

## KEY FIGURES

**133,626**

South Sudanese have arrived to Sudan since 15 December 2013.

\* This figure does not include a number of newly arrived South Sudanese known to be living with host communities. These statistics will be determined following individual registration in host communities.

**78,214**

South Sudanese new arrivals received food assistance

**132,898**

South Sudanese people have been registered in Khartoum by the IPP since 1 February 2015

## PRIORITIES

- Continued registration of South Sudanese under the MoU between UNHCR, COR and the Ministry of Interior on registration of South Sudanese population.
- Ongoing UNHCR and SRCS individual registration in White Nile State.
- Enhancement of services for newly relocated South Sudanese at Bantiu site, Jabal Aulia in Khartoum State, and new camp Um Sangor in White Nile State

## SUDAN

### UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

16 - 22 April 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- A further influx of nearly 7,000 people have crossed into White Nile State from Upper Nile State since 9 April, both Sudanese and South Sudanese. While no particular conflict trigger occurred in Upper Nile State, South Sudan, the situation still remains volatile, with many IDPs and refugees moving out of fear.
- Since 1 February, the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP) has registered 132,898 South Sudanese and delivered over 110,000 ID cards – the process is continuing and permanent registration centres will be established in the capital.
- Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) registration staff is currently in Jouri camp, White Nile State (c. 13,000 individuals), and UNHCR/SRCS individual registration began on 15 April. In the first four days of registration 676 individuals (165 households) were registered, just under 170 people per day. The pace of registration is expected to increase as the registration exercise gains momentum.

Individuals				Families		
REG Date	Female	Male	Total	Female headed households	Male headed households	Total
15-04-15	90	91	181	28	27	55
16-04-15	44	47	91	13	9	22
19-04-15	54	45	99	16	3	19
20-04-15	172	133	305	51	18	69
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>165</b>

## UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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### Operational Context

Since 9 April 2015, over 5,000 individuals have crossed into Sudan from Upper Nile State in South Sudan through Joda border crossing in Al Salam locality, White Nile State. People have fled from Joda Alfukhar town specifically; which is located across the border between Sudan and South Sudan, with inhabitants living on either side. Joda Alfukhar is 135km South of Kosti on the border, next to the road into South Sudan connecting to Malakal and Renk in Upper Nile State. It has a population of approximately 6,800 people. It is a mixed community of Sudanese and South Sudanese; 90% are Sudanese Naza and Barno, with the remaining 10% are South Sudanese Shilluk with a handful of Falata families. This influx into Sudan represents movement of nearly the whole town.

People began moving from Joda Alfukhar on 9 April from fear of potential conflict in the area. There have been anecdotal reports of conflict in Manyo and Renk Counties in South Sudan from community leaders from Joda Alfukhar, but these have not been independently verified. A few were able to bring food or belongings with them as they fled, but most moved with nothing. 4,870 people remained at Joda border crossing (4,069 Sudanese and 801 South Sudanese Shilluk), while 2,001 Shilluk moved directly through the crossing and onwards towards the existing sites. 1,433 moved to El Redis II, the only site with available space to house them. Numbers of Sudanese who have crossed back into Sudan are not included in the arrival numbers.

### Achievements and Needs Assessment



Protection

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#### Achievements and Impact

- In Khartoum State, preparations for the relocation of approximately 375 households from Andalus open area to Bantiu Site (Jebel Aulia locality) are ongoing, including transportation arrangements, medical support, WASH, shelter and NFIs. Local government authorities first announced their intention to relocate the Andalus population last year, and joint household registration was conducted by SRCS (supported by UNHCR) in November 2014. Movement has tentatively been scheduled for Tuesday 28 April, subject to completion of minimum infrastructure requirements.
- UNHCR Khartoum, in collaboration with FAO and UNFPA colleagues, trained 33 South Sudanese women in identification of vulnerable individuals, general protection concepts and referral pathways from 21 to 22 April (supported by CERF funding). Participants were all selected from the population of 1226 households that were recently relocated from Shagara open area in Khartoum to Bantiu in Jebel Aulia locality. The training will strengthen the overall protective environment in the new site and community inputs from the workshop will be used to shape future interventions.
- Plan Sudan established a Child Friendly Space (CFS) in El Redis 2 camp in White Nile State, which currently caters to 500 children daily. In total there are approximately 900 children between 3 and 6 years old, the age range targeted for using CFS. Approximately 400 children remain unable to access CFS activities. To complement the CFS activities, Eithar through Plan funding are conducting four day training on CFS Standard procedures and management and child protection. The training is being facilitated by national NGO Elbir and the Ministry of Social Welfare, and began 20 April 2015. It is mainly targeting animators and volunteers from both the camp and host community.
- To enhance the assistance and services available to women in the White Nile camps, National NGO Jasmar, through UNFPA and CERF funds, has constructed two new women's centres in Al Kashafa and El Redis camps. Each centre consists of two shelters: one for counselling and other for activities. Jasmar has also established two community based protection networks for SGBV in both camps (with 12 community members in Al Kashafa and 10 in El Redis).

