

OVERVIEW

- Since the outbreak of violence in South Sudan on 15 December 2013 some 710,000 people have been displaced internally, including 75,643 who have sought safety in the compounds of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). The conflict has also forced nearly 190,000 South Sudanese refugees to flee their homes and to cross into Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda.
- Following the resumption of hostilities in South Sudan's Upper Nile and Unity States in mid-February, Sudan has seen an upsurge in arrivals fleeing the conflict, with influxes into South and West Kordofan and White Nile States. More South Sudanese have also moved on to Khartoum from border crossings and relocation sites in Sudan.
- The status of those fleeing the conflict in South Sudan and arriving to Sudan remains unclear. Foreigner ID cards with 6 months' validity and carrying a unique foreigner number have been issued by the Government of Sudan to some new arrivals at border crossing areas and relocation sites in White Nile State, but it remains unclear what exact entitlements such documentation will allow holders. The cards do apparently facilitate onward movement to Khartoum.
- Access to new arrival areas continues to be very restricted for the majority of humanitarian actors, hindering the ability to carry out full needs assessments and deliver coordinated and timely assistance to the growing population both in relocation sites and community settings. Major gaps remain in health, WASH, shelter and education in all arrival areas, particularly in West and South Kordofan states where fewer actors are on the ground and access is most restricted.

TOTAL ESTIMATED ARRIVAL FIGURE: 42,011

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES

(NEWLY ARRIVED SINCE 15 DECEMBER)

Ethiopia	62,657 ¹
Kenya	22,597
Sudan	42,011 ²
Uganda	82,117
Total	209,382

FOOD ASSISTANCE: 17,1745 (WFP); 3,714 (SRCS)

NON-FOOD ITEMS: 13,200 PEOPLE (UNHCR, SRCS)

NOMADS VERIFIED: 2,376 (IOM)

¹ The latest numbers from Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda are available at (<http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>).

² The number quoted is an estimate as of 26 February, as cross-referenced verification in some areas is difficult, and in other areas verification and registration is yet to begin. Numbers may therefore go up or down, and do not include those arriving to the Abyei PCA Box.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Sudan

NEW ARRIVALS

- As a result of the resumption of hostilities in Upper Nile and Unity States in South Sudan, Sudan began receiving significantly larger numbers of arrivals from 21 February. Between 21 February and 5 March, the number of arrivals in White Nile State rose from 18,570 to 29,344. The current arrival rate is approximately 1,000 people per day.
- In South Kordofan the Humanitarian Aid Commission reported the arrival of 1,554 individuals to Gdeid village, Abu Jibeiha locality. WFP has undertaken a verification in the area.
- According to IOM's tracking team in Jebel Aulia, south of Khartoum, 1,214 people have moved on to Khartoum from the border crossings in White Nile State, mainly from Joda.

PROTECTION

- High-level discussions on the status of new arrivals from South Sudan continued this week. The HAC Commissioner stated that South Sudanese individuals would be afforded work and residence rights; however it is unclear whether this refers to new arrivals, South Sudanese previously residing in Sudan, or both.
- The African Union panel supporting implementation of the 4 freedoms agreement between Sudan and South Sudan held a series of meetings this week. The head of the panel, Thabo Mbeki, met with the first vice-president of Sudan on 26 February. The panel is continuing to encourage the Government of Sudan to follow public statements with concrete measures in terms of legislation and the creation of a formal basis for implementation. This in turn will clarify the status of arrivals from South Sudan and the rights accorded them.
- Registrations of South Sudanese arrivals at Joda border crossing and Al Alagaya relocation site in El Jabalain locality, White Nile State, are reportedly being carried out by the Sudanese Passport and Immigration authorities. The procedures are different from those used for general registration of foreigners, as well as those for refugees and asylum seekers. The legal basis of the registration remains unclear, and UNHCR is aiming to meet with immigration authorities to seek further details. There is reportedly a separate process for children under 14, which UNHCR is also investigating further. The registration cards cost 100 Sudanese pounds (around \$20), are valid for six months, and contain biometric data including fingerprints and a photograph. Holders can renew the card in Khartoum and should do so before it expires. Arrivals in Khartoum carrying such documentation reported to UNHCR that they were allowed to move freely through checkpoints to reach the capital. It is unclear whether this document provides any protection other than apparently allowing free movement to other parts of Sudan.
- UNHCR's Protection Monitoring Team continues to follow the situation of arrivals to open and residential areas in Khartoum. In the week beginning 23 February, the team visited Sheghla B29, Jabarona and Yarmuk residential areas, and Soba Kongor and Soba B11 open areas. Many of the new arrivals have travelled from Malakal and Renk in South Sudan to join relatives in Khartoum, passing through White Nile State. Others have fled from Unity State, passing through South Kordofan to El Obeid in North Kordofan and on to Khartoum. New arrivals in the open areas may be obliged to relocate from these sites due to the already precarious nature of the temporary settlements there. Further arrivals to sites where South Sudanese already reside in Khartoum are putting pressure on the

existing communities, which already suffer from an extreme lack of basic services. There have also been reports of incidents of SGBV occurring on the journey.

