

KEY FIGURES

221,322

South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan since 15 December 2013.

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

72,122

Number of South Sudanese arrivals residing in the seven sites of White Nile State, as per UNHCR individual registration.

145,200

Number of South Sudanese residing in Khartoum open areas as per IPP and Civil Registry (As of 22 February 2016).

PRIORITIES

- Ongoing response to arrivals in West Kordofan and White Nile State.
- Assessment and response to the influx of South Sudanese in East and South Darfur.
- Establishment of a new site in Al Waral, White Nile State to address congestion at existing sites.

SUDAN

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

1 – 15 April 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- In the first week of April, an additional 1,000 South Sudanese were reported to have arrived in Kharasana, West Kordofan, but have not yet been verified. Many of them have reportedly arrived from Khartoum in response to the recent directive in Sudan stating that South Sudanese are to be treated as foreigners.
- The influx of South Sudanese into Sudan continues with 52,604 arrivals since the end of January 2016 into three states: East Darfur (41,170 arrivals), South Darfur (4,125 arrivals) and West Kordofan (7,309 arrivals).
- In East Darfur's Khor Omer IDP camp, where nearly half of the new arrivals have settled, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) completed a verification exercise on 11 April. Some 24,944 individuals (6,249 households) were verified, which is less than the previously reported registration figures. The rate of arrivals has slightly decreased in the past week, with about 300-400 household arrivals per week.
- A joint mission by UNHCR, the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to the areas in East Darfur hosting the recent influx is planned to commence on 17 April. The mission coincides with ongoing discussions between UNHCR and local authorities regarding establishment of border reception centres and a new hosting site in East Darfur to cater to the new arrivals.
- Arrivals into White Nile State are continuing in parallel to the new influx, with a total of 965 new South Sudanese arrivals recorded in the State in the first half of April.
- Development of the new Al Waral site is progressing on track, with layout of the camp finalized and demarcation of plots for the initial 2,000 households completed.



New South Sudanese arrivals in South Darfur's Bielel camp receive emergency household supplies. Photo: UNHCR.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

The influx of South Sudanese into Sudan continues, with 52,604 new arrivals in East Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan since the end of January 2016, based on verified and unverified figures. The large population movements are a result of worsening food insecurity in South Sudan due to a prolonged dry spell that has reduced crop harvests and ongoing violence that continues to displace populations and disrupt livelihoods, trade and the delivery of aid. South Sudanese are arriving into Sudan in desperate need of food and safety, having endured long and difficult journeys and fled dire conditions in their areas of origin. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projections for South Sudan, an estimated 2.8 million people throughout the country faced acute food and nutrition insecurity between January and March 2016. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states, where a majority of the arrivals are coming from, some 540,000 people fell within the Crisis classification of food insecurity during the first quarter of the year, a time when food security historically tends to be the strongest.

While response to the arrivals has been ongoing since the start of the influx, UNHCR in coordination with partners has developed a response plan covering East Darfur, South Darfur, West Kordofan as well as White Nile State to scale-up efforts in preparation for further arrivals. The new influx is expected to continue until the onset of the rainy season with the total number of arrivals anticipated to reach 120,000 by the end of June: 100,000 arrivals in East and South Darfur and 20,000 arrivals in West Kordofan. These planning figures are in addition to the continuous flow of South Sudanese into White Nile State, which is expected to receive 50,000 arrivals throughout the course of 2016 including individuals coming directly from South Sudan and those relocating from other areas in Khartoum.

