

## KEY FIGURES

A total of **247,314**

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan since 15 December 2013.

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

**79,333**

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

**54,465\***

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

\* As of 28<sup>th</sup> of August

**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.
- Completion of the relocation of South Sudanese arrivals to the new sites in East Darfur to decongest Khor Omer camp.

## SUDAN

### UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

16 - 31 August 2016

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- On 23 August, the Sudanese authorities confirmed that South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan would be considered as refugees. This was confirmed by the State Minister of Health.
- As of 31 August, some 101,495 South Sudanese refugees, mainly women and children, have crossed into White Nile State and settled throughout the eight existing sites as well as being dispersed in surrounding communities. This represents 41% of the current South Sudanese population that entered from South Sudan following the outbreak of violence there in December 2013.
- The total number of South Sudanese in Sudan has exceeded 247,000. Fluctuating figures in some refugee hosting locations is due to the internal movement of refugees within Sudan, particularly in East Darfur and the Kordofan states where refugees have been seeking seasonal labor.
- In Khartoum, on 18-19 August, over 6,000 South Sudanese were moved by the local authorities from three open areas in Jabrona sites, located in Ombeda locality (Omdurman). They were relocated to a new site in Nivasha, 15km from the Jabrona. UNHCR, which was not consulted, has expressed concern over this new development. UNHCR is monitoring closely the situation.
- UNHCR has been engaged in a dialogue with the Federal Civil Registry to promote the issuance of birth certificates for South Sudanese children born in Sudan. Authorities in White Nile State and South Kordofan State have indicated their readiness to issues certificates, which UNHCR welcomes. The agency is currently following up with the authorities at the state level.



Arrival of shelter material in the new Kario site, in East Darfur State. Photo: UNHCR

# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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## Operational Context

As of 31 August, the total number of **South Sudanese in Sudan has exceeded 247,000** since the outbreak of conflict in South Sudan in December 2013.

In East Darfur, on August 23, a joint high level mission led by the State Minister of Health, Dr. Sumaia Okoud, and composed of representatives from the Sudanese Government, including the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), as well as UNHCR and other UN agencies, was received by the state authorities in Ed Daein. The mission updated UNHCR and other agencies on decisions related to the status of the South Sudanese in Sudan as well as agreed upon coordination mechanisms related to the ongoing response within the State. The highlight of the mission included, State Minister Okoud confirming that the South Sudanese in Sudan would be considered as refugees and that the refugee response would be led by COR in close collaboration with UNHCR.

The relocation of South Sudanese refugees from Khor Omer IDP site to the new Kario refugee site in East Darfur started on 20 August with the support of UNHCR and partners. This relocation is facilitating the decongestion of Khor Omer IDP camp where some 30,000 South Sudanese have arrived and settled since early 2016. As of 31 August, 538 South Sudanese families (1,194 individuals) were relocated to the Kario site. In parallel, UNHCR has registered 1,141 refugee households set to depart from Khor Omer. The total population in East Darfur stands at 54,465 individuals.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has verified 1,842 refugees in Raja site (sub-site of Khor Omer). These refugees arrived from Raja in South Sudan's Western Bahrel Ghazal State mainly in early July 2016 through Abu Sinaidira and later on moved to the Raja site. Currently Health, Protection (including child protection) and health activities are being implemented to assist this caseload.

In **West Kordofan**, a verification mission to Kharassana locality was completed by WFP on 25 August 2016. The mission found that the South Sudanese in Kharassana had increased from 9,343 to 12,209.

In **South Kordofan**, a joint IOM\HAC counting and verification exercise confirmed the presence of 2,068 South Sudanese families (13,334 individuals) in El Leri settlement. Some 1,128 households (7,190 individuals) were recorded in Abu Jubaiha locality, and 122 households (650 individuals) were verified in El Tadamon locality, in addition with 41 households (251 individuals) in Rashad locality.

During the reporting period, in **White Nile State**, no major spike of new arrivals has been observed at the three border entry points of Joda, El Mqeins and Kuek. The total arrivals seen in the month of August through these entry points was 702 households (1,870 individuals). At El Mqeins entry point, although the arrival rate remains low (148 individuals reported since the beginning of August), it has been reported by newly arrived refugees that hundreds of people (mainly women and children) are unable to reach the Sudanese border due to inaccessible routes caused by heavy rains in South Sudan.

New arrivals in White Nile State bring the total population of South Sudanese refugees there to over 101,000 individuals since December 2013 (41% of the total number of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan). Currently, nearly 1,800 individuals arrive on average per month, with spikes noted, as was the case in June with the arrival of almost 3,000 individuals. Al Waral site is receiving South Sudanese new arrivals particularly from the border reception centers.

The relocation of refugee households from four of the most congested sites in White Nile State to Al Waral has led to improvements in some indicators. The population in El Redis I, for example, decreased by 8%, which helped to enhance access to available resources for the remaining refugees in the site. This has also led to an improvement in the ratio of the number of persons per latrines that are now in line with UNHCR's standards in seven sites. With Al Waral's initial ceiling of 2,000 households completed, there is a need to further expand the site for additional new arrivals.

