

## KEY FIGURES

**224,620**

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.

**73,636**

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

**41,774**

Number of South Sudanese arrivals to East Darfur since January 2016.

**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.
- Preparation of the new Al Waral site, White Nile State to address congestion at existing sites.

## SUDAN

### UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

16 – 29 April 2016

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- The influx of South Sudanese into Sudan that began in late January 2016 amid ongoing conflict and deteriorating food insecurity continues with some 54,000 arrivals into East and South Darfur and West Kordofan states. Of these new arrivals, 41,774 are residing in East Darfur.
- In White Nile State, there was a large increase in the rate of arrivals recorded during the reporting period. Whereas the average number of arrivals per week has been around 500 for the past two months, in the past week over 2,100 new South Sudanese have arrived in the White Nile State sites.
- The first food distribution based on biometric registration commenced on 21 April in El Redis I and Dabat Bosin sites, and in all other White Nile sites the following day. The distribution is proceeding smoothly, and has already completed in Dabat Bosin. An information campaign was conducted in all sites prior to the shift to sensitize communities on the new system.
- The second phase of biometric registration was completed in Um Sangor site on 24 April, with a total of 4,195 individuals registered who had arrived since completion of the first phase of the registration exercise.
- Over 1,000 South Sudanese have been arrested in Khartoum since early April for alleged lack of documentation despite most being in possession of registration cards issued by the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP). Some 300 South Sudanese have been released following legal intervention and advocacy efforts with the authorities, but others remain in detention.
- In Khartoum state, an accidental fire broke out in the Soba Kongor open area, destroying over 100 shelters and resulting in the death of two girls. UNHCR has provided non-food item assistance to all affected households.



*Distribution of non-food item kits to South Sudanese families seeking refuge in East Darfur's Khor Omer IDP camp. Photo: UNHCR.*

# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

## Operational Context

The number of South Sudanese that have fled into East and South Darfur and West Kordofan since late January has nearly reached 54,000. In White Nile State, there was a marked increase in the number of arrivals, with nearly 2,169 arrivals recorded in the past week, compared with an average of 500 arrivals per week observed in the two months prior. These recent arrivals are arriving directly from South Sudan with a small number also coming from Khartoum State.

In East Darfur, the total number of refugees stands at 41,774 as of 25 April. In Khor Omer IDP camp, IOM conducted a second round of verification of South Sudanese on April 25, bringing the total number of verified individuals in the camp to 25,548. Food distribution by WFP has reached 22,600 of the new arrivals as of 17 April, with further distribution planned to take place shortly. UNHCR is distributing non-food items to all new arrivals in Khor Omer, with additional stocks prepositioned to cover a total of 30,000 individuals. Access to water and sanitation is severely constrained in Khor Omer, with only 29 per cent of water requirements currently being met and a 98 per cent gap in latrine coverage. Medical supplies sufficient for four months have been delivered to the camp's health clinic, but a vehicle is urgently needed to transfer emergency cases to the Ed Daein hospital. Insufficient stocks of reproductive health equipment and kits are also reported. A middle-upper arm circumference screening (MUAC) conducted by UNICEF and the State Ministry of Health (SMOH) identified a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 8.1 per cent, falling below the SPHERE emergency threshold of 15 per cent. However, data collected at the onset of the influx indicated much higher levels of malnutrition among the children upon arrival and before provision of nutritional supplements. Land availability poses a main challenge for delivery of further assistance, such as distribution of shelters and latrine construction. Discussions regarding establishment of a new site in East Darfur to host the new arrivals are ongoing, and local authorities are working to negotiate the use of a site located near to Khor Omer. Access to other localities in East Darfur where new arrivals have been reported remains limited. Insecurity and localized violence across the state also continue to impact the extent of response activities by partners. Planning figures anticipate 97,000 South Sudanese arrivals in total by the end of June 2016.

In South Darfur, the number of South Sudanese arrivals is 4,594, an increase of 469 arrivals since mid-April. Food and emergency household items have been provided to most new arrivals, but distribution of shelters has still not yet been authorized by authorities. Planning figures for South Darfur anticipate a total of 7,000 arrivals to the state by the end of June 2016.