This follows on from training in early April, where Jasmar and UNFPA's Youth-Peer (Y-Peer) group in Khartoum facilitated a three day training on how to disseminate messages on Reproductive Health and SGBV through drama and singing tools, and discussion techniques. The workshop targeted 42 youths (14 per site) from Al Kashafa, Jouri and El Redis. The training intends to improve the identification, response and prevent future SGBV cases.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The Government has designated a relocation area adjacent to the border crossing point in Joda White Nile State, 1km from the border. The site has space for approximately 1,000 households. On 17 April, the Government Department of Civil Engineering began land demarcation, and 500 individual plots have so far been demarcated. 295 households (1,475 people) have received their plots to date, approximately one third of the Sudanese who fled Joda Alfukhar. Discussions are underway to move the South Sudanese Shilluk (approximately 800 people) from Joda to one or more of the sites in White Nile State.
- A community representation committee has been formed in response to the new influx to Joda, headed by the *Omda* (community leader) of Joda Alfukhar. Thus far no female representation has been identified – the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) will work to ensure female representation in the committee, given the very high percentage of women and girls within the new influx.

## Education

### Achievements and Impact

- A meeting was held between UNICEF, UNHCR, Plan Sudan and ADRA in Khartoum to discuss two main points: education gaps in newly established camps (El Redis II, Dabat Bosin and Um Sangor), and the education situation and support beyond May 2015. The meeting identified roles and responsibilities of each partner and agreed on the need to enhance the coordination between partners and explore funding opportunities to respond to the increasing demand for education in White Nile.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Joda area has only one primary school with eight classrooms, and one secondary school. Once full demographics of children of school age are available, education partners will devise a plan of action for the next school year.

## Health

### Achievements and Impact

- UNFPA established Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC) Referral to major secondary/tertiary care facilities in White Nile and Khartoum states and a medical focal point in each of these facilities was identified. In Khartoum state, facilities identified were Jabal Aulia, AlSaudi, AlTurki, Alfatih, Bashaier, and Albanjadeded hospitals. In White Nile State, facilities identified were Al Jebelein and Kosti Hospitals.
- During the reporting week, the South Sudan Response biweekly health sector meeting was conducted. Ministry of Health, MSF, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, and SRCS attended. SMOH White Nile together with health partners is preparing the Flood Preparedness and Response Plan for South Sudanese as part of the sector's preparedness activities for the upcoming rainy season.
- Early Warning Alert and Response Surveillance system (EWARS) is now functional in White Nile state and reports are being produced. Guidelines for case definition will be made available to avoid inaccuracy in the health information and reporting.
- The MoH sent 24 Rapid Response medicines Kits (RRKs) to White Nile State, with support from WHO.

- WHO focal person in White Nile State, together with State Ministry of Health conducted two supervisory visits to the seven camps, where the drugs availability was assessed and the replenishment to El Redis I and II, 2 and Um Sangor was done to cover the needs for one month.
- In White Nile State, consultations for the week totaled 3950 slightly decreased from 4280 the week before. The total number of under 5 consultations this week was 1481, compared to 1472 cases last week. Acute Respiratory Infections, Malaria and Diarrhea are still the leading causes of attendance across all camps.
- Health promotion activities continue across the sites in White Nile State, including cleaning campaigns and awareness raising campaigns on personal hygiene and food safety. Furthermore, WHO supported training for 10 participants from Ministry of Health on vector control to develop the technical capacity of staff working on regular inspection, to integrate it with other public health measures, to reduce the transmission of disease, and to reduce the adverse environmental impact of insecticides.
- 18,000 mosquito nets were sent to West Kordofan and South Kordofan States by UNICEF. UNICEF is working in South and West Kordofan mainly through the NGO Concern Worldwide while in Abu Jibeiha support is directly through State Ministry of Health and implementation has already begun.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps


- The SRCS clinic being run by Joda reception centre is at full capacity, already seeing 75 to 80 patients per day. There is a shortage of medical supplies in both the SRCS clinic and the mobile clinic unit deployed by the Ministry of Health. SRCS is currently doing an inventory of stock so partners can take steps to replenish stocks including malaria medication.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### Achievements and Impact

