

KEY FIGURES

222,665

South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan since 15 December 2013.

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

131,429

South Sudanese new arrivals who received humanitarian assistance since December 2013.

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

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

SUDAN

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

15 – 31 March 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Following the governmental directive on 17 March that all South Sudanese in Sudan are to be treated as foreigners, South Sudanese living in host communities around the Joda border area have received instructions to relocate to the sites in White Nile State. By 30 March, 164 households (683 individuals) from the border area host communities had relocated to the Al Alagaya extension site. This number is expected to rise to over 200 households in the coming days. New arrivals crossing the border into White Nile State are also no longer allowed to stay with host communities, and must proceed to the sites.
- The influx of South Sudanese into East Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan continues, with some 48,000 arrivals recorded since the end of January 2016. East Darfur has experienced the largest number arrivals with over 40,000 people, the majority of whom have settled in Khor Omer IDP camp in Ed Daein locality. In Khartoum state, 74 South Sudanese households from South Sudan's Greater Bahr Al Ghazal region have arrived in Bantiu relocation site in poor conditions.
- Arrivals into White Nile State continue with a total of 1,102 South Sudanese recorded at the three border reception centres—Joda, El Mquiens and El Kuek since mid-March.
- UNHCR and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) have completed Phase II of the biometric individual registration in Jouri, El Kashafa, Dabat Bosin and Al Alagaya and will now begin the exercise in El Redis II.
- Development of the new Al Waral site is progressing with demarcation of the camp's layout and plots for the initial 2,000 households completed.



South Sudanese who were instructed to relocate from Joda host communities in a makeshift shelter in the Al Alagaya extension site, Photo: UNHCR.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

The large influx of South Sudanese into Sudan continues. Since the end of January, some 48,000 South Sudanese have arrived in East Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan according to verified and unverified figures from the government and aid partners. These arrivals are in addition to continuous flow into White Nile State, where 2,084 new arrivals were recorded in March. Food shortages, high food prices and lack of income sources in South Sudan, particularly in the border states of Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Upper Nile and Warrap, are driving the recent displacements. Further arrivals are expected to continue until the onset of the rainy season, with up to 110,000 arrivals anticipated to arrive in East Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan by the end of June.

In East Darfur, 41,157 arrivals have been recorded as of 29 March since late January, according to figures from the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), SRCS and local registration committees. The majority of the new arrivals (25,730 individuals) have settled in Khor Omer IDP camp in Ed Daein locality, with the remainder scattered throughout villages in other localities in East Darfur, primarily in Adila (6,042 individuals), Abu Jabra (3,295 individuals) and Asalaya (2,531 individuals). The situation of the arrivals is acute with most reporting famine-like conditions in their villages of origin and traveling up to four weeks en route to Sudan, carrying very few personal belongings and with little access to food. Upon arrival, many are forced to camp in the open or under trees, with some hosted by relatives or extended support networks. Thus far, WFP has provided food distributions to some 16,200 new arrivals with a further distribution for 6,420 arrivals currently ongoing. The primary healthcare centre in Khor Omer IDP camp is providing free health services to the new arrivals, with an average of 75 consultations per day. The State Ministry of Health (SMoH) has sent a medical assistant and two health educators to the clinic, and with the support of WHO, provides medicines on a weekly basis. An additional 6,000 litres water is being trucked into the camp per day by UNAMID, which will soon be supplemented by a further 13,000 litres per day by ASSIST. The SMOH has also begun weekly vector control activities, built 15 community latrines and conducted a cleaning campaign. Non-food items have been distributed to 700 families; however shelter materials have yet to be provided as discussions with the government over the use of semi-permanent materials are ongoing. UNHCR is working together with OCHA and partners to develop an inter-sector response plan in anticipation of continued arrivals and growing needs. Plans for an interagency mission to the area are in progress and UNHCR is strongly advocating with government authorities for direct access to East Darfur to support the ongoing response.

