

SOUTH SUDAN EMERGENCY SITUATION

SUDAN UPDATE

12 March 2014

OVERVIEW

- Conflict and instability continue in South Sudan, with over 700,000 IDPs in the country, including 75,000 in the UN Protection of Civilians sites. The conflict has also forced over 240,000 South Sudanese refugees to flee their homes and to cross into Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda.
- Sudan continues to receive South Sudanese at the rate of approximately 350 per day, with arrivals entering White Nile State from Upper Nile State on a daily basis, and reports of further influx to South Kordofan fleeing Unity State in South Sudan. However, there is reportedly major congestion at border crossings caused by the influx, as well as the backlog of Government of Sudan registration at these points, which may account for the diminished rate of arrivals despite the ongoing conflict.
- Documentation continues to be carried out by the Government of Sudan Passport and Immigration Authorities, and has now begun in the largest relocation site, Kilo 10, while continuing in the border crossings of White Nile State. Consequently the numbers in the camps have decreased for the first time since the crisis began, with substantial onward movement to Khartoum and other areas. Clarity of status provided by such documentation has yet to be provided by the Government of Sudan.
- The health situation in the two relocation sites in White Nile state has improved due to ongoing interventions by WHO, UNICEF, MSF-E and partners in collaboration with the Government Ministries of Health and Social Welfare.

TOTAL ESTIMATED ARRIVAL FIGURE: 44,111

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES

(NEWLY ARRIVED SINCE 15 DECEMBER)

Ethiopia	76,057 ¹
Kenya	22,595
Sudan	44,111 ²
Uganda	98,796
Total	241,559

FOOD ASSISTANCE: 24,585 (WFP) 3,714 (SRCS)

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

NOMADS VERIFIED: 2,376 (IOM)

¹ The numbers reported from Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda are up to 07 March. <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>

² The number quoted is an estimate as of 12 March, 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.

NEW ARRIVALS

- The total number of arrivals in White Nile State has, for the first time, gone down by 751 people from 29,344 on 5 March to 28,593 on the 12 March, with both relocation sites showing a slight decrease in numbers. Since the Government began issuing documentation at the border areas and relocation sites in late February and early March, partners in the sites have tracked 35 to 50 people per day leaving the area for other locations in Sudan once documentation has been obtained, while others transit directly through White Nile State from the border without entering the camps. At the same time, Kilo 10 relocation site continues to receive 150 to 200 new arrivals per day.
- The Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has reported up to 2,500 new arrivals into El Liri, South Kordofan, mainly Shilluk, from Tunga in Upper Nile State. An IOM/HAC registration team was deployed to the area on 12 March to conduct rapid assessment and verification.
- According to IOM's tracking team based in Jebel Aulia, south of Khartoum in Khartoum State, 3,802 people have moved from the border crossings in White Nile State, onwards to Khartoum.
- Information received from community leaders in the Khartoum "Open Areas" through the CVHW IDP centre suggests that many more South Sudanese could now be residing in the capital, although exact numbers are unconfirmed.

PROTECTION

- Reports have been received that third parties have benefitted from the ongoing registration and documentation exercise by the Government by creating a brokerage system, charging SDG 200 (around US\$30) to new arrivals to facilitate issuance of their documentation, which when secured directly should cost SDG 100. These brokers have no affiliation to the Government, but may leave those who wish to move onwards from relocation sites unwilling to register due to the expense, and so believe they cannot move onwards to Khartoum and other locations.
- The border crossings in White Nile State continue to be very congested, with little to no access by humanitarian partners. The shelter situation in Al Alagaya is such that new arrivals were turned away from the site, despite being relocated by truck from Joda border crossing, and forced to return again to the border.
- The status of the relocation sites *vis a vis* the upcoming rainy season continues to be a cause for concern, as both sites will be extremely vulnerable to flooding. The State Level Emergency Committee has discussed potential relocation to a site further north of the current area, but no concrete plans have been indicated to humanitarian agencies, which hinders contingency planning both in the current sites and in possible future sites.
- There are also reports from the relocation sites in White Nile that some new arrivals have, as part of the registration and documentation process, been screened in a nearby police hospital for HIV/AIDS and TB. UNHCR is trying to clarify the veracity and modalities of this process, and whether contraction of a communicable disease would preclude new arrivals from registering and moving onwards from the relocation sites.
- UNICEF distributed 2,500 blankets for women and children in Kilo 10 and Al Alagaya. Two Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) have been established in each relocation site. A thousand children have already been registered in the CFS in Kilo 10, with a high need for education. Ten social workers have been

deployed from the Ministry of Social Welfare. UNICEF Child Protection staff intend to visit the sites next week, in order to provide refresher trainings for Ministry of Social Welfare staff and to conduct initial assessments. FTR and psychosocial activities have already commenced.