- 1385 children were screened during the past week for acute malnutrition across all sites in White Nile, of which 8 (0.6%) were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 60 (4.3%) with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).
- WFP distributed 0.930MT Plumpy Nut to 271 U5 and 33 Pregnant and Lactating Women at Joda and Al Kuek reception centers in White Nile State.
- 0.204MT of SC+ was distributed to 49 MAM children U5 in El Kashafa, of these 29 children were new admissions
- On the 7 April, MOH conducted another MUAC screening in Um Sangor. As of that date, there were 17 SAM cases and 33 MAM cases. MOH is running an Outpatient Therapeutic Programme center in Um Sangor for the treatment of SAM cases, but MAM treatment remains a gap. As a temporary solution, it was decided in a nutrition sector meeting that SRCS would assist in transporting MAM cases from El Redis I and II and Jouri to Al Kashafa's MSF clinic for treatment. However, SRCS reported unwillingness of the patients' parents to be transported to Al Kashafa, stating that it is an inconvenience for the parents. Thus, only a portion (about 10%) of MAM cases has been receiving treatment.
- A team consisting of FMOH and Khartoum level WFP and UNICEF visited White Nile State in the reporting week to resolve the issue of lack of MAM treatment in all the sites and to discuss with HAC the possibility of MSF resuming its nutrition activities in El Redis 1 and 2, Jouri and Um Sangor.
- WFP distributed 3.39 MT of e-BSFP mixed food commodities in Elleri, South Kordofan, specifically Um Kowaro and DarBati sites, targeting 426 U5 and 87 Pregnant and Lactating Women.
- 399 U5 children were screened in 4 locations in Abu Jibaiha locality, South Kordofan State: Abu Jibaiha; El Sirajaya; Gedied; Graid and Om Hadima. The screening results showed that 12 children were identified as MAM and 3 children were SAM. 384 U5 were registered for e- BSFP and 15 acute malnourished children referred for treatment in OTP and Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) centres.



## Water and Sanitation

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### Achievements and Impact

- Regarding the rainy season preparedness plan, the WASH partners drafted the needs for the season and shared it with respective members for their contribution and commitment. The final plan will be adopted after a meeting scheduled for the 21 April 2015.
- The Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) Government department and SRCS are due to complete the connection of Um Sangor water station, after SRCS contributed with additional pipes to connect the distance of 120m between the Nile and the water station. This water point is expected to be operational as of the 22 April 2015.
- Plan Sudan has constructed 2 blocks of latrines in Um Sangor (12 drop holes). The fencing is in the process of being finalized.
- On soap distribution, SIDO has enough quantities to conduct a one month distribution in Dabat Bosin and Um Sangor, and half a month ration in Al Alagaya site, consisting of 8 pieces of soap per family per month.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Enhanced water provision remains a large gap in the new relocation area by Joda border crossing in White Nile State, with current water availability well below minimum standards at 6.5 litres/person/day. ADRA will send a further truck to assist with water trucking, and partners will work to increase services available.
- There are no sanitation facilities in the new relocation area, and only around 500 individuals can benefit from the latrine facilities at Joda reception centre. Open defecation and lack of hygiene facilities constitute an acute problem. WASH partners have discussed latrine construction for Joda affected; individual latrine designing is the best option, based on a field mission this week to the site for more clarity on the situation.
- ASSIST informed UNHCR and partners about their limited funds to continue water trucking in Um Sangor; they are expected to withdraw from supporting water trucking by the end of April 2015. WES will take over if UNICEF is able to secure funding for the operation.
- The amount of water available in the camps has been affected by the additional 2,000 across Al Alagaya, El Redis 1 and II, Al Kashafa and Um Sangor. WASH partners are currently discussing the addition of eight water bladders to address the water needs in the sites.

Camp	Numbers of individuals	Total water distributed to SS arrivals Per day	Water distributed to host community	Litres Per person per day	Comments
Al Alagaya	10458	80,000	--	7.6 litres	2 additional bladders needed
Dabat Bosin	2349	40,000	--	17.1 litres	
El Redis	15073	140,000	--	9.3 litres	2 additional bladders needed
El Redis II	8438	105,000	30,000	12.4 litres	1 additional bladder needed
Al Kashafa	11892	135,000	--	11.4 litres	1 additional bladder needed
Jouri	12779	110,000	40,000	8.6 litres	2 additional bladders needed
Um Sangor	6069	100,000		16.5 litres	

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

<b>TOTAL 2015 REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>\$152,119,709</b>
<b>FUNDING LEVEL (2 April 2015)</b>	<b>\$11,585,009</b>
<b>FUNDING PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>8%</b>

The 2015 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan was launched on 17 December 2014. Inter-agency requirements for Sudan amount to USD \$152.1 million for an anticipated 196,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan by end of year. UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programs with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

Response partners acknowledge the following donors for their kind contributions: the Government of the United States, the Government of Japan, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), the Government of Australia, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF).

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**Links:**

Regional portal-UNHCR South Sudan operation - <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/country.php?id=204>



# ANNEX 1 - SUDAN ARRIVALS FROM SOUTH SUDAN MAP



## SUDAN: Arrivals from South Sudan | 15 December 2013 – 22 April 2015

Over **133,626** persons have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan

- 78,214 persons have received humanitarian assistance (specific assistance only)
- 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	Refugee arrivals from South Sudan	Percentage
White Nile	77,798	58%
Khartoum	32,980	24%
South Kordofan	15,164	11%
West Kordofan	3,859	3%
Blue Nile	3,661	3%
East Darfur	164	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,626</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 Support Hub in Nairobi: kenrsgs@unhcr.org

