

## KEY FIGURES

**130,536**

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

**4,959**

South Sudanese people have received health consultations in White Nile State this week

**123,028**

South Sudanese people have been registered in Khartoum at the end of 1 April 2015

## PRIORITIES

- Continued registration of South Sudanese under the MoU between UNHCR, COR and the Ministry of Interior on registration of South Sudanese population.

## SUDAN

### UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

27 March – 2 April 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS



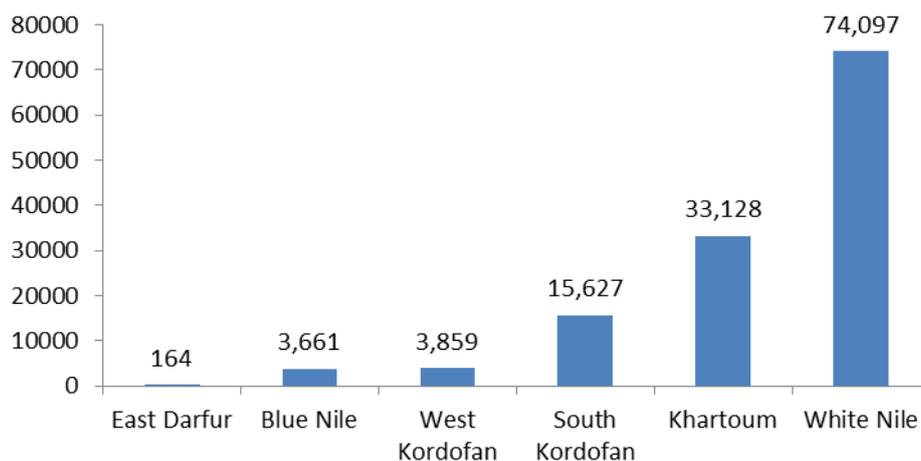
South Sudanese are transported from Shagara open area in Khartoum to Bantiu relocation site

- Near 1,500 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in White Nile State over the past week.
- 123,028 South Sudanese people were registered by the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP) in Khartoum by the end of 1 April 2015, under the MoU between UNHCR, COR and the Ministry of Interior. The exercise will now continue in White Nile State.

### Total Population of Concern

A total of **130,536** individuals

### New Arrival Population Figures (by state)



## UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

### Operational Context

During this week a total of 86 new arrivals have been registered in Khartoum State.

The security situation in South Kordofan State remains very tense after the clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-North's (SPLM/A-N's). The current intensive military operation indirectly affected the South Sudanese refugee population through the blockage of the main road to Elleri (in Kalogi, between Rashad and Abbasyia localities) for UN agencies.

There is an overall trend indicating a regular flow of refugee influxes from South Sudan's Upper Nile State into White Nile State through Joda, El Kuek, and Mqiens border points. Over the past week, near 1,500 newly arrived South Sudanese have been recorded in White Nile State, mostly through El Kuek border crossing. The new arrivals are in reception centers at El Kuek/Joda for a short period before being moved directly to the camps. The daily average rate of new arrivals through Joda border point is 45-50 persons from South Sudan, half of which join Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin camps. The other half move to other cities within Sudan including White Nile cities. The new arrivals normally stay for a very short time (approximately 1 hour) in Joda reception centers before proceeding to their intended final destinations.

### Achievements and Needs Assessment



Protection

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Elleri, South Kordofan State, one child friendly space (CFS) has been constructed by Global Aid Hand (GAH) in partnership with UNICEF, bringing a total of four open play spaces where South Sudanese children can practice their activities such as football, volleyball, drawing, local folklore, learning English, and their mothers can learn mine risk education and HIV and AIDS awareness. Three of the open play spaces will be run by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and the UNICEF-constructed space will be run by the State Council for Child Welfare (SCCW). The total number of the children in GAH's CFS has increased from 400 to 653 children (356 girls/297 boys) after the schools holiday. In the SRCS's open spaces there are 457 children (148 boys/ 309 girls). In Abu Jibeiha town, South Kordofan State, GAH supported by UNICEF constructed one CFS targeting South Sudanese and host community children. The total number of the children in this space is 300. In Gedied, GAH supported by UNICEF constructed CFS which serves 200 children from the South Sudanese refugees and host community.

