

KEY FIGURES

226,950

South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan since 15 December 2013.

* This figure does not include a number of South Sudanese living with host communities.

73,636

Number of South Sudanese arrivals residing in the eight sites of White Nile State, based on UNHCR individual registration.

43,684

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.
- Relocations to the new Al Waral site, White Nile State, to address congestion in existing sites.

SUDAN

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

29 April – 12 May 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- The influx of South Sudanese into Sudan that began in late January 2016 amid ongoing conflict and deteriorating food insecurity continues with over 55,000 arrivals into East and South Darfur and West Kordofan states. Of these new arrivals, 43,684 are residing in East Darfur.
- Land for establishment of a new site in East Darfur to host the arrivals has been identified. Permission to use the land has been granted by the local community and is now awaiting authorization by state and federal authorities.
- On 10 May, an interagency mission started in Abu Jabra, Bahr El Arab and El Ferdous localities in East Darfur. This is the first time partners have been able to access and conduct needs assessments for the new arrivals who have settled in areas outside Khor Omer camp in East Darfur.
- In West Kordofan, WFP conducted a rapid verification exercise of newly arrived South Sudanese refugees in El Meriam in preparation for food distribution in May, verifying 1,554 individuals. This is lower than number of arrivals reported by HAC, as many refugees are reportedly scattered in surrounding villages. Food distribution for the verified refugees is set to begin shortly. Food distribution for April did not proceed despite supplies being ready, due to lack of authorization from security authorities.
- In White Nile State, the relocation of families to the newly developed Al Waral site commenced on 10 May. In total 2,000 families will be assisted to relocate from the over-congested existing sites to Al Waral site by bus, with about 100 families moved per day.
- In Khartoum, arrests of South Sudanese for alleged lack of documentation have continued since first being reported in early April. Many of those being arrested possess registration cards issued by the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP). While some individuals have already been released, UNHCR continues to provide legal assistance to those still in detention and advocate with the concerned government counterparts to uphold the validity of the IPP cards.



UNHCR and SRCS distribute 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 ongoing influx of South Sudanese refugees into Sudan has resulted in over 55,000 new arrivals into East Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan since late January 2016. The refugees arriving as a part of this influx are mostly coming from Northern Bahr al Ghazal and Warrap states, driven by ongoing conflict and heightened food insecurity resulting from poor harvests, restricted trade, depreciating currency and steeply rising staple food prices. The severe food shortage facing South Sudan is expected to grow even worse during the upcoming lean season, with up to 5.3 million people across the country anticipated to be severely food insecure from May to September. This is nearly double the number of individuals said to have been severely food insecure during the first three months of 2016, when the influx first took shape, marking the most severe lean season to face South Sudan since independence in 2011 according to a recent WFP report. Northern Bahr al Ghazal state, which has experienced relative stability in past years, has also witnessed recent bouts of violence with clashes between the South Sudanese army (SPLA) and armed men reported in late April in the state's Rumaker area.

East Darfur continues to bear the largest impact of the recent influx with 43,684 total arrivals. In Khor Omer IDP camp, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) registered 140 new arrivals on average per day between 24 April and 8 May, bringing the number of refugees residing in the camp to 27,458. Nearly all of the new arrivals in Khor Omer have received food rations from WFP and emergency household supplies provided by UNHCR. The unavailability of space is largely hampering further assistance efforts in Khor Omer, including distribution of shelter materials and construction of water and sanitation facilities. Land for establishment of a new site in East Darfur to host the arrivals has been identified and permission to use the land has been granted by the local administration. The decision is awaiting authorization with state and federal authorities. While assistance has not yet reached other areas of arrival in East Darfur, an interagency mission to Abu Jabra, Bahr El Arab and El Ferdous localities began on 10 May, marking the first time partners have been able to access and conduct needs assessments for the new arrivals who have settled in areas outside Khor Omer camp. Together, these three localities host 5,711 of the 16,226 arrivals into East Darfur who are not residing in Khor Omer camp. UNHCR has also initiated a request for opening a field office in East Darfur to facilitate coordination of the refugee response in East Darfur, including development of the new site.

