

KEY FIGURES

131,226

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

61,894

South Sudanese people who have been registered at the household level by UNHCR and SRCS in Sudan.

132,028

South Sudanese people have been registered in Khartoum by the IPP since 1 February 2015

PRIORITIES

- Continued registration of South Sudanese under the MoU between UNHCR, COR and the Ministry of Interior on registration of South Sudanese population.
- Commencement of UNHCR and SRCS individual registration in White Nile State.
- Enhancement of services for newly relocated South Sudanese at Bantiu site, Jabal Aulia in Khartoum State, and new camp Um Sangor in White Nile State

SUDAN

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

9 - 15 April 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- A further influx of up to 5,000 people has been reported into White Nile since 9 April – potentially a combination of Sudanese and South Sudanese fleeing from Joda Town in South Sudan across the border to Joda North in Sudan.
- Since 1 February, the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP) has registered over 132,000 South Sudanese and delivered over 110,000 ID cards – the process is continuing and permanent registration centres will be established in the capital.
- Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) registration staff is currently in Jouri camp, White Nile State (c. 13,000 individuals), and UNHCR/SRCS individual registration began on 15 April. UNHCR staff will remain on site in the camp during the process. Al Kashafa (11,600) and El Redis (15,000) camp registration in the state will start 26 April, with the remaining four camps covered by June 2015.
- The Joint Technical Committee on the Passage of Humanitarian Assistance from Sudan to South Sudan has highlighted the progress made in the operation of passage of food assistance to the affected populations in South Sudan. The good collaboration between the two governments has enabled WFP to deliver 5,917 metric tons of food assistance donated by USAID, to nearly 267,000 people mainly in Maban, Melut, Renk and Wadakona in the northern part of Upper Nile State in South Sudan. An additional convoy with 1240 MT of sorghum has departed on April 14th from Kosti to Melut in South Sudan.
- To deliver food assistance ahead of the approaching rainy season, WFP has ramped up its logistics capacity by contracting an additional 60 trucks with the capacity to deliver a total of 2,700 metric tons food. An estimated 16,200 metric tons of food assistance will be delivered from April to June by eight convoys of 25 trucks per month.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

Sudan's Presidential Election began on Monday 13 April and continued to Wednesday 15 April, with no major disturbances noted.

The security situation in South Kordofan State remained challenging. Since March 2015, the increased insecurity especially in the eastern part of South Kordofan (Abassiya, Abu Jibeiha and Elleri localities) is affecting the movement of staff, as well as the dispatch of food assistance. No movement is currently permitted in the area.

Verified numbers of new arrivals to Sudan were lower this week at 386. White Nile State total increased by 650, but this was offset by a decrease in Khartoum, as a little fewer than 300 individuals were relocated from Shagara open area in the capital Khartoum to new camp Um Sangor in White Nile State, while arrivals to Khartoum were only 67 in the same period. There are reports of up to 1,000 households at Joda Border Point in White Nile State; these arrivals will be included in statistics upon verification.

Achievements and Needs Assessment



Protection

Achievements and Impact

- On 14 April, UNHCR published an update of its February 2014 Position on Returns to South Sudan. The guidelines recognize that the humanitarian situation in South Sudan continues to deteriorate, causing the internal displacement of more than 1.5 million people inside South Sudan, and over 500,000 people to flee to neighbouring countries Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. The guidelines also note that "the security, rule of law and human rights situation pertaining today in South Sudan also stands in the way of safe and dignified return for any person originating from South Sudan, whether or not the individual is found to be in need of international protection." UNHCR reaffirms its recommendation that nationals and habitual residents of South Sudan should not be forcibly returned until return can occur in safety and dignity.
- SRCS continue to perform level 1 (household) level registration in White Nile State. This forms the preliminary stage to individual level registration, which will provide more detailed demographic data and highlight vulnerabilities to allow UNHCR and partners to better respond to refugee needs.

61% of all arrivals in White Nile State have been registered at the household level, in addition to 52% of the estimated population of new arrivals in Khartoum. Household registration in Khartoum focused only on Shagara and Andalus open areas, as these were the two locations from a total of 28 open areas selected for relocation to Bantiu site in Jabal Aulia locality, Khartoum State.