FOOD and NUTRITION

- As of 10 March 24,585 individuals have been assisted with general food distributions; 21,052 in White Nile State (19,654 in Kilo 10 relocation site and 1,848 in Al Alagaya), with 3,082 assisted in South Kordofan, 1,449 in Abu Jibeiha locality since 5 March.
- Ministry of Health, with support from WFP, UNICEF and MSF-ES undertook a MUAC rapid screening and assessment in early March in both relocation sites in White Nile State. In Kilo 10 relocation site, 3,280 children were screened and a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 20.8% was found, while in the smaller Al Alagaya site 270 children were screened, and a GAM rate of 12.9% was recorded. Based on findings, partners are working on a comprehensive capacity assessment and response plan. There are currently enough supplies with the MoH for 1,000 severe acute malnourished children.

NFIs

- In Khartoum, UNHCR and CVHW conducted a joint assessment for new arrivals from South Sudan. Some 410 households have now joined relatives in two Open Areas and four residential areas, with the likelihood of many more arriving to these areas. NFI distribution is planned imminently for those identified in the assessment, which UNHCR will monitor, and further distributions will take place depending on ongoing verification and assessment.
- The need for shelter in both Al Alagaya and Kilo 10 sites is critical, and UNHCR is still awaiting authorization by the Government to monitor distribution of materials in both sites. Emergency shelter provisions were positioned in Kosti, site of the nearest WFP warehouse.
- The NFI distribution gap in White Nile is currently 50%, which will be rectified once access by the Government is granted. Requests for NFI distribution have also been received for South Kordofan, with again UNHCR awaiting access approval to distribute with partners.

HEALTH

- Between 22 February and 2 March WHO undertook a health assessment to the two relocation sites in White Nile State, and highlighted gaps in drugs and capacity are being rectified. A Medical Officer has now been contracted by WHO, and is working with the Ministry of Health and other partners in the State. The hospital capacity in the surrounding area is adequate, and daily monitoring reports are being received from the camps to mitigate and respond to disease outbreaks. MSF-ES took over management for two clinics in Kilo 10 relocation site in late February, and conduct 140 to 180 consultations per day. There is also a clinic within Al Alagaya relocation site run by MoH, which sees approximately 25 patients per day.

WASH

- Water and sanitation facilities in the relocation sites have improved. Water is currently being transported by four trucks to Kilo 10 relocation site in White Nile State, providing 240,000 litres per day (estimated at approximately 8.2 liters per person). SRCS have provided 970 jerry cans, four bladders have been installed by UNICEF and WES, and another six have been provided by Plan Sudan. 6 additional bladders are anticipated within a week, which will increase total storage capacity to 200,000 liters. 98 latrines have been constructed so far, with 150 more planned by MSF. 18 hygiene sessions have also been conducted in Kilo 10. The Ministry of Health reported as of 5 March that water chlorination is now taking place. A UNICEF WASH specialist is now present in White Nile to follow up on ongoing WASH interventions.

COORDINATION

- UNHCR and partners are currently in discussion regarding the operationalization of the Minimum Operating Standards for delivery of humanitarian assistance to South Sudanese new arrivals. A tripartite agreement has been signed between UNHCR, COR and SRCS defining the framework under which UNHCR's assistance will be provided to South Sudanese new arrivals.
- The South Sudan Situation Refugee Appeal has been launched, which presents the budgetary requirements (US\$ 370.8 million) to respond to the protection and assistance needs of an estimated 340,000 South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda until 31 December 2014. The Sudan component of the Appeal amounts to some US\$ 40.2 million, with a planning figure of 50,000.
- Discussions regarding the activation of a CERF Rapid Response window allocation continue, with a potential allocation of \$6 million with an implementation time of two to three months to cover all response partners. A concept note will be submitted shortly to this effect for a final decision and potential activation of the funding.
- Given the unique nature of the response to new arrivals in Sudan, UNHCR is working with partners on various reporting tools, including tracking of access requests and movements, coordination of reporting against standard indicators and ongoing mapping of activities by partner for all areas of intervention for new arrivals.