In West Kordofan, WFP completed a verification exercise in Kharasana, identifying 9,776 South Sudanese residing in the area. Of those verified, 710 individuals have arrived in Kharasana since the end of March coming both from other parts of Sudan (i.e. White Nile and Khartoum states) and from South Sudan's Unity State. WFP has since started distribution of one-month food rations to all South Sudanese residing in Kharasana. Food distribution in El Meriam is still on hold after several weeks due to lack of clearance by security authorities. As a result, the situation of refugees residing in the area is growing increasingly critical, with very high food insecurity and malnutrition already reported in the area during an assessment in mid-March. A measles outbreak affecting West Kordofan has reportedly led to several deaths among South Sudanese, with 12 deaths reported in El Tibbun town in Babanusa locality. The West Kordofan SMOH is responding to the situation with support from WHO for essential medicines and vaccinations.

In White Nile state, UNHCR has continued to lead preparations for relocation of families to the new Al Waral site to help ease congestion in the existing seven sites. Relocation of families is expected to start in the first week of May, once construction of latrines, communal shelters and installation of water bladders has completed. Over the reporting period, the first food distribution to be based on a biometric registration system commenced in all seven sites led by joint UNHCR/WFP teams, targeting 73,475 refugees in total. The second phase of biometric registration also finalized in Um Sangor site, with 4,195 individuals registered who had arrived since completion of the first phase of the exercise.

In Khartoum, arbitrary arrests of South Sudanese have continued since first being reported in early April. Over 1,000 South Sudanese have reportedly been arrested in Khartoum for alleged lack of documentation and charged a fine of 1000 SDG, despite the fact that the majority are in possession of the IPP registration card containing the foreign number issued by authorities. UNHCR has been closely monitoring the situation, providing protection and legal support to the detainees, and pursuing the issue with the relevant government counterparts in order to uphold the validity of the IPP cards. More than 300 of those arrested have since been released but many remain in detention. Advocacy efforts by UNHCR are ongoing, as well as on the part of the South Sudanese Embassy. Recent reports in the media have indicated that the Cabinet decision from 17 March that South Sudanese in Sudan are to be treated as foreigners has been revoked, but no official confirmation of this has been communicated.

On 18 April a fire broke out in Khartoum's Soba Kongor open area destroying more than 100 shelters and resulting in the death of two young girls. The fire was due to accidental causes. UNHCR visited the site in the following day to assess damages and provided emergency material assistance including clothing and non-food items.

## Achievements and Needs Assessment

### Protection

#### Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State, Plan Sudan in coordination with the Child Development Foundation (CDF) facilitated a three-day training in each of the seven sites on the management of child-friendly spaces (CFS), targeting 75 animators and supervisors in total.
- In Al Kashafa site, Plan Sudan conducted consultation sessions with adolescents in response to the limited participation observed among adolescents in CFS activities. Based on the sessions, activities in the CFS were revised to better target the age group, and a community-wide sensitization campaign was conducted to inform families of the role of CFS in order to improve participation rates. The number of children participating in the Al Kashafa CFS has risen from 520 at the end of March to 1,038 as of 26 April.

### Shelter and NFIs

#### Achievements and Impact

- In East Darfur, UNHCR distributed non-food items to newly arrived South Sudanese families in Khor Omer camp. Stocks sufficient for 30,000 families were delivered to the area last week.
- In Khartoum State, non-food items were delivered to over 100 households affected by a fire that broke out in the Soba Kongor open area on 18 April.



*Non-food items are distributed to newly arrived South Sudanese in Khor Omer camp. East Darfur. Photo: UNHCR.*

### Food Security

#### Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State, general food distribution targeting 73,475 individuals across the seven sites commenced on 21 April. This is the first distribution to be based on biometric registration. Seven joint UNHCR/WFP teams were deployed in the sites to carry out the distribution, which is progressing smoothly and requires a shorter time to complete than before. An information campaign was conducted in all sites prior to the shift to sensitize communities on the new system.
- In Kharasana, West Kordofan, WFP is currently carrying food distribution for the South Sudanese population following the verification exercise conducted earlier this month.

## Gaps and Challenges

- In El Meriam, West Kordofan, WFP food distribution is still on hold due to lack of clearance from security authorities. The stocks have been ready for distribution for several weeks.

## Health

### Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State, curative consultations were provided to 14,440 individuals in the seven clinics in the White Nile State sites during the reporting period. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) remains the primary cause of attendance for some 24.6 per cent of all consultations, followed by diarrheal disease at 8 per cent, and malaria at 6.8 per cent. No disease under surveillance has been reported during this period (meningitis, measles, acute watery diarrhea, or acute flaccid paralysis).
- In West Kordofan, a measles outbreak has reportedly led to several deaths among the South Sudanese populations, particularly in West Kordofan's Babanusa locality with 12 deaths reported in El Tibbun town. An emergency team from the Ministry of Health went to El Tibbun for verification and treatment; 38 suspected cases were identified and treated and 62 further cases were given treatment after contact tracing. WHO has dispatched essential medicines and vaccinations to the West Kordofan SMOH in response.