In East Darfur, the number of arrivals has reached 41,170. Response activities so far have been concentrated in Khor Omer IDP camp, which continues to host the majority of the arrivals—24,944 individuals according to the IOM verification exercise completed on 11 April. Food distribution by WFP to all new arrivals in the camp is ongoing, with completion expected shortly. Approximately 27,000 litres of water is being trucked into the camp daily by UNAMID and ASSIST; and additional community latrines have been constructed. However as the number of arrivals continues to grow, gaps in access to water and sanitation are expected to persist. UNHCR is currently mobilizing resources to fill the urgent gap in non-food items, and plans to distribute these supplies to the new arrivals in Khor Omer in the coming days. To date, only 700 families in Khor Omer have received non-food items. There is also critical gap in protection services, with large numbers of children and women among the arrivals including an estimated 300 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Identification and support for UASC and family tracing remains a top priority. Arrivals to other areas of East Darfur are scattered throughout villages in several localities, primarily in Adila (6,042 individuals), Abu Jabra (3,295 individuals) and Asalaya (2,531 individuals). No assistance has yet reached these arrivals, however an inter-agency mission led by HAC to assess needs and facilitate response activities in these areas is being planned. A joint mission comprising UNHCR-COR-SRCS is also planned to all affected areas in East Darfur, set to begin on 17 April. The mission will discuss possible establishment of reception centres and a new site in East Darfur to host the recent arrivals. In tandem with these discussions, UNHCR continues to advocate for direct access to East Darfur to support and coordinate response efforts on the ground.

In South Darfur, 4,125 arrivals (674 households) have been registered by the Government's Commissioner for Refugees (COR) in Bielel locality. Reports from the first week of April indicate the arrival of an additional 48 households, approximately 240 individuals, who have yet to be registered. On 29 March, an inter-agency assessment conducted in Bielel IDP camp, where the arrivals are staying, identified all forms of basic needs, with limited access to water and sanitation facilities and shelter. The arrivals are able to access free health services in the health clinic in Bielel camp operated by Norwegian Church Aid (NCA). All 674 registered families have received non-food items from UNHCR and will soon receive food rations from WFP. Distribution of shelter materials has not yet been authorized by the authorities, and it remains unclear if the arrivals will be permitted to settle in the area of arrival.

In West Kordofan, new arrivals from South Sudan have settled in El Meriam and Kharasana, joining existing South Sudanese communities who had previously fled to the areas. In Kharasana, HAC reported 3,920 new arrivals as of late March, bringing the total South Sudanese population in the area to 9,100. A further 1,000 individuals, as yet unregistered, reportedly arrived in Kharasana in early April. Most of these arrivals are said to be coming from Khartoum as a result of the recent government decree stating South Sudanese are to be considered as foreigners and as a consequence no longer allowed to stay in the Khartoum open areas. Significant gaps persist in the area, particularly in access to water, sanitation and health services. WFP has begun a verification exercise in Kharasana to prepare for distribution of food assistance. In El Meriam, HAC has reported 3,389 new arrivals since the end of January, bringing the total South Sudanese population in the area to 5,155 as of 11 April. During 13-20 March, WFP verified a total population of 4,015 South Sudanese, 1,559 of which were new arrivals, during a rapid food security assessment in El Meriam. Most of the new arrivals were found to be staying either with relatives among the existing South Sudanese population or in empty shops in the main market, with a smaller number of families scattered in locations surrounding the town. The assessment reported very poor food consumption among the South Sudanese arrivals with diets composed chiefly of cereals and sugar, acquired primarily from begging or donations. Significant malnutrition was observed during the middle-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening, and some arrivals report poorer access to food than in their areas of origin. The hygiene situation is also very poor with open defecation widely practiced. WFP is on standby to deliver emergency food rations and emergency Blanket Supplementary Food Programme (eBSFP) to the new arrivals, pending permission from authorities. Seasonal food support for the old arrivals is also planned, whose poor food security situation has been further exacerbated by the demand of the new arrivals. UNHCR has distributed non-food items to 450 of the newly arrived families in El Meriam. Further response is being planned to improve access to water and hygiene situation, and to implement a systematic registration exercise that will facilitate better identification of persons with special needs and

targeting of assistance. Urgent support is also needed for the health and nutrition center in El Meriam, which lacks adequate supplies of medicines, equipment and beds.