- A UNICEF team met with the Ministry of Social Welfare, and one UNICEF staff member has arrived in Kosti, White Nile State, in order to report on child protection arrangements. UNICEF is collaborating with Plan Sudan, who have deployed 10 teachers, set up child friendly spaces and distributed recreational kits for 1,100 children to support Kilo 10 relocation site.

FOOD

- As of 3 March 17,174 South Sudanese arrivals have received food assistance, of which 15,513 are in White Nile State (14,808 in Kilo 10 and 705 in Alagaya relocation sites) and 1,634 in South Kordofan. A WFP nutrition team was deployed to Kilo 10 on 27 February to undertake an assessment. School feeding options are being explored in collaboration with UNICEF.

NFIs

- Plan Sudan has provided ropes and 1,750 kits of two bamboo sticks each to complement plastic sheeting already distributed by UNHCR through SRCS. SRCS will release additional NFIs for 500 households from its own stock, along with a further 100 tents for new arrivals in Kilo 10.

HEALTH

- WHO has reactivated the emergency health forum for UN agencies in Khartoum, and will continue meeting weekly with UNFPA and the Ministry of Health.
- WHO conducted a joint mission last week with the Federal Ministry of Health to Kilo 10 and Al Alagaya relocation sites, and reported a shortage of drugs. Measles and polio campaigns have now commenced in Kilo 10, intended to cover all children up to the age of 15 years. Further assessments will be undertaken of hospitals in Jebelein, the closest town to Al Alagaya relocation site, and El Naeem, the nearest town to Kilo 10 relocation site.
- One medical clinic has been established in Kilo 10 by SRCS, supported by the Ministry of Health. MSF Spain has also assigned doctors to an existing clinic close to Kilo 10.

WASH

- Water needs in Kilo 10 relocation site are reaching critical levels. The present water supply storage of 40,000 litres in one bladder is far below the needs for the population of almost 16,000, which are at least 30,000 litres per day for drinking water only. At present water is being pumped from the canal on the edge of the site, with no chlorination. The canal is currently being used by animals as well as people. As a result of the poor quality water, cases of Hepatitis E have been reported. Plan Sudan has hired two trucks, and an additional truck has been made available by SRCS to increase supply. A big gap in water storage facilities remains. Four bladders provided by UNICEF through WES has been installed, with Plan Sudan providing an additional six bladders to bring the total to ten. The additional trucks and storage facilities, based on four fillings per day, will bring the water supply to 400,000 litres, which will support the ongoing influx of people and should be sufficient for a population of up to 26,000.

COORDINATION

- Minimum Operating Standards for delivery of humanitarian assistance were agreed and endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team.
- An inter-agency appeal chapter for Sudan has been shared with UNHCR headquarters. It will form part of a regional appeal for all the states affected by the South Sudan Emergency (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Sudan). The current total budget in coordination with all partners is \$39.5 million, based on a predicted caseload of 50,000 arrivals from South Sudan between 1 January and 31 December 2014.

Abyei PCA Box – Note on Reporting

Abyei is distinct from the locality of Abyei in West Kordofan State in Sudan. Abyei, also known as the Abyei Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) Box, covers the area discussed in the Abyei Protocol of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 2005, whose borders were further demarcated by the CPA and agreed upon by both Sudan and South Sudan. Under the terms of the Abyei Protocol, the residents of the Abyei Area have been declared, on an interim basis, to be simultaneously citizens of the states of South Kordofan (Republic of Sudan) and Northern Bahr el Ghazal (Republic of South Sudan) until such time as a referendum can determine the permanent status of the area. As the referendum has yet to take place, Abyei PCA Box is considered to have special administrative status. For logistical reasons, assistance to residents of Abyei PCA Box is currently coordinated and monitored by UNHCR South Sudan, which does not imply any political view on the part of UNHCR on the final status of Abyei. Updates on Abyei will appear in UNHCR's South Sudan Emergency Situation updates. Other humanitarian partners assist Abyei PCA Box from both Sudan and South Sudan. Arrivals figures quoted in this document do not include those for Abyei PCA Box.