## Nutrition

### Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile state, the results of the MUAC screening conducted during the reporting period show that of the 10,457 children under 5 that were screened, 51 (0.5 per cent) have severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 313 (3 per cent) have moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). This equates to a GAM rate of 3.5 per cent.
- WFP distributed a total of 0.401 MT of Plumpy'Sup transit rations to 115 beneficiaries between 11-24 April in the three reception centres in White Nile State. During this same period, a total of 0.475 MT of food (super cereals, super cereals + and oil) was distributed to 139 beneficiaries across all seven sites as part of the WFP Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP). Distribution of emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (eBSFP) for the prevention of malnutrition is ongoing, targeting 14,135 beneficiaries across all seven sites.
- In East Darfur, a MUAC screening conducted in Khor Omer among 4,117 children under five identified a GAM rate of 8.1 per cent, with a SAM rate of 1.9 per cent and a MAM rate of 6.2 per cent. Initial data on malnutrition collected at the onset of the influx identified much high levels of malnutrition among newly arriving children, before they are provided with nutritional support.

## Education

### Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State, UNICEF completed construction of 50 classrooms and teacher's offices across the seven existing sites. Further construction of seven sets of school latrines and hand-washing facilities is ongoing, set for completion by end May 2016.

## Water and Sanitation

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR completed the construction of one new water tank in El Redis II, enhancing the water availability and distribution capacity in the site. El Redis II remains the most populated site in White Nile State.
- UNICEF in coordination with Plan Sudan has finalized construction of five sets of latrines with six drop holes each in the CFS in Un Sangor, El Redis I, El Redis II, El Kashafa and Jouri sites.
- The following chart illustrates the current WASH indicators in the White Nile State sites as of 29 April:

Location	Total Population	Total # of Latrines	Total Litres of Water Distributed	Persons per Latrine (UNHCR Standard: 20 persons)	Litres of Water/Person/Day (UNHCR Standard: >20 l/p/d)
Al Alagaya	13,536	514	170,000	26	12.6
Dabat Bosin	2,190	160	40,000	14	18.3
Jouri	9,741	470	135,000	21	13.9
El Kashafa	11,636	462	180,000	25	15.4
El Redis I	12,235	546	150,000	22	12.3
El Redis II	21,103	648	140,000	33	6.6
Um Sangor	4,195	340	65,000	12	15.5
<b>Total /Average</b>	<b>73,636</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>880,000</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13.5</b>

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- In Kharasana, West Kordofan, WFP completed a verification exercise of South Sudanese residing in the area. The total South Sudanese population figure now stands at 9,776 individuals (1,286 households). Of these, 710 individuals (115 households) have arrived since the end of March, with many coming from other parts of Sudan such as Khartoum or White Nile State and a smaller number arriving from South Sudan's Unity State.
- A total of 478 zinc sheets were delivered to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in El Leri, South Kordofan and Kharasana, West Kordofan for the construction of refugee reception centres in each area.
- Development of Al Waral site in White Nile State is progressing with relocation expected to commence in the first week of May. Construction of communal shelters by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is underway, as is installation of water bladders by UNICEF, and WHO will deploy the necessary drugs and health personnel next week. Completion of emergency latrines to service the area has been delayed due to an unexpected lack of funding by Plan Sudan, who had planned to carry out the construction. Slabs and tarpaulin for the latrines have already been provided by UNICEF and UNHCR, respectively; partners are now working to facilitate urgent completion of the latrines to allow for the relocation to proceed as scheduled.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

<b>TOTAL 2016 REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>\$141,163,416</b>
<b>FUNDING LEVEL (1 April 2016)</b>	<b>\$10,805,719</b>
<b>FUNDING PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>8%</b>

The 2016 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan was launched on 7 December 2015, laying out the regional response and funding requirements for the South Sudan situation in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. 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.

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**Links:** Regional portal-UNHCR South Sudan operation -<http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/>













## SUDAN: Arrivals from South Sudan | 16 - 29 April 2016

Over **224,620** 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	92,634	41%	
Khartoum	35,427	16%	
West Kordofan	24,709	12%	
South Kordofan	21,447	11%	
North Kordofan	374	<0.1%	
Blue Nile	3,661	<0.1%	
East Darfur	41,774	18%	
South Darfur	4,594	1%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>224,620</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

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