#	Area	# of CFS/open space	Organization	# of children
1	Abu Jibeiha	1 CFS	GAH through UNICEF	300
2	Gedied	1 CFS	GAH through UNICEF	200
3	Elleri	1 CFS	GAH through UNICEF	653 (females 356, males 297)
4	Elleri	4 Open Space	SRC/SCCW Through IFRC	457 (males 148, females 309)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>1,610</b>

- UNFPA, in collaboration with Jasmar and the Wali advisors through Ahfad University, facilitated a three-day training on 29-31 March 2015 on psychosocial support, referral pathway and legal aid for 27 participants. The workshop targeted NGOs, reproductive health (the Ministry of Health (MoH)) and service providers in the camps, police, social workers (MoSW), councilors (Physiological Association).
- SRCS and the Government Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) have maintained a permanent presence of a technical team in the border conducting the initial registration at the reception centers, medical support, and onward transportation to sites in White Nile State. Children are screened for malnutrition and provided with plumpy nut.
- From 29 March to 1 April 2015, UNHCR's Regional Protection Advisor undertook a mission from Nairobi and visited Kosti, accompanied by UNHCR international Protection and Programme officers based in Khartoum. The team successfully managed to visit all South Sudanese camps in White Nile State and conducted three trainings for at least 10 UNHCR field staff in Kosti.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- According to SCCW, the main child protection challenges in South Kordofan State are child labor as domestic servants and in traditional gold mining. Based on the availability of funds, SCCW plans to conduct a survey in the gold mining locations for child protection risks. Five social workers were deployed from the Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) to provide psychosocial support for the children in the school and open spaces but they need support to sustain their work.

## Education

### Achievements and Impact

- Six South Sudanese students who sat for their final 8th grade examinations in Arabic from Al Redeis camp have successfully passed the exam.

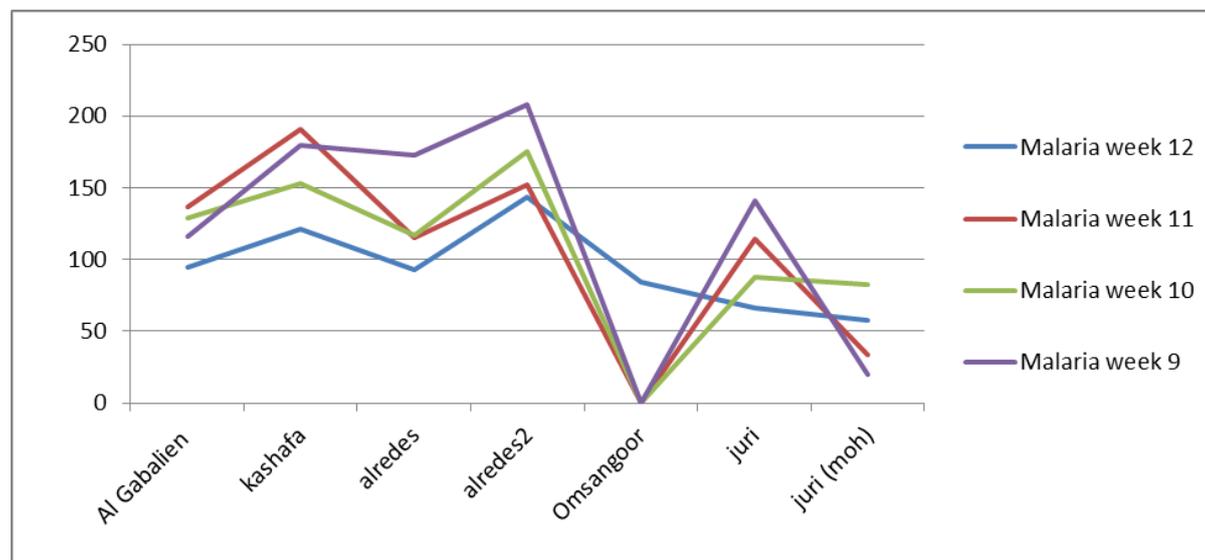
### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Payment Incentives for teachers in White Nile State remains an ongoing issue. A Joint Education mission of UNHCR, UNICEF and the MoE will be conducted the week of 5 April.
- A main challenge continues to be the lack of space in Al Alagaya camp with 55 HHs currently occupying the school. The situation has worsened after the Wad Dakouna crisis. UNICEF will check the availability of tents to be used temporarily. The education partners are working on a contingency plan to ensure education services are available for the upcoming academic year.

## Health

### Achievements and Impact

- Health monitoring of disease outbreaks and vector control is functioning fully across all 7 camps and partners with a total of 4,959 consultations carried out this week in White Nile State.
- Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is the leading cause for attendance to health facilities under surveillance, but it is less than the previous week. Malaria is the second leading cause of total cases received, but the number of malaria cases is less than in the previous week (see the graph below). Diarrhea is the third cause of attendance especially among children less than five years and it is more than the previous week. Most of the Diarrhea cases have been reported from Al Redeis 2 camp.