Arrivals from South Sudan to Sudan

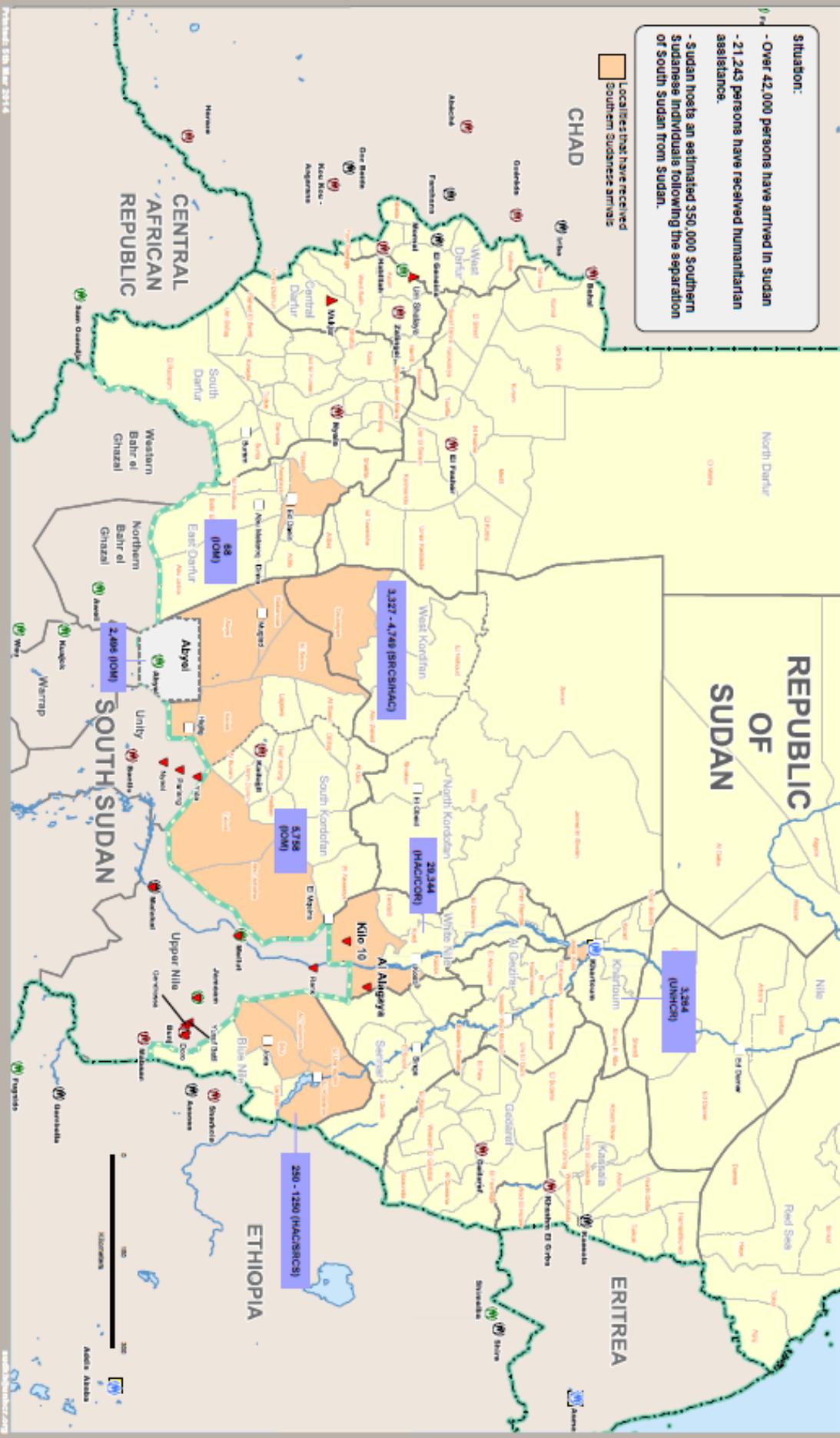
15th December 2013 - 05th March 2014



Situation:

- Over 42,000 persons have arrived in Sudan
- 21,243 persons have received humanitarian assistance.
- Sudan hosts an estimated 350,000 Southern Sudanese individuals following the separation of South Sudan from Sudan.

Locaites that have received Southern Sudanese arrivals



UNHCR Refugee Coordination Office
Information Management Unit
Khartoum, Sudan

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