In South Darfur, 3,485 South Sudanese have been registered in Bileil locality by the Government's Commissioner for Refugees (COR) as of 26 March. No humanitarian assistance has yet been provided and resources of the existing South Sudanese community, who have absorbed the new arrivals, are being severely over-stretched. Provision of assistance is expected to follow soon after the completion of an interagency mission to the area on 30 March, which comes as a follow-up to the joint OCHA-IOM needs assessment mission on 15 March.

In West Kordofan, HAC reported the arrival of 2,328 South Sudanese in El Meriam and 2,520 in Kharasana in late February. By the end of March, HAC reported an additional 2,180 individuals had arrived in El Meriam and 1,400 individuals in Kharasana. In El Meriam, WFP has verified 1,559 new arrivals as of 18 March. Reports indicate that a further 15-20 people are arriving daily in El Meriam and many new arrivals are taking refuge in nearby areas inaccessible to registration teams, signifying the actual number of arrivals may be higher. Arrivals report walking between three to nine days on foot under extreme thirst and hunger conditions to reach the area. Insecurity along official roads due to the presence of armed groups has forced the arrivals to travel through jungles, and several deaths have been reported to have occurred on route to Sudan. Due to the harsh travel conditions, there are very few elderly or disabled persons among the arrivals in El-Meriam. Most of the arrivals are in very poor health and are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. The situation of some 4,000 South Sudanese who already resided in El Meriam before the recent influx is also worsening due to the limited availability of resources. Local authorities are providing one bag of flour per day to the arriving households, and some initial relief items have been provided including non-food items by UNHCR and emergency medicines, nutritional supplements and plastics sheets by the Ministry of Health with the support of UNICEF. In Kharasana, response has been ongoing since the previous influx of arrivals in mid-2015; however critical gaps have persisted in the area that require urgent attention. UNHCR is working together with partners to mobilize further humanitarian response based on the interagency assessment mission that took place to El Meriam on 20 March and earlier assessment missions conducted in Kharasana.

On 17 March, Sudan's Cabinet of Ministers issued a directive that all South Sudanese in Sudan are to be treated as foreigners. UNHCR is closely monitoring the situation and working with authorities to understand the impact this directive will have on the South Sudanese in practice, with effects already being observed. On 26 March, South Sudanese living within host communities in border areas in White Nile state including Joda, Kilo 4 and surrounding villages were instructed to present documents indicating they had legally entered Sudan or relocate to the existing sites by 28 March. By 30 March, 164 households (683 individuals) from these border areas had arrived in the Al Alagaya extension site in White Nile State, with the number expected to rise above 200 households in the coming days. The affected families are mainly from the Shoulouk tribe, and were seeking refuge in the Joda area escaping conflict in South Sudan or evacuating the Joda Alfukhar border town in April 2015. The arrivals to Al Alagaya are being registered by SRCS, and the majority are in possession of UNHCR ration cards and ID cards from the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP). Most arrivals are staying in makeshift shelters made out of clothing and blankets or out in the open exposed to the harsh weather conditions. UNHCR has arranged an initial distribution of shelters and is working with partners to mobilize immediate distribution of further aid items. In addition, new arrivals crossing the border into White Nile State are no longer allowed to stay with host communities and have been asked to proceed to the existing sites. Advocacy with the concerned authorities to better understand and mitigate the potential impact of the directive is ongoing.

In Khartoum state, 74 newly arrived South Sudanese households were recorded in Bantiu relocation site. The arrivals, composed mostly of women and children, have come from Awiel, Wau and Raga in South Sudan's Bahr El Ghazal region and have entered Sudan through South Darfur and South Kordofan. The arrivals are in a very poor health and nutritional state, having travelled long distances and suffering from a lack of food. Some medical assistance has already been provided to new arrivals through Al Manar organization, but there is a need to increase the number of clinics hosted in the site to accommodate the increased caseload. UNHCR is working with community leaders and partners to continue registering new arrivals, identifying extremely vulnerable individuals and facilitating provision of aid items including distribution of food and female hygiene kits.