As result of the recent heavy rains in White Nile State, several interagency flood assessments were held. Assessment participants included HAC, WFP, UNICEF, SRCS, ADRA, Plan Sudan, ASSIST, among others. The assessments concluded that, at least 1,677 South Sudanese households had been affected by flooding, out of which approximately 1,233 family shelters were completely destroyed. UNHCR has responded with the provision of 866 NFIs/ES kits (including mosquito nets, plastic sheets, and cooking sets) to date.

Access of humanitarian personnel and supplies to the South Sudanese refugees residing in sites in Es Salaam locality was improved following the resumption of the Al Jebelain ferry last week.

On 18 - 19 August, over 6,000 South Sudanese were forcibly relocated from three open areas (Jebrona sites) located in Ombeda locality (Omdurman) by the local authorities without consultation with UNHCR. The South Sudanese were relocated to a site in Nivasha, 15km from the three Jabrona open areas. Nivasha site is about 750,000 square meters and was selected by the local authorities with the view of accommodating the South Sudanese population from seven open areas in Ombeda locality. Nivasha site is not developed and lacks demarcated plots and shelter, as well as access to water and latrines. This is of particular concern during the rainy season, as it is placing women and children at health and other risks. UNHCR is exploring possible interventions.

## Achievements and Needs Assessment



### Protection

- In **White Nile State**, during the reporting period the Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) has completed over 50 Best Interest Assessments (BIA) of Unaccompanied And Separated Children (UASC) and identified over 120 children it will work closely with for case management support.
- In August, training of social workers (including social workers from the Ministry of Social Welfare) was conducted on Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR), which is supporting the work with South Sudanese communities in Kosti and Rabak towns. In addition, FTR technical committees were established with the view to deploying one in each camp and enhancing FTR activities. This will allow a better coverage in all camps to identify UASC and facilitate potential reunification, when possible.
- The Ministry of Social Welfare has continued its participation (through social workers) in the ongoing biometric registration in White Nile State for identifying UASCs and other vulnerable persons among the South Sudanese new arrivals, as well as monitoring and follow-up of the foster family arrangements. To date, 101 UASCs were identified out of which 11 were in need of FTR support, for who assistance is being provided.
- In Kadugli, **South Kordofan State**, the Child Protection Working Group led by the State Councils of Child Welfare (SCCW) held a meeting. The working group is supporting coordination between the Ministry of Social Welfare, UNHCR, UNICEF and NGOs on child protection issues that includes refugee and IDP populations.
- The number of UASC increased during the reporting period in Abu Jubaiha and El Sirajia localities due to new arrivals. Social workers provided these children with foster care arrangements in the absence of family or community support.



### Food Security and Livelihoods

- In **White Nile State**, WFP commenced a post-distribution monitoring of its General Food Distribution (GFD) and supplementary food distribution in the 8 South Sudanese sites, which was completed by 31 August 2016.
- August food distributions have been completed by WFP in all White Nile sites, 1,326.025 MTs of food was distributed to 76871 SS out of planned 77043 SS.
- Under the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFP) A total of 1.032 MT of food (Plumpy'Sup, oil and SC) was distributed to 332 beneficiaries in the reporting period (303 children under 5 and 29 pregnant or lactating women).



### Nutrition

- The results of Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening conducted in **White Nile State** eight sites between 15 and 20 August targeting 4,792 children under 5 years old led to the identification of 70 children (1.5%) diagnosed with severe malnutrition and 141 children (2.9%) moderate malnutrition.
- Under the Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme, a distribution in Al Waral was completed and reached 1,242 beneficiaries (1,095 CU5, and 147 PLW) with a total of 5.738 MT (metric tons) of food (5.216 MT of SuperCereal and 0.522 MT of oil) for a period of 21 days.

- The Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) preparations were finalized by UNHCR and partners. The SENS consultant will travel to White Nile State in the first week of September to set up a training schedule and survey teams will start the data collection at the camps immediately afterwards.
- In **West Kordofan**, a total of 2.069 MT of food (Super Cereal+, Super Cereal and oil) was distributed to 630 South Sudanese refugees in Kharasana, Wad Banda and Al Muglad localities.

## Health

- In **White Nile State**, 13,940 curative consultations were reported across seven of the existing clinics, during the reporting period. The cases diagnosed include acute respiratory infections followed by diarrheal diseases and malaria. No case of disease under surveillance was reported.
- The second phase of a cholera vaccination campaign for South Sudanese living in the 8 sites and host communities living in surrounding areas, started on 29 August and was completed in three days.
- In White Nile State, UNICEF supported vaccination of 126 under-15 year South Sudanese refugee children with measles vaccine at the entry points.
- In **West Kordofan State**, Concern Worldwide provided an integrated package of health services to the South Sudanese refugees in El Meiram through UNICEF support. A total of 1,020 out-patient consultations were conducted including 436 consultations for children under-five. In addition, 25 pregnant women received antenatal care and 9 deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendants.
- During the second half of August, UNICEF supported the State Ministry of Health in training 30 community health promoters in **East Darfur State** to promote key family practices and improve demand for basic health services in refugee sites. UNICEF also supported health clinics in South Sudanese sites (Ed Daien, El Eerdous and Yaseen localities) through provision of essential medicines and supplies, including 12 Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) kits (sufficient to cover 1,200 under five children for 2 months) and 12 Oral Rehydration Salt cartons. A total of 2,230 under-five refugee children were treated against childhood illnesses and 658 under-1 year old received Penta 3 vaccination.