- MoH of White Nile State and WHO participated in two field visits to all South Sudanese camps in Alsalam and Algablain localities to assess health and WASH needs and service delivery activities in the camps.
- In Um Sangor, SRCS maintained a small clinic with the following staff: 1 medical doctor, 1 medical assistant, 3 nurses, 2 midwives, and 1 lab technician. SRCS also built an in-patient-facility that can accommodate nine patients. There is a pharmacy with basic medication needs which serves both refugees and host community.
- In Jouri, SRCS and MoH Clinics reportedly received and treated at least 289 patients (231 South Sudanese and 58 from the host community). They referred five cases to Kosti mainly for severe malnutrition and malaria.
- 588 patients attended the health clinic in Al Alagaya this week. The majority of cases were for malaria, respiratory infection and diarrhea.
- In Dabat Bosin, the Global Health Foundation has taken over the clinic from SRCS which is operated by the following staff: 1 medical doctor, 2 medical assistants, 3 midwives, 1 nurse, and 2 nutritionists.
- SRCS clinic in Jouri has been closed by decision from the State MoH from 28 March 2015. Only MoH clinic will be functioning.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- MoH's assessment in White Nile State identified the following gaps: The clinic in Um Sangor waiting point (operated by SRCS) is not well setup to provide clinical consultation. The clinic in Al Redeis 2 waiting point (operated by SRCS) needs more staff to provide good clinical consultation. The clinic in Al Alagaya 2 waiting point (operated by the Global Health Foundation) needs additional buildings to provide good clinical care.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### Achievements and Impact

- 4,324 children were screened during the past week for acute malnutrition across all sites in White Nile (Al Redeis 1 and 2, Jouri, Al Alagaya, and Al Kashafa), of which 16 (0.4%) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 111 (2.5%) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- During the week, 0.279 MT of super cereal was distributed by WFP to 46 children – of those, 20 cases were new admissions.

- 54 beneficiaries received transit rations in Joda camp through WFP's interventions (36 children and 18 pregnant and lactating women)
- WFP completed their General Food Distributions (GFD) across all camps. In total, 62,046 beneficiaries were assisted with 1,044 MT of food.
- In Jouri, SRCS continues to run the nutrition clinic which is led by a nutritionist from MoH and assisted by SRCS volunteers. 1,102 children aged between 6 months to 5 years (181 boys and 921 girls) have been assisted at the clinic. There have been 2 cases of MAM who were transferred to Al Kashafa MSF hospital, and 13 SAM cases (severe cases at red stage) admitted in the nutrition center and treated through provision of a special meal.
- In Geried- Abu Jibeiha locality in South Kordofan State, ASSIST conducted supplementary feeding for 47 children under 5 years old, 2 lactating women and 9 pregnant women.
- WFP has started an emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (e-BSFP) in Abu Jibeiha and Elleri localities within this month. Distribution reports are expected within the next week.

## Water and Sanitation

### Achievements and Impact

- Plan International Sudan (Plan) supported by UNICEF completed the construction of 26 blocks of latrines (block of 6 drop holes) in Jouri site and the rehabilitation of 10 latrine blocks in Al Kashafa site.
- Plan supported by UNICEF conducted a cleaning and vector control campaign in Um Sangor site.
- SIDO/CAFOD supported by UNICEF completed two workshops, one in Al Alagaya and one in Dabat Bosen in latrines management targeting community administrators, camp managers, police and refugees for 66 beneficiaries in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin.
- Plan supported by UNICEF through Eithar charity distributed 12 Boxes of garbage collection points in Al Redeis 1 & 2, Jouri and Al Kashafa , 3 in each site.
- Plan and SIDO through funds from UNICEF continue to have regular hygiene promotion activities on a weekly basis that include hygiene awareness, house-to-house visits to disseminate personal hygiene awareness messages, food safety, and hand washing. The table below shows last week's hygiene promotion activities:

Location	No of HHs visit	Total No of beneficiaries	No of Lectures	Soap distributed/PCS	Weight of solid waste/Kg	No of water sample for FRC/SRCS&WES
Al Redeis 1	540	2,918	0	2,160	750	18
Al Kashafa	645	2,113	1	2,205	1,000	18
Jouri	1,470	8,534	1	5,600	750	28
Al Redeis 2	690	3,441	0	1,948	500	28
Al Alagaya	360	3,213	2	2,340	1,500	
Dabat Bosin	160	1,163	1	1,440	1,500	