In West Kordofan, WFP upon request by HAC has conducted a rapid verification in El Meriam in preparation for food distribution in May. The exercise verified 1,554 new arrivals, for whom food distribution is set to begin shortly. The situation of refugees in El Meriam is reportedly very poor, with most having fled severe food shortages in South Sudan and having received no humanitarian food assistance since arrival. WFP was unable to distribute food rations for April, despite supplies standing ready, due to lack of security clearance. Local authorities cited concerns about conducting a food distribution targeting only South Sudanese refugees in an area where local populations are also highly vulnerable.

The flow of refugees into White Nile State meanwhile continues, with over 9,000 arrivals into the existing sites since the beginning of 2016. The first phase of relocation to Al Waral commenced on 10 May. In total 2,000 families (284 from Jouri; 1,108 from El Redis II; 559 from El Redis I; 49 from Al Kashafa) will be transported to the newly developed site by bus, with about 100 families moved per day. UNHCR registration teams are deployed in Al Waral to update the registration database according to the relocation and register new arrivals. Nine communal shelters have been erected to temporarily host the families until they can complete construction of their individual household shelters, after which the facilities will be used as reception and community service centres. Other essential services, including water, sanitation and reception facilities, are ready for use. Further facilities are being put in place as the site grows in size. Ready meals will be provided to all families on their day of arrival by SRCS.

In Khartoum, arrests of South Sudanese for alleged lack of documentation have continued since first being reported in early April. Most of those being arrested possess registration cards from the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP) containing the foreign number issued by authorities. While some individuals have already been released, UNHCR continues to closely monitor the situation, providing protection and legal support to the detainees, and working with the relevant government counterparts in order to uphold the validity of the IPP cards. The arrests follow a decision by the Sudanese Cabinet of Ministers from 17 March that South Sudanese are to no longer be considered as 'brothers and sisters' but rather as foreigners.

UNHCR in coordination with humanitarian partners has developed a response plan to address the specific needs resulting from the new influx that go beyond what is outlined in the 2016 South Sudan Regional Response Plan. The plan covers priority response measures for an anticipated 120,000 total arrivals by end June into East Darfur (97,000), South Darfur (7,000) and West Kordofan (20,000) as well as 20,000 additional arrivals expected in the White Nile State sites as a result of the Cabinet decision. Overall requirements of the response plan amount to US\$49 million.

Achievements and Needs Assessment



Protection

Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State, measures have been put in place to ensure a protection-sensitive relocation exercise to Al Waral. Criteria for the selection of families to be relocated took into consideration numerous factors, including unity of families and homogenous groups, vulnerabilities among the family, date of arrival into the site and shelter needs. The relocation will proceed from site to site in the following order of priority based on the state of congestion in each: Jouri, Al Kashafa, El Redis I, El Redis II. SRCS medical staff is accompanying the refugees during the journey and will be available in the site until the health clinic becomes operational. For persons with specific vulnerabilities, special transportation arrangements will be made and shelter plots will be assigned in strategic locations to facilitate enhanced access to basic services, with volunteers on site to assist with construction of their individual shelters.
- In East Darfur, UNICEF in partnership with the State Council for Child Welfare and SRCS has started an exercise for the identification and assessment of unaccompanied and separated children among the new arrivals in Khor Omer camp



Food Security

Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State, general food distribution (GFD) is ongoing. During the reporting period, 17,551 beneficiaries were reached with 1,251.5 MT of food (cereals, pulses and vegetable oil) across all 7 sites. This includes families that will voluntarily relocate to the new Al Waral site; part of the reason to delay the relocation to Al Waral was to ensure families could receive GFD prior to moving.
- In South Kordofan, 25,425 beneficiaries throughout Abu Jubeiha, Keilak and El Leri localities were reached with 594.7 MT of food (cereals, pulses, oil and salt).
- In West Kordofan, WFP has recently concluded a second verification exercise of South Sudanese refugees in El Meriam, verifying 1,554 new arrivals. Preparations are underway to begin a food distribution for the verified individuals. A previous verification took place in March, and food stocks for 1,559 verified new arrivals were dispatched to the area for distribution in early April. However, due to lack of clearance from security authorities, the distribution did not take place. Local authorities at the time cited concerns about conducting a food distribution targeting only South Sudanese refugees in an area where local populations are also highly vulnerable. This second verification exercise comes after a new agreement with authorities to register new arrivals to the area to facilitate food distribution. The number verified in the recent exercise, however, is less than the number of new arrivals reported by HAC—and does not reflect any increase in arrivals to the area—as many refugees have reportedly moved outside El Meriam to the surrounding villages to seek livelihoods opportunities



