

KEY FIGURES

143,363

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.

88,783

South Sudanese new arrivals who received food and NFI assistance

18,097

South Sudanese people have been registered in White Nile State since IPP registration began 1 May 2015.

PRIORITIES

- Continued registration of South Sudanese under the MoU between UNHCR, COR and the Ministry of Interior on registration of South Sudanese population.
- Ongoing UNHCR and SRCS individual registration in White Nile State.
- Rainy season contingency planning across as states with South Sudanese refugees.

SUDAN

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR SOUTH SUDAN

14 - 20 May 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Fighting has intensified in Upper Nile State over the last week. On 16 March, the state capital Malakal fell into the hand of forces allied to the SPLA-IO, with conflict moving ever closer to the Sudanese border in subsequent days. Verified numbers of refugees crossing to date has been fairly minimal, but it is expected that, as fighting moves towards Renk County, this may trigger larger influxes of refugees over the border. UNHCR and partners are currently revising contingency planning in light of the expected influx.
- Overall arrival totals have decreased in Sudan, due to the individual registration exercise which is taking place in Jouri site, White Nile State, where numbers have so far decreased by over 4,000 individuals. Registration has already occurred for 7,337 individuals, with a further estimated 1,241 new arrivals currently being registered. The UNHCR and Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) registration team has now started in Al Kashafa, one of the larger sites in White Nile, where household registration estimates 12,300 South Sudanese refugees are accommodated. The registration is due to be finalized in the first week of June, with teams from Jouri and Al Kashafa moving to further sites.
- The Immigration and Passport Directorate (IPP) of the Sudanese Government began registration of South Sudanese in White Nile State on 1 May 2015. Thus far, 18,097 South Sudanese have been registered in the urban areas including Kosti and Guli, with registration also starting in the two camps in Al Jabalain locality, Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin. Over 150,000 South Sudanese have been registered in Khartoum and White Nile States to date.
- Construction of the ferry crossing across the Nile in White Nile State, and is on course to be finalized before rainy season commences. The project will also include enforcing around 3km of road between the crossing and nearby refugee sites for heavy duty vehicles. The ferry crossing will enable humanitarian actors to access the five refugee sites in El Salam locality, which would otherwise become inaccessible once the rainy season starts at the end of June.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

The situation in Upper Nile and Unity States in South Sudan continues to deteriorate, causing an increase in IDPs in the two states, and the potential for large influxes of refugees into Sudan. In particular, fighting has intensified in and around Malakal, the state capital of Upper Nile, which has been controlled at various times by the SPLA and SPLA-IO since the conflict began in December 2013. On 16 May reports suggest the city was taken by forces allied to the SPLA-IO. Fighting then spread to Melut, approximately 130km north of Malakal and close to Palioch, one of the main functioning oilfields in South Sudan. On 19 May, Government sources confirmed arrivals of many South Sudanese through Al Kuek border crossing in El Salam locality in White Nile State, under 30km north of Renk in Upper Nile State. Estimated numbers were not available at time of writing, but are expected to be in the high hundreds. Of the estimated 1.5 million IDPs currently in South Sudan, Upper Nile holds nearly 250,000, with the number likely to increase with this new escalation of conflict. Upper Nile State also hosts just over 134,000 refugees from Sudan, concentrated in the Eastern part of the state, adjacent to the border with Blue Nile State in Sudan.

The individual registration in Jouri camp, White Nile State, has reduced the total in the camp from the 12,779 approximated through household registration to 8,618. This equates to a drop of 4,181, or 33%. This percentage change is not larger than average, and can be attributable to both over inflation of family size by beneficiaries when reporting on household numbers, as well as onward movements from the camp to other areas since arrival. In the last week an additional 517 people have arrived to Joda border crossing in White Nile State, and are currently accommodated with a further 801 South Sudanese who fled Joda Alfukhar in April.

