

SUDAN

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

6 to 11 March 2015

KEY FIGURES

***126,814**

South Sudanese have arrived to Sudan since 15th December 2013.

*this figure currently 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.

76,308

Number of South Sudanese registered in Khartoum by 11 March 2015.

4,962

New arrivals to Sudan between 6 to 11 March

PRIORITIES

- *Emergency response to the recent influx in White Nile State and installation of basic services to Um Sangor camp.*
- *Continued registration of South Sudanese under the Memorandum of Understanding between UNHCR, the Commissioner for Refugees and the Ministry of the Interior on registration.*
- *Continued Relocation of the South Sudanese community in Shagara (Khartoum) to the new Bantui site.*

HIGHLIGHTS

Sudan received an unexpectedly large influx of new arrivals into White Nile State. Since 8 March, approximately 4,000 people crossed into Sudan from Upper Nile State. Those fleeing are from areas affected by the recent fighting between the SPLA and the SPLM-IO in Wedakona and surrounding areas in Upper Nile. Wedakona is on the North West of Renk, approximately 30km from El Kuek border crossing in White Nile State, Sudan. 90% of those arriving are Nuer; with the remaining 10% being a mix of Shilluk and other tribes. 85% of those arriving are women and children. The refugees are arriving in Sudan exhausted, traumatized and in some cases injured. They are in desperate need of humanitarian assistance including water, food, health, and shelter after walking several hours to cross to safety.

The relocation of South Sudanese from Shagara open area in Khartoum to Bantui relocation site in Jebel Aulia, Khartoum State began on Tuesday 10 March. The first day began slowly with movement of only 50HH from a total of 1,000HH planned. By 13 March a total of 180 HHs had been moved. The relocation is being facilitated by the Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) along with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), with technical and monetary assistance from UNHCR. The relocation exercise includes medical doctors on site to perform screening and referrals for those in need.



UNHCR teams monitor first movements to Bantui site

The registration of South Sudanese is continuing in Khartoum under the framework of the joint MoU between the Directorate General of Passports and Immigration (DPI), the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) and UNHCR. Over 76,000 South Sudanese individuals have now been registered since 1 February. UNHCR is supporting the implementation of this initiative financially and technically.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

All areas in Sudan where South Sudanese refugees reside remained calm. However, the security situation in South Kordofan continues to evolve, with approximately 4500 additional IDPs moving to Abu Jibeih and El Abissiya localities. Fighting continued around Kadugli making movement around the state from State capital Kadugli difficult. Smaller numbers of refugees continue to enter South Kordofan from Upper Nile on an ongoing basis.

The situation in the border areas between White Nile State and Upper Nile State is a cause for concern, with conflict moving ever closer to the border north of Renk. Reports suggest Sudan may see more movements of people over the border in the coming days. There has been a huge spike in arrival numbers, with just under 5,000 people arriving in one week compared to 134 the previous week. Arrivals were mostly in White Nile State, but with 962 arrivals to South Kordofan, and 87 to Khartoum State.

Achievements and Needs Assessment

Protection

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR's Khartoum Protection team (in collaboration with CVHW) conducted a total of 15 field visits in the last week to support the ongoing DPI registration in Open Area sites. The protection team noted that the registration exercise and obtaining an identity card has already increased access for some South Sudanese to their fundamental rights. For example, two people were able to access their pensions, two were gainfully employed in the private sector, and one person accessed emergency medical care free of charge.
- On 8 of March 2015, UNFPA in collaboration with the Governor's Advisor on Women and Children Affairs and Jasmar organization, organized a celebration for International Women's day in Tandelti locality, one of the adjacent states to those hosting refugees in White Nile State. The event was attended by women's unions representatives, community based organizations (from the host community), NGOs, youth union representatives and midwives. Speeches were made by local administrators and the Wali advisor based on this year's theme *Make It Happen (Empowering Women, Empowering Humanity)* which were later broadcast on Omdurman Radio and White Nile State radio.
- In late 2014, UNHCR partner ASSIST undertook an identification assessment of women at risk in White Nile State. They identified nearly 900 women who would benefit from alternative sources of income. Based on the findings, ASSIST's UNHCR funded livelihoods initiative was set up to work with 230 women on alternative income generating activities. These include grinding mills, poultry and goats, small restaurants and beauty businesses across the four camps of El Kashafa, Al Redis, Jouri and Al Alagaya. The current grinding mill project in White Nile State has begun to generate income for the 80 women benefitting from the project, netting nearly \$100 per week per mill. . This bodes well for the sustainability of the project and longer term self-reliance of the women.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- On 9 March 2015, a joint mission comprising of UNHCR, Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), the Commissioner of Refugees (COR) and National intelligence and Security Services (NISS) visited Al Kuek border crossing in White Nile State, as information had been received of a mass influx of new arrivals having crossed the border. It was agreed that the refugees would be moved quickly away from the border areas to a new site called Um Sangor. Um Sangor is about 200km from El Kuek, located near the existing site of Redis 1 (about 8km away). The camp was originally intended to accommodate refugees to be relocated from Khartoum. The site can accommodate over 2,400 households. Response partners have been mobilized to respond to the needs in the camp. An action plan has been developed with a planning figure of 7,000 individuals to accommodate new arrivals who are expected to continue to flow across the border and the site is being developed to establish basic infrastructure, such as water supply, access to healthcare, latrines and shelters in the new sites. By the end of 13 March, 3,171 individuals (584 HHs) had been moved to the site, leaving with only 13 HHs of new arrivals at Al Kuek Reception Centre.