Health

Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State, curative consultations were provided to 10,751 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 diarrheal disease at 17 per cent, and malaria at 8.2 per cent. No disease under surveillance has been reported during this period (meningitis, measles, acute watery diarrhea, or acute flaccid paralysis).
- In Khor Omer camp, East Darfur, health service delivery is being supported by WHO and the State Ministry of Health (SMoH). A vaccination team is also on site, conducting daily immunization activities in the camp.



Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State, the results of the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening throughout April show that of the 24,233 children under 5 years old (U5) screened, 156 (0.6 per cent) had severe MUAC malnutrition and 922 (3.9 per cent) had moderate MUAC malnutrition.
- Through WFP's assistance, 393 new arrivals (223 children U5 and 170 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were provided with 1.549 MT of Plumpy'Sups at Joda, El Mquiens, and El Kweik reception centers. Also, 13,193 beneficiaries (11,192 children U5 and 2,001 PLWs) were provided with 79.158 MT of Super Cereal (SC) and 7.916 MT of oil as part of the emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (eBSFP) during the reporting period. The targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) reached 47 beneficiaries (37 children U5 and 10 PLW) across all sites in White Nile State with a total of 0.155MT of food (SC, oil and SC+).

- In El Meriam, emergency food rations of BP5 were distributed to 272 children U5 and 205 PLWs among the newly arrived refugees. A MUAC screening conducted by SMOH with support from UNICEF reached 642 South Sudanese children U5. Of these, 59 were identified with severe MUAC malnutrition and referred for treatment at the El Meriam Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP), and 176 were identified with moderate MUAC malnutrition.

Education

Achievements and Impact

- In West Kordofan, ASSIST with the support of UNICEF has initiated the process to construct 16 semi-permanent classrooms in refugee-hosting areas in Kharasana and Abu Likri. Construction is planned for completion by the end of June, at which point UNHCR will provide support for teacher incentives and curriculum materials.

Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- In El Meriam, UNICEF in partnership with SMOH and the Government's Department of Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES) have been trucking 20,000 litres of water daily into the area, with plans to increase this amount to 45,000 in the coming week. Soap distribution to all new refugee arrivals in the area is taking place through the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) and nutritional outreach activities. UNICEF has also allocated funds to local partners to rehabilitate the water yard used by the refugees in El Meriam.
- In White Nile State, routine water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities took place in all seven sites including jerry can cleaning, soap distribution, and awareness-raising sessions and home visits, through the support of Plan International and UNICEF.
- The Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) supported community-based cleaning campaigns in all seven site as well as trainings on WASH management training and Communication and Sanitation Transformation (CHAST) in Um Sangor, Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites. SIDO and CAFOD also dislodged 189 pit latrines in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites.
- The following chart illustrates the current WASH indicators in the White Nile State sites as of 12 May:

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	70,000	12	16.7
Total /Average	74,636	3,140	880,000	22	13.7

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- Final preparations for Al Waral were completed ahead of the relocation that commenced on 11 May. UNICEF finalized the construction of 5 bladder platforms and deployed a water tanker to the site. UNHCR and SRCS delivered the shelter materials to the site. The national organization RAFA was assigned to take charge of the camp's health clinic, with support from SMOH and WHO for medicines and equipment. UNHCR will procure and deliver sanitary materials and UNFPA will conduct the distribution.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TOTAL 2016 REQUIREMENTS	\$141,163,416
FUNDING LEVEL (6 May 2016)	\$17,655,083
FUNDING PERCENTAGE	13%

The 2016 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) 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 \$4.2 million of the \$54.2 million outlined as needs, representing 8% of requirements.

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











SUDAN: Arrivals from South Sudan | 29 April - 12 May 2016

Over **226,950** 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	93,054	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	43,684	18%	
South Darfur	4,594	1%	
Total	226,950		

-  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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