The number of children registered thus far from the total population in White Nile State remains high at 72%, with over 11,000 children (30%) children under 5. The average percentage of female headed households is 85%. In El Redis camp in particular, 94% of households are female headed. Over 50% of households also have a family size between 6 and 12 people, showing that the average household comprises of a woman and at least 5 children, at least one of which is under 5.

The table below shows the current population who have not been registered at the household level. Since household registration restarted in February 2015 following relocation between camps to ease congestion, a further camp, Um Sangor, has opened, and the population has increased by over 8,600 people.

Overview of Unregistered Population			
Location	Total Est. Pop (Reg + Unreg)	Unregistered Population	
		# of Individ.	% of Total Pop
Total Khartoum Open Areas	33,183	17,338	52%
Al Alagaya	10,204	3,415	33%
Jouri	12,779	1,239	10%
Al Kashafa	11,737	2,531	22%
El Redis	15,028	6,606	44%
El Redis II	7,005	2,881	41%
Dabat Bosin	2,336	29	1%
Um Sangor	5,955	2,500	42%
White Nile others	9,952	9,952	100%
Total White Nile	74,996	29,153	39%
Total Blue Nile	3,661	-	0%
Total South Kordofan	15,627	15,627	100%
Total West Kordofan	3,859	3,859	100%
Total Darfur	164	164	100%
Total	131,490	66,141	50%

- Between 8 and 9 April, 272 people were relocated from Shagara open area in Khartoum to Um Sangor camp in White Nile State. All those moved were Nuer, while those who have been relocated to Bantiu site are majority Dinka. UNHCR and the government Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) met with community leaders during the registration and sensitization phase of the relocation, and this relocation of the Nuer population of Shagara to White Nile State was agreed upon as a conflict mitigation measure.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Since 9 April movements through Joda Border Crossing Point in El Jebelain Locality White Nile State have increased exponentially. Joda is approximately 135km from Kosti, with Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin camps lying approximately 10-15km from the border point. UNHCR and partners received information from partner Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) staff, who are permanently at Joda reception centre and have been monitoring the influx.
- On 14 April, the State Security Committee of White Nile State, led by the Governor and the HAC Commissioner visited Joda to assess the situation. As a result, a meeting with humanitarian actors took place 15 April. A Joint Assessment Mission went to Joda border crossing the same day, including UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, Jasmar and the Ministry of Health (MoH).
- Exact demographic breakdown of those who have crossed is not yet available; estimates indicate approximately 1,000 households may be at Joda, in addition to some Shilluk moving directly through the reception area towards the camps. The new influx is both Sudanese who were residing in Joda town on the South Sudanese side, as well as Shilluk from South Sudan from Joda town, Renk and its environs. SRCS is currently undertaking a light touch household registration exercise at Joda to ascertain numbers, and those moving directly to the camps will be captured in the ongoing household registration taking place daily.

Education

Achievements and Impact

- UNICEF has provided four tents to Al Alagaya camp as a temporary measure to ensure education services continue. There is still a lack of space in Al Alagaya camp with 55 HHs currently occupying the school. UNHCR and partners are working on longer term solutions for the next school year, as the academic year ended 31 March 2015. UNHCR will

also tackle overcrowding by relocation between camps in White Nile State, as well as provision of further individual shelter material.

- ADRA and UNICEF with CERF funding have initiated the construction of 35 semi-permanent classrooms, each with six latrines and water points, in Al Salam and Al Jabalain localities in White Nile State. This will enhance the education infrastructure available to all 7 camps in advance of the new school year.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- No education services are currently provided in the new camps of El Redis 2 and Dabat Bosin and Um Sangor. It is planned to target these camps in the new school year 2015-2016 and plans are already underway between education partners on how to provide extra support to these camps.