Emergency Community Shelters have been erected in Um Sangor

Education

Achievements and Impact

- Education partners, Plan International – Sudan, the Ministry of Education (MoE) and Rafa charitable organization conducted an enrolment campaign in Al Alagaya, White Nile State, to encourage families to enrol their children in school. The campaign targeted over 4,000 people, and included sensitization meetings with PTAs, teachers, parents, camp leaders and NGOs to discuss the education process in the camp and to encourage out of school children to enrol. The discussions were followed by a celebration at the school, inside the camp. It was attended by the South Sudanese families and their children. Education partners will continue to monitor the number of out of school children to measure the impact of such campaigns.

Event	Beneficiaries/ Adult		Beneficiaries / Children not enrolled		Total
	Male	Female	Boys	Girls	
Orientation Meeting	51	30	0	0	81
Celebration	300	200	230	270	1000
Assessment	0	0	1752	1336	3088
					4169

- Plan International - Sudan, Rafa and Alethar Charitable Organisation (in collaboration with the MOE Activities Department) trained 47 teachers (17 Female, 30 Male) from four camps (Al Redis, El Kashafa, Jouri and Al Alagaya) and six host communities on management of children's clubs, as part of an overall plan to increase and sustain enrolment. The purpose of this particular training was to enhance participant's management skills of extracurricular activities. As a result, the teachers trained have immediately started children's club activities in their schools. A three-day training was also conducted for 119 members of PTAs (89 Male, 30 Female), 67 from the camps (51 Male, 16 Female) and 52 from host communities (38 Male, 14 Female) on gender sensitive education approaches, facilitated by the Gender Center at the University of Al Imam Al Mahdi in Kosti.
- On 1 March 2015, Grade 8 exams for refugees in White Nile State, supported by UNHCR and ADRA, started successfully. South Sudanese students' access to the exams was facilitated in three centers in Rabak, Jouri and El Naiem. UNHCR visited the examination centers and verified the positive conditions of these examination centers.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The number of out of school children in White Nile continues to be a cause for concern. This is based on a recent assessments conducted by Plan International - Sudan in collaboration with Alethar Charitable Organization for out of school and disabled children. The total number of children out of schools is 6,662). 133 children were identified with having a disability.

camps	Beneficiaries / Children not enrolled		Disabilities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Al Redis	644	590	22	13	1269
El Kashafa	214	111	17	19	361
Jouri	844	654	23	14	1535
Al Redis 2	1292	1303	10	15	2620
Al Alagaya*	1010				1010
Total	2994	2658	72	61	6,795

*breakdown of boys and girls was not available

The main reasons for dropout identified by the PTAs, teachers and community leaders are the following:

- Delays in the school year start-up. The school year in Al Alagaya started in January 2015.
- Child labour, especially during harvest season.
- New arrivals who have limited access to education because of crowded classrooms
- Lack of awareness about the importance of education.
- Lack of school uniforms.

Based on these findings, UNHCR Education Officer conducted a field mission to White Nile during the first week of March 2015 for further analysis. The main purpose of the mission was to assess the level of education provided in the camps and to discuss the prospects of South Sudanese children's education. The field mission has provided concrete recommendations to improve access and quality of education in the camps.

The relocation within White Nile State will also shortly be finalized, which will allow children to resume education in their new locations.



