number of refugee families relocated in Kario site will be dispatched in the coming weeks.

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management:

- Following the increase in new arrivals in **White Nile State**, and in line with UNHCR contingency planning, all partners are preparing their contingency planning for an anticipated increase in refugees to arrive through border entry points as the rainy season comes to an end, including the response for 7,300 individuals (2,872 households) that have already arrived in the State since July's outbreak of conflict in Juba in South Sudan.
- Biometric registration of new arrivals in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites was completed during the reporting period. As of 30 September, 15,288 individuals (4,318 households) and 2,999 individuals (815 households) are registered in the respective sites.

## Access to Energy

- In **White Nile State**, the distribution of improved stoves is being conducted with training by the Forestry National Corporation (FNC) to raise awareness among refugees of the added value of using the stoves. The strategy is to preserve forest natural resources by reducing 40% to 50% of fire wood or charcoal consumption for cooking, as well as contributing to an enhanced protection environment.
- 100 women-headed households were trained on fuel-efficient stoves production and usage in Kharasana. The training is part of a community environmental outreach programme that is promoting the use of the stoves to curb wood consumption and deforestation.

## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- In **White Nile State**, 180 South Sudanese refugee youth completed 3 month vocational trainings focusing on skills such as welding, carpentry, general electricity and auto-mechanics, which aims to increase self-reliance.
- In **West Kordofan State**, 50 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) were trained and equipped with tools in Kharasana locality to respond to animal disease outbreaks and undertake vaccination campaigns. In addition, 25 South Sudanese youth were trained on construction work in Kharasana. Tool kits were provided upon completion of the training.
- In **Khartoum State**, Business and Professional Women Voluntary Organization (BPWVO) started implementing a livelihoods project in Nivasha area, which targets 440 South Sudanese refugees. The livelihood training includes food processing, hand crafts, and perfume production.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TOTAL 2016 REQUIREMENTS

\$157,928,491

<b>FUNDING LEVEL (15 September 2016)</b>	<b>\$32,018,705</b>
<b>FUNDING PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>20%</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. This was revised during 2016 due to increasing number of new arrivals in Sudan. Revised inter-agency requirements for Sudan amount to \$157.9 million. Among the 13 appealing agencies under the RRP (UNHCR, Almanar, Assist, FAO, IOM, Pancare, SCI, SRCS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UPO, WFP, WHO), only \$32 million has been received collectively.

Of the USD \$64,612,016 required by UNHCR for its activities under the Response Plan, USD \$8.3 million has been received, as of 26 September 2016 (12.8%).













## SUDAN: Arrivals from South Sudan | 16 - 30 September 2016

Over **251,835** 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	104,832	41%	
Khartoum	35,707	14%	
West Kordofan	24,757	10%	
South Kordofan	21,513	9%	
North Kordofan	374	< 1%	
Blue Nile	3,661	1%	
East Darfur	54,246	22%	
South Darfur	5,430	2%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>251,835</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

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