## Education

- In **White Nile State**, during the reporting period, 16,073 South Sudanese students were enrolled in 9 emergency schools in Es Salaam and Al Jebelain localities (7,390 girls and 8,683 boys). UNHCR in coordination with the Ministry of Education (MoE), ADRA, Motadamaninoon, and South Sudanese teachers commenced the distribution of 8,140 school uniforms for South Sudanese students and host community children enrolled in emergency schools. As of 31 August, at least 5,093 students had received their school uniforms. The distribution is continuing in order to provide the remaining students with their uniforms.
- UNHCR, along with partners and South Sudanese refugee communities, with the support from MoE, created 4 educational support structures for theater and drama, sport, agriculture, and music in the emergency schools to improve the environment, motivate students, and encourage attendance.

## Shelter and NFIs

- In **White Nile State**, availability of land to accommodate some 200 families from Al Alagaya site has been confirmed. UNHCR and SRCS provided 68 households with emergency shelter materials while assistance to the remaining 132 households is in progress.
- SRCS also confirmed the availability of additional land in El Redis II camp with a capacity for allowing 500 households in a new extension. The space will be used in line with efforts to ensure all households have individual shelter, as part of the decongestion process.
- On 28 August, SRCS and HAC confirmed that 1,677 families were affected by the recent flooding in White Nile State (in various localities) with 1,233 family shelters completely damaged. UNHCR has assisted 886 families with ES/NFI kits including plastic sheets, mosquito nets, and cooking sets. An additional 347 households will further receive support in the coming days.




## Water and Sanitation

- In **White Nile State**, UNHCR completed the distribution of 201 jerry cans in El Redis II site and the cleaning of 6,059 jerry cans in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and II sites.
- UNICEF supported the distribution of 22,173 pieces of soap in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and II sites as well as 500 hygiene promotion posters and booklets in El Redis I site. In addition, 14,688 pieces of soap were also distributed in Um Sangor and one general cleaning campaign was conducted in Al Waral.
- UNHCR supported the Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) in implementing 21 general cleaning campaigns and completed the maintenance of 90 latrines in El Kashafa out of 100 planned. In addition, desludging of 851 latrines was completed across six of the eight sites.

The following table illustrates WASH indicators in the White Nile State sites as of 31 August:

Location	Total Population	Total # of Latrines	Total Litres of Water Distributed	Persons/ latrine Standard: 20 persons per latrine	Litres of water /Person/Day Standard: 20 litres per person per day
Al Alagaya	12,946	514	210,000	25	16.2
Dabat Bosin	2,752	160	50,000	17	18.2
Jouri	9,487	470	150,000	20	15.8
El Kashafa	12,086	462	200,000	26	16.5
El Redis I	11,286	546	150,000	21	13.3
El Redis II	18,163	1008	120,000	18	6.6
Um Sangor	4,192	340	70,000	12	16.7
Al Waral	7,653	58	75,000	132	9.8
<b>Total/Average</b>	<b>78,561</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>1,025,000</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14.1</b>



## Access to Energy :

- On 17 August, the Forestry National Cooperation (FNC) from **White Nile State**, in collaboration with UNHCR, commenced the implementation of a Safe Access to Energy and Cooking Fuel project with the target to distribute of 300 sets of gas cylinders and gas stoves in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites, as well as 1,467 sacks of charcoal to the most vulnerable individuals. Some 754 families from Al Alagaya, Al Redis II, El Kashafa, and Um Sangor sites received a ration of charcoal for August (1 sack/family).
- On 22 August, ADRA with funding from ECHO, conducted a four day training workshop on safe access to fuel energy and its contribution to peace building. The training targeted 40 participants, mainly South Sudanese refugees and host community leaders at existing sites in White Nile State.
- Between 24 - 25 August 101 women from Dabat Bosin and Al Alagaya camps were provided with training-of-trainers training on how to manufacture and improve fuel efficient stoves (locally known as "Azza stove"). They will also receive cooking fuel assistance and are expected to train another 10 women each.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

<b>TOTAL 2016 REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>\$157,928,491</b>
<b>FUNDING LEVEL (31 August 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 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, only USD \$8,325,750 has been received, as of 30 August 2016 (12.8%).





## SUDAN: Arrivals from South Sudan | 16 – 31 August 2016

Over **247,314** 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	101,495	41%
Khartoum	35,707	14%
West Kordofan	24,457	10%
South Kordofan	21,425	9%
North Kordofan	374	< 1%
Blue Nile	3,661	1%
East Darfur	54,465	22%
South Darfur	5,430	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,314</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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