Health

Achievements and Impact

- The population covered by emergency health services in White Nile camps remained the same. Although, Acute Respiratory Infection remained the main reasons for visits to health facilities, there was a slight improvement of 1% from last week. Malaria and diarrheal diseases remained at 16% and 10%.
- The resources to support the incentives of health staff at the MOH operated Jouri clinic have been mobilized, and regular service delivery was reported this week.
- UNFPA is currently supporting Reproductive Health projects for the South Sudanese in the three states of Khartoum, White Nile and South Kordofan through CERF funding. Plans for the selected states have been finalized and the project will be implemented by State Ministry of Health in White Nile and Khartoum States, and by Save the Children Sweden in South Kordofan State. The project interventions and status are as below:
 - Provision of essential EMOC equipment and supplies targeting four facilities in South Kordofan and four facilities in White Nile: the equipment has been identified and the procurement is in process
 - Improvement of Reproductive Health access services through supporting referral mechanisms: various medical facilities have been targeted, 3 in White Nile and 6 in Khartoum. Focal points in these facilities will be identified by the state MoH and contact information will be shared with all partners working in the South Sudan response.
 - Capacity building for health care providers on different Reproductive Health issues: a list of the trainings have been identified and shared with the State MoH, with organization of trainings underway.
 - Rehabilitation of health facilities in White Nile State: Al Jabalein, Al Naiem and Kosti Hospitals are being upgraded.
 - The project also will be supporting implementation of awareness raising campaigns on different Reproductive Health issues.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- One death was reported in Al Kashafa, White Nile State; a six month old child due to an undiagnosed fever.
- A joint supervisory mission was conducted to Um Sangor from WHO and Federal MoH to assess and plan the health response. For the interim, SRCS has set up a tent for provision of basic medical services for persons in urgent need of medical support in Um Sangor. Since 10 March 2015 at least 37 cases of persons with severe injuries from gun fire have been referred to Kosti hospital using a bus provided by SRCS. Two cases have been treated and returned to the camp site. On 11 March 2015, another 9 cases of bullet injuries were reported to be awaiting transport to the referral hospital in Kosti. Other cases approaching the clinic are mostly being treated for dehydration using Oral Rehydration Solutions. As the clinic is not equipped with testing facilities, it is difficult to determine other diseases at this stage.
- UNFPA have mobilized additional Reproductive Health kits, including delivery kits to cover 1000 women and a blood transfusion kit to White Nile State for the new influx.
- A special meeting to discuss and review the health response for South Sudanese took place on 10 March. All sector partners involved in the response and service delivery across all states with refugees were invited. Improving current quality of services was discussed in the meeting, as well as mapping all interventions provided through different partners and across different funding schemes. Partner attended: FMOH, WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, SRCS, MSF-ES, and Global Health Foundation (GHF).



Food Security and Livelihoods

Achievements and Impact

- SRCS is maintaining a provision of cooked meals to the refugees in both Um Sangor and El Kuek reception centres twice a day. In addition they have also dispatched 8 tons of dura, lentils, oil, and salt to cover the coming days. WFP has dispatched Ready for Use Supplementary feeding (RUSF) supplies for 500 under 5s, pregnant and lactating women. General Food Distribution will occur once accurate beneficiary numbers are available.



Water and Sanitation

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Provision of water and latrines in the new site, Um Sangor has been a priority for response partners. 10 bladders covering 100,000 litres (14.3 litres/p/d for 7,000 people) from SRCS and WES are on site – further bladders have been requested from Khartoum by UNICEF in order to increase the water availability as new arrivals come. On 11 March, National NGO SIDO and the Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) organisation sent four lorry loads of soil to support the establishment of temporary platforms for the bladders, with WES also engaged in installation of the bladders and distribution of tap stands. There are also two water tankers on site as of 11 March.
- Um Sangor requires 140 drop holes (24 blocks) of latrines to provide sanitation for 7,000 people to emergency standards of 1 latrine per 50 people. Plan International – Sudan have already begun to construct 12 drop holes (2 blocks), and UNICEF has dispatched 200 slabs and plastic sheets for emergency latrines from Khartoum. UNICEF and WES will also provide 9500 bars of soap for one month (8 bars per family.) The Ministry of Health will avail 10 fumigation pumps with the required fumigation medicine and appropriate cleaning staff.



Shelter and NFIs

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Space issue remains an ongoing gap in White Nile State. Relocation to the new sites of Redis 2 and Debat Bosin has been ongoing which has resulted in decongestion in the older sites of Alagaya, Redis 1 and Jouri. However, with these two additional sites, additional space would still be required to resolve decongestion effectively with the current population as well as to accommodate news arrivals. The creation of a third new site Um Sangor to accommodate the latest influx in El Kuek has helped with the space issue.
- UNHCR and ADRA have managed to finalize the delivery of NFI and emergency shelter materials for 1000HH to Um Sangor which is being currently distributed to the new arrivals. The host community has been receptive, and has been engaged in helping erect two communal shelters from local building materials. Three more communal shelters are planned to be completed by 13 March. The SRCS Engineer has also confirmed the finalization of the demarcation of 900 plots in the camp as per UNHCR standards.

Location	Total	Total	Additional	No. of Comm	Remarks
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	HHs	HHs assisted	space need for HHs	shelters	
El Kashafa	2,301	1,431	870	6	
Al Redis 1	2,952	1,389	1563	6	Relocation still occurring
Al Redis 2	1,256	1,161	95	5	
Jouri	2,556	1,839	717	6	Relocation still occurring
Al Alagaya	1,902	1,504	398	6	Relocation still occurring
Dabat Bosin	464	464	0	3	Relocation is still occurring
Um Sangor	500	0	500	2	NFI/ES materials for 1000 HHs prepositioned. A further 300HH will move imminently to the site
Total	11,931	7,788	4,143		

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TOTAL 2015 REQUIREMENTS	\$152,119,709
FUNDING LEVEL (6 March 2015)	\$11,585,009
FUNDING PERCENTAGE	0.8%

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.

Contact:

Juliette Stevenson, Associate Reporting Officer stevens@unhcr.org

Links:

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

ANNEX 1 - SUDAN ARRIVALS FROM SOUTH SUDAN MAP