Health

Achievements and Impact

- WHO conducted a supervisory visit to Al Salam locality camps of El Redis, El Redis II, and Um Sangor to assess and monitor the new arrivals service delivery. All reporting units in White Nile state are functioning.
- Consultations for this week were 4280, much less than last week's 6,135. The total number of under 5 consultations this week was 1473, a decrease on the 2237 cases in the previous week. ARI, Malaria and Diarrhea are still the leading causes of attendance across all camps, and no alert of any epidemics were reported during the week.
- UNFPA interventions in White Nile camps included provision of Reproductive Health (RH) supplies:
 - Basic supplies for ANC units in the camps were sent to Kosti (4 Sphygmomanometers, 5 adult/infant scales).
 - Surgical instruments to the CEMOCs (5 uterine Dilators and 10 uterine Forceps, 9000 surgical Gloves different sizes and Disinfectant solution).
 - Clean delivery kits for 1000 pregnant women, Clean Delivery kits for 5 Birth attendants to promote clean home deliveries when access to a health facility is not possible, distribution of the kits to waiting areas will be taking place this week through SRCS, MSF and Ministry of Health (MoH) clinics at El Redis, Al Kashafa, Al Alagaya and Jouri camps.
- UNFPA supported Kosti hospital as the main referral point for emergency obstetric cases. The hospital has been supported with blood transfusion kits (kit12) for 100 beneficiaries in addition to drugs and disposable equipment (kit11 A/B) for management of obstetric and newborn emergencies for 105 women.
- UNFPA conducted a field assessment mission to El Redis, Kashasfa and Jouri clinics; the required amount of RH kits and consumables for the camps was identified, and the visit also identified the need for more awareness raising activities targeting the community to promote access to services.
- 10 clean delivery kits were donated by UNFPA to SRCS South Kordofan. These kits will promote clean home deliveries when access to a health facility is not possible. UNFPA also provided 200 clean delivery kits to UNHCR for the South Sudanese in Khartoum state and provided training in the state for 21 midwives.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- 1,680 children were screened during the past week for acute malnutrition across all sites in White Nile, of which 18 (1%) were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 41 (2.4%) with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).
- In Al Kashafa camp, MSF continue to provide treatment of MAM with a total of 42 children U5 admitted during the reporting week, of these 20 children were new admission cases.
- WFP continues to provide transit rations at Joda reception center in White Nile State. During the reporting week a total of 180 beneficiaries (146 children U5 and 34 Pregnant and Lactating Women) received their one-month Plumpy Nut rations. Al Kuek reception center has resumed operations with 17 beneficiaries (12 children U5 and 5 PLW) registered and received transit rations. None of beneficiaries were identified as acutely malnourished in both centres.
- A mass screening was conducted in Elleri Locality, White Nile State. The screening was conducted in February where 577 children were screened, of which 9 (1.6%) were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 49 (8.5%) with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).
- WFP in partnership with ASSIST has started nutritional response in South Kordofan, with 1,360 beneficiaries (167 Pregnant Lactating Women and 1,193 U5) enrolled for e-BSFP. 10.23 MT of food was distributed in 5 centres in Abu Jibeih Localities: Abu Jibeih town, Sirajaya, Om Hashima, Greid and Gedied. 79 children were identified as MAM as referred to a Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP).



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- Plan International 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 HH visit	Total No of beneficiaries	No of Lecture	Soap distributed/PCS	Wight of solid waste/Kg
El Redis	540	2,927	6	2,160	1,000
Al Kashafa	475	1,098	2	2,160	1,000
Jouri	1,260	7,202	2	4,800	750
El Redis II	615	2,700	0	2,441	1,500

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The amount of water available in Al Alagaya camp has slipped to 8 litres per person per day through two available bladders with a total capacity of 80,000 litres. WASH partners are aware of the decrease and are looking into either increasing the frequency of water refilling or the potential to increase the number of bladders at the site.

Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 9,252 South Sudanese refugee HHs have been assisted with NFIs and shelter across the 7 camps in White Nile State, with 369 households served in the last week across sites.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Shelter and NFI distributions in White Nile continues to be delayed due to ongoing inter-camp relocation to ease overcrowding, and will resume again once all movement has been completed in coming weeks. The current shelter/NFI gap is approximately 20%, with no gap in El Redis II, Dabat Bosin and Um Sangor, the newer and smaller camps with a combined population of just over 15,000 people.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TOTAL 2015 REQUIREMENTS	\$152,119,709
FUNDING LEVEL (2 April 2015)	\$11,585,009
FUNDING PERCENTAGE	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.

Response partners acknowledge the following donors for their kind contributions: the Government of the United States, the Government of Japan, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), the Government of Australia, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)

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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