Achievements and Needs Assessment



Protection

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and SRCS in collaboration with the camp managers of the congested sites in White Nile State including El Redis I, El Redis II, El Kashafa, Jouri, and Al Alagaya are working with camp communities on priority caseloads for relocation to the new Al Waral sites.
- In Kharasana, West Kordofan, the Ministry of Social Affairs identified 16 separated children (8 females and 8 males) among the new South Sudanese arrivals, bringing the total number of separated children in Kharasana to 316. All 16 of the newly identified separated children have been placed with foster families.
- In Abu Jubeiha locality, South Kordofan, ASSIST with the support of UNFPA distributed female hygiene kits to 180 South Sudanese women in El Serajia, El Delaibat and Abu Jubeiha towns.



Shelter and NFIs:

Achievements and Impact

- Shelter assessments are near completed in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites which will enable further shelter support for new arrivals, particularly for rehabilitation. Shelter assistance is planned for households relocating to Al Waral.
- UNHCR through SRCS distributed 450 KFI kits to new South Sudanese arrivals in El Meriam, West Kordofan State. A further 445 kits are needed to cover the remaining recent arrivals.

Gaps and Challenges

- New arrivals in Kharasana, West Kordofan have not yet received NFI assistance or shelter materials. The situation has been made more challenging by the early onset of rains in the area..



Education

Achievements and Impact

- In Keilak locality, West Kordofan ASSIST with the support of UNICEF has started the bidding process for the construction of one school with eight classrooms for the South Sudanese population in Kharasana, the construction of 12 classrooms in three schools for the South Sudanese in Abu El Likri, and the rehabilitation of two schools for the host community in Kharasana. ASSIST has also conducted trainings for 75 teachers on education in emergencies, including 34 who are South Sudanese. UNICEF has committed to supporting the schools with educational supplies, while UNHCR will provide national curriculum materials (in English) and incentives for 48 South Sudanese teachers.



Food Security

Achievements and Impact

- General food distribution (GFD) for March 2016, which is planned to cover 101,973 individuals, is ongoing in White Nile State. Distribution has been completed in Dabat Bosin, Um-Sangor, El Redis I, El Redis II and Jouri and is ongoing in Al Alagaya and El Kashafa.
- On 19 March, as a part of WFP's cross border operation, WFP Kosti sent a convoy of 12 trucks to Renk in South Sudan, loaded with 788 MT of sorghum. This is the fifth convoy sent in 2016. In total in 2016 WFP Kosti has sent 4,532.75 MT of food (pulses, oil, sorghum) to South Sudan.
- In West Kordofan, a total of 145.111 MT of assorted food commodities were distributed to 9,100 South Sudanese in Kharasana as a part of WFP's GFD. Of that total, 1,400 were new arrivals.



Health

Achievements and Impact

- Curative consultations were provided to 12,045 individuals at seven clinics in the White Nile State sites during the reporting period. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) remains the primary cause of attendance for some 33 per cent of all consultations, followed by malaria at 11.1 per cent and diarrheal disease at 7.5 per cent. No disease under surveillance has been reported during this period (meningitis, measles, acute watery diarrhea, or acute flaccid paralysis).



Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- Through WFP's assistance, 173 new arrivals (90 children under five (U5) and 83 pregnant and lactating mothers (PLM)) were provided with 0.715 MT of Plumpy'Sups at Joda and El Mquiens reception centres in White Nile State. No distributions took place in El Kweik during the reporting period.
- As part of the emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (eBSP), 13,090 beneficiaries (11,123 children U5 and 1,967 PLWs) were provided with 78.540MT of Super Cereal and 7.854MT of oil during the reporting period.
- The targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) reached 328 beneficiaries (290 children U5 and 38 PLW) across all seven sites in White Nile State with a total of 0.984MT of Super Cereal Plus.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- Plan International - Sudan in collaboration with UNICEF and through El Eithar Charity Organization conducted four lectures in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and El Redis II sites on proper hygiene practices using water points and reached 3,226 beneficiaries (1,890 women, 277 men and 1,059 children). Plan International also conducted hygiene promotion training sessions for five community leaders in both Jouri and in El Kashafa camps.
- Plan International distributed 1,000 jerry cans in El Redis II and El Kashafa - 500 in each site from their stocks and cleaned 2,690 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 28 general cleaning campaigns (10 in Al Alagaya, 5 each in Um Sangor and Dabat Bosin, and 2 each in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and El Redis II) and finished installation of 275 garbage bins in El Redis I, 207 in El Kashafa and 200 in Jouri.
- CAFOD/SIDO with their own resources completed rehabilitation of 57 latrines (50 in Al Alagaya and 7 in Dabat Bosin) and dislodged 120 latrines (69 in Al Alagaya and 51 in Dabat Bosin). The organizations also conducted hygiene promotion training for 30 beneficiaries (9 in Dabat Bosin and 21 in Al Alagaya). With the support of UNHCR, CAFOD/SIDO conducted further hygiene promotion home visits and awareness sessions in Um Sangor, Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin and the Dabat Bosin host community.
- CAFOD/SIDO with the support of UNICEF distributed 44,200 pieces of soap in Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin and Um Sangor.
- Adventists Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) with the support of UNHCR completed the construction of 678 latrines (528 in El Redis II and 150 in Jouri), the dislodging of 180 latrines (75 in El Redis II, 67 in El Kashafa, and 38 in Jouri) and the rehabilitation of 180 latrines (42 each in Jouri, El Redis I and El Redis II, and 54 in El Kashafa).
- 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	13,103	514	25	13
Dabat Bosin	2,190	160	14	18.3
Jouri	11,252	470	24	12
El Kashafa	9,687	462	21	18.6

El Redis I	12,213	546	22	12.3
El Redis II	20,030	648	31	7
Um Sangor	3,248	340	10	30.8
Total /Average	71,723	3,140	21	16



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- As of 29 March 2016, all 2,000 plots for the initial relocation have been demarcated in the new Al Waral site. This completes the first phase of camp development with the general layout of the camp now established. The distribution and location of administrative facilities are being finalized in consultation with humanitarian partners who will be conducting activities in the site. Development of the site was included under the recent CERF Underfunded Emergencies grant.
- Phase II of the biometric individual registration exercise, which revisits each camp to register those who have arrived since completion of Phase 1, completed in Jouri and El Kashafa sites on 29 March. The exercise resulted in an increase in the population figure for El Kashafa by 1,909 individuals and a decrease for Jouri by 1,511 individuals. The exercise will now begin in El Redis II camp, and has already been completed in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin.
- On 23 March, UNHCR and UNICEF convened their second LoU coordination meeting which discussed WASH, Child Protection, and Education issues.
- Also on 23 March, UNHCR, SRCS and WFP met to discuss the use of the recently revised South Sudanese population figures in terms of the delivery of assistance. It was agreed that the new figures based on individual registration will be used for WFP's General Food Distribution for April 2016. To facilitate this, the ongoing Phase II of the registration exercise was agreed to be expedited to ensure completion in El Redis II by 3 April.
- A HAC-IOM registration team has completed the re-registration of South Sudanese and IDPs in South Kordofan with figures set to be released soon.

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




Over **222,665** persons have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan

- 131,429 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	White Nile	90,545	41%
	Khartoum	35,262	16%
	West Kordofan	26,734	12%
	South Kordofan	21,447	10%
	North Kordofan	374	<0.1%
	Blue Nile	3,661	<0.1%
	East Darfur	41,157	17%
	South Darfur	3,485	1%
	Total	222,665	

-  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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