Achievements and Needs Assessment



Protection

Achievements and Impact

- In Kharasana, West Kordofan and El Obeid, North Kordofan, the Ministry of Social Affairs has identified the locations of the families of six separated children. UNHCR is supporting the family reunification process.
- In Bantiu relocation site in Khartoum State, the national organization Nada Al Azhar distributed female hygiene kits to 700 reproductive-age women.
- On 31 March, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in White Nile State conducted a one-day seminar about Women Empowerment for Sustainable Development as part of continuing International Women's Day celebrations. UNHCR participated in the seminar, presenting on achievements in women's livelihoods activities and highlighting the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach as a key tool to ensuring participation of women. The Minister stressed the importance of enhancing the capacity of women living in the White Nile sites and the host communities through increased access to training and livelihoods activities.
- The table below shows the number of children in White Nile sites attending Child Friendly Spaces as reported by Plan Sudan as of end March 2016:

Site	Male	Female	Total	Total population of children under 18
Al Alagaya	370	150	520	8,518
Dabat Bosin	190	190	380	1,522
Jouri	260	220	480	6,243
El Kashafa	350	170	520	7,186
El Redis I	190	90	280	8,373
El Redis II	380	340	720	13,843
Um Sangor	280	300	580	1,905
Total	2,020	1,460	3,480	48,220



Shelter and NFIs:

Achievements and Impact

- In South Darfur, UNHCR with support from COR and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) distributed non-food items, including jerry cans, kitchen sets, blankets and sleeping mats, to all 674 newly arrived households in Bielel IDP camp.
- In White Nile State, UNHCR, through SRCS, distributed NFIs and shelter kits to 888 households in Al Alagaya, El Redis II, Um Sangour and Al Kashafa during March, including for new arrivals and rehabilitation of shelters. Lack of space for new shelters remains challenging and communal spaces are still in use for many households. These households are being prioritised for relocation to Al Waral where shelter kits and NFIs will be provided.
- Following the relocation of South Sudanese families from the Joda border area to Al Alagaya extension site as ordered by local authorities in response to a recent directive to treat South Sudanese as foreigners, UNHCR has distributed shelter materials to 80 families and temporary tents to a further 40 families. The 80 families who received shelter materials were found to have already undergone biometric registration by UNHCR and will remain in the Al Alagaya extension site. The families who received temporary accommodation are due to be relocated to Al Waral site at which point they will receive shelter materials. An additional 160 temporary tents have been prepositioned in Al Alagaya for immediate use in anticipation of further arrivals.



South Sudanese relocated from Joda border areas stay in temporary shelters in Al Alagaya extension site, Photo: UNHCR.

Gaps and Challenges

- In West Kordofan, UNHCR through SRCS distributed NFI kits to 450 newly arrived families in El Meriam, however gaps persist. In Kharasana, no NFI or shelter assistance has yet been provided to the new arrivals.
- In East Darfur, significant gaps remain in shelter and NFIs. No shelter materials have yet been distributed to new arrivals. Some 700 families have received non-food item assistance. UNHCR is planning further NFI distributions in the coming days.

Food Security

Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State, WFP General Food Distribution (GFD) for April will target 73,174 individuals. This number is based on the biometric registration exercise that was recently completed in the White Nile State sites, which resulted in a downward revision of population figures in the sites based previously on household registration. As this is the first GFD that will be based on the new figures and utilize biometrics in the distribution, on 11 April a joint team from WFP, UNHCR, SRCS and HAC conducted a two-day information campaign to sensitize the populations on the new system.
- In Abu Jubeiha locality, South Kordofan, El Ruhama Organization with the support of UNHCR conducted two vocational trainings on food preparation for a total of 50 participants, and distributed three goats to each of the participating heads of household.



Distribution of goats and a vocational training session on pasta making in Abu Jubeiha locality, South Kordofan. Photo: UNHCR.

Gaps and Challenges

- In El Meriam, West Kordofan food assistance to the new arrivals has been delayed due to lack of clearance from local authorities. WFP is prepared to begin distribution as soon as clearance is granted. In Kharasana, WFP has begun verification of the South Sudanese population in preparation for the provision of food assistance.



Health

Achievements and Impact

- In West Kordofan, the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) began a two-day polio vaccination campaign in Kharasana on 11 April, and upon completion will begin a measles vaccination campaign in the area. WHO has confirmed 13 children in the State have died as a result of the illness.
- In East Darfur, the SMoH conducted a four-day measles campaign between 4 to 7 April reaching 1,935 children aged between 9 months and 15 years.



Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State, WFP distributed a total of 1.103MT of Plumpy'Sup transit rations to 218 beneficiaries (124 CU5 and 94 PLW) across all three reception centres between 28 March-10 April. During this same period, a total of .323MT of food (super cereals, super cereals + and oil) was distributed to 104 beneficiaries across all seven sites as part of the WFP Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP).



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- In the Gered area, Abu Jubaiha locality, South Kordofan, IOM is constructing a solar powered water yard to cater to the South Sudanese and host population residing in the area. Completion of the water yard is expected within the next week. IOM is also preparing to construct a solar powered water yard in El Tartar, Tadmun locality, to cater to the approximately 600 South Sudanese in the area as well as the surrounding host community.
- In Kharasana, access to water remains problematic. IOM is constructing a water yard in the area, but with further arrivals into the area gaps in water coverage are expected to persist.
- In Khor Omer camp, East Darfur, UNAMID and NGO ASSIST are trucking approximately 27,000 litres water into the camp daily, soon to be supplemented with an additional 10,000 litres per day by the international NGO ZOA. The SMoH and Government Department of Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES) have constructed 15 community latrines in the camp, and ASSIST has constructed 10 latrines.
- In White Nile State, Plan International - Sudan in collaboration with UNICEF and through El Eithar Charity Organization conducted 13 awareness raising events focusing on water points in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and El Redis II sites, reaching 2,954 beneficiaries (1,900 women, 209 men and 845 children). Plan International also conducted four community-based general cleaning campaigns in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and El Redis II, distributed soap to 13,557 families across all of the sites, and cleaned 2,615 jerry cans in El Redis I and El Kashafa.
- Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) with the support of UNHCR implemented 18 general cleaning campaigns (5 in Al Alagaya, 3 in Um Sangor and one each in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I, El Redis II and Dabat Bosin).
- CAFOD and SIDO also conducted hygiene promotion activities including home visits, general awareness session and women's discussion groups in Um Sangor, Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin and the Dabat Bosin host community as well as training in latrine management for 30 beneficiaries in Al Alagaya.
- The following chart illustrates the current WASH indicators in the White Nile State sites as of 28 March 2016:

Location	Total Population	Total # of Latrines	Persons per Latrine (UNHCR Standard: 20 persons)	Litres of Water/Person/Day (UNHCR Standard: >20 l/p/d)
Al Alagaya	13,475	514	26	12.6

Dabat Bosin	2,190	160	14	18.3
Jouri	9,741	470	21	13.9
El Kashafa	11,596	462	25	18.5
El Redis I	12,224	546	22	12.3
El Redis II	20,319	648	31	6.9
Um Sangor	3,542	340	10	28.2
Total /Average	73,087	3,140	21	15.4

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- Development of Al Waral site in White Nile State is progressing on track. The space distribution and location of all site facilities has been finalized and agreed upon by humanitarian partners who will be conducting activities in the site. Unicef is planning to construct communal latrines, which will then allow for the relocation to the site to begin. UNHCR has identified households for relocation and has shelter and NFIs ready for distribution once these basic latrine facilities are in place. A water tanks is under construction at the site and near completion.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TOTAL 2016 REQUIREMENTS for Sudan	\$141,163,416
FUNDING LEVEL (1 April 2016)	\$10,805,719
FUNDING PERCENTAGE	8%

The 2016 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan was launched on 7 December 2015. Inter-agency requirements for Sudan amount to USD \$141.2 million. UNHCR in Sudan has received \$4.8 million of the \$54.2 million outlined as needs, representing 9% of requirements. 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.











SUDAN: Arrivals from South Sudan | 1 - 15 April 2016

Over **221,322** persons have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan

- 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	White Nile	91,085	41%
	Khartoum	35,427	16%
	West Kordofan	24,033	12%
	South Kordofan	21,447	10%
	North Kordofan	374	<0.1%
	Blue Nile	3,661	<0.1%
	East Darfur	41,170	17%
	South Darfur	4,125	1%
	Total	221,322	

-  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

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