- Water trucking is continuing smoothly from Al Redeis 1 water treatment station to Um Sangor, using two trucks with one bladder (5000 litres each), which have been provided by SRCS and ADRA. Six bladders are functioning now as four bladders/5,000 litres each and 2 bladders/10,000 litres each which are filled three times per day. The total amount of water provided in Um Sangor site is now 120,000 litre.
- In Al Alagaya, the daily water production is 166,335 litres/day with a daily average of 13 liters/ person/day.
- In Dabat Bosin, the camp is connected to the main water line which serves Al Alagaya, the daily water consumption per person/day there is 13 litres. There is a 4 bladders/5,000 litres capacity.
- In Jouri this week, Plan and Eithar have finalized the construction of 30 blocks of latrines/6 drop-holes each. This raised the total numbers of latrines to 180 drop-holes in the camp, which remains below standard.
- SRCS, Plan and Eithar conducted hygiene campaigns this week. SRCS had two cleaning campaigns and one hygiene awareness campaign with the participation of 37 hygiene promoters (13 from SRCS, 16 from MoH, and 8 from the beneficiaries). Plan and Eithar held 5 hygiene promotion sessions and 3 cleaning campaigns assisted by 21 hygiene promoters on awareness-raising and 20 on cleaning campaigns.
- Plan and Eithar maintained regular monthly distribution of soap to all South Sudanese refugee families in Jouri. At least 2,032 HHs were assisted with 8 pieces of soap.
- SIDO has finalized the construction of 216 Latrines in Al Alagaya.
- In Dabat Bosin, SIDO has constructed 114 latrine communal pits using newly modified model of latrines, out of which 78 latrines were fenced. The average number of people per latrine is 20.
- Regarding the WASH activities, ASSIST constructed 6 latrines inside a refugee area in Abu Jibeiha locality, south of Abu Jibeiha Town in South Kordofan.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- It has been noted that the surrounding host community of Um Sangor currently shares the refugees' water supply. UNHCR plans to follow-up with WASH partners to build permanent platforms and fencing for these bladders.
- The estimated water consumption per person per day in Jouri camp is 6 liters which far below the standard. Technical WASH staff will continue to assess the site to plan further potential improvements to water access.
- The average of people per latrine is 45 persons in Al Alagaya remains below the standards.
- In Um Sangor, no single sanitation facility i.e. latrines, bathing rooms, hand washing facilities, has been constructed yet.
- UNHCR plans to advocate with WASH partners to speed the construction of sanitation facilities, particularly latrines immediately before the start of the rainy season.
- In Jouri, there is one treatment station with two Oxfam tanks. Water treatment and chlorination has been regularly ensured. There are only 3 bladders/ 10,000 liters each which are being filled three times/day.



### Shelter and NFIs

#### Achievements and Impact

- As of 30 March 2015, at least 1,200 HHs were allocated residential plots at Um Sangor and have constructed their shelters. A total of 5,483 individuals have been registered there.
- A total of 8,883 South Sudanese refugee HHs have been assisted with NFIs in Al Kashafa, Al Redeis 1 & 2, Jouri, Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin, and Um Sangor.

## Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Findings from an inter-agency mission of UNDSS, OCHA, UNHCR, FAO, WFP, UNICEF in addition to HAC, SRCA, has revealed 115 South Sudanese HHs in Sirajia refugee site- Abu Jibeiha locality have not received ES/NFIs which they urgently need especially during the rainy season.

## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

### Achievements and Impact

- On Tuesday 24 March, ASSIST handed over the cows and goats to the beneficiaries of the livestock livelihood activity in Alredeis, Al Kashafa and Jouri as part of the second phase of the livelihood project funded by UNHCR. This activity aims to support 48 HHs from South Sudanese refugees across the above mentioned sites, as well as 32 HHs from their respective hosting communities. The beneficiaries were also trained on managing their livestock as well as animal breeding and assured health services by a vet from the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Other livelihood activities such as grocery stands, beauty salons and grinding mills, continued to operate across all the sites. The beneficiaries also reported improved nutrition status of their families and overall lives due to the increase in their income, which has allowed them to access their missing basic needs.



Livestock handover in Al Redeis refugee camp



South Sudanese refugees selling at their grocery stands

## 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.

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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 – 2 April 2015

Over **130,536** 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	74,097	57%
Khartoum	33,128	25%
South Kordofan	15,627	12%
West Kordofan	3,859	3%
Blue Nile	3,661	3%
East Darfur	164	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,536</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 kenrsgis@unhcr.org