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, while not implying any political opinion by UNHCR as to 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 going into Abyei PCA Box

Arrivals from South Sudan to Sudan

15th December 2013 - 12th March 2014



UNHCR Refugee Coordination Office
Information Management Unit
Khartoum, Sudan

Source:
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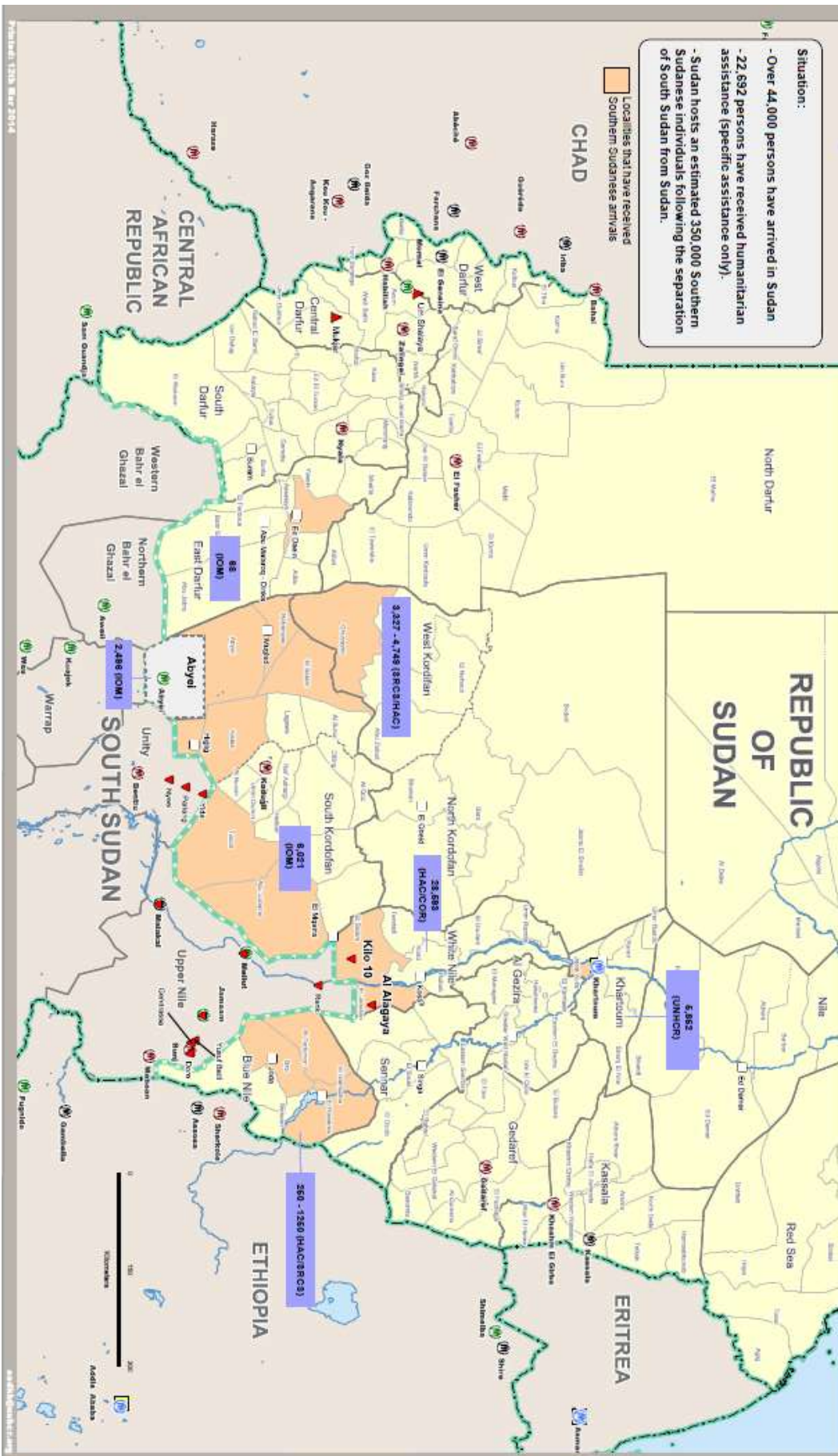


- Capital city
- UNHCR country office
- UNHCR Sub-office
- UNHCR Field office
- UNHCR Field unit
- Main Town or Village
- International boundary
- Undetermined boundary
- State boundary
- Locality boundary
- Refugee Camp
- Refugee location

Situation:

- Over 44,000 persons have arrived in Sudan
- 22,692 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.

Localities that have received Southern Sudanese arrivals



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