Achievements and Needs Assessment



Achievements and Impact

- In Khartoum, UNHCR's Protection Monitoring Team has now provided 70 extremely vulnerable households with cash assistance. Primary protection concerns include medical and/or psychosocial needs, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), and single female heads of household. Given delays in the establishment of livelihoods activities caused by relocations to Bantiu site in Jabal Aulia, cash assistance will exceptionally be extended from three to six months, pending commencement of targeted income generation activities. UNHCR staff will continue skills profiling with identified vulnerable individuals to support this process.
- On 17 May 2015 UNHCR signed a Letter of Mutual Intent with the Ministry of Social Welfare in White Nile State for a two month period (May –June 2015), with a further sub agreement shortly finalized to cover the remainder of the year. This agreement will provide targeted support to 200 already identified UASCs as well as youth initiatives through vocational training, sports and cultural events activities.
- On 18 May the bi-weekly Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) meetings were held and chaired by the State Council for Child Welfare (SCCW) and attended by all child protection partners. As an outcome of the meeting, the Minister of Social Affairs and Culture and Tourism in White Nile State issued the SCCW with formal instructions to begin implementing FTR activities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The majority of camps in White Nile State remain overcrowded, and finding space for any additional influx of refugees also remains a priority. Discussions are currently underway to add an extension to Al Alagaya site in El Jabalain locality, and the plan is awaiting endorsement by the State Emergency Committee. Further discussion also continues on space available for a new site, approximately 3km away from El Redis II, which would be able to accommodate at least 12,000 people. This site was one of several sites reviewed by traditional leadership structures and the State Emergency Committee in the latter part of 2014. The table below reflects the current estimated households and individuals who are awaiting space to build individual shelters:

	Total HH	Total Ind	HH Reg and Accom.	Ind Reg and Accom	HH waiting for Accom.	Ind Waiting for Accom.
Al Alagaya	2,246	11,176	1,478	7,203	768	3,973
Dabat Bosin	500	2,358	500	2358	0	0
Jouri	2,032	8,618	1,771	7377	261	1241
Al Kashafa	1,991	12,300	1,499	9,635	492	2,665
El Redis	2,726	15,159	1,484	8,441	1,242	6,718
El Redis II	1,646	9,396	1,220	7,005	426	2,391
Um Sangor	1,369	6,862	1,260	6,334	131	528
Total	12,510	65,869	9,212	48,353	3,320	17,516
Percentage			74		26	

- The appointment of dedicated site management staff by the Jebel Aulia Locality (in collaboration with the Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work) remains an urgent need for Bantiu site. UNHCR will meet with the Commissioner for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work next week to resolve this issue.



Health

Achievements and Impact

- The seven clinics in White Nile State are functioning well, with adequate staff providing Primary Health Care level services (consultation, ante natal care, immunization and referral). The population under surveillance this week was 67,589, with 4,853 consultations undertaken. Consultations for this week were (4853). The total number of under 5 consultations this week was 1,714 out of 11,490 under surveillance, compared to 1,899 cases in the previous week, showing a slight decrease. Respiratory infections, diarrhea, and malaria are still the leading causes of attendance.
- Two cases of suspected Jaundice were reported in Al Kashafa clinic in White Nile State; samples have been taken for screening and further analysis.
- Medicine stock in White Nile State has been assessed over the past week: no major shortages have been reported, and extra kits of stock are available in Kosti for replenishment. The stock of medicines kits is expected to cover the operation for the coming 2 months.
- The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) continues its health promotion activities in Al Alagaya site (population 11,176). This week, 352 households were targeted by health promotion campaigns. Topics discussed include:

personal hygiene, domestic hygiene and general health. 74 pregnant women also received messages on safe pregnancy and 147 women received awareness messages on breast feeding.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Three deaths were reported in Al Kashafa site, all of them children under five, with one due to convulsion caused by Acute Respiratory Infection and two due to dehydration. Exact cause of death is difficult to establish, as recorded cause of death is normally focused on symptoms rather than underlying cause, and autopsies are not routinely carried out.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- 1,147.192 MT has been dispatched to all seven camps in White Nile State. From this total, 254.02 MT has been distributed to 16,383 individuals in Al Kashafa and Jouri sites to date. Food dispatch for Abu Jibeih and Elleri, South Kordofan, for 11,635 is also underway, and distributions will take place this month.
- MSF continues to provide treatment for the moderate acute malnutrition in Al Kashafa site, where they also run the clinic. During the reporting period a total of 0.294 MT of SC+ was distributed to 49 children under five that were admitted to the programme and received their monthly Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) ration, of these 27 children were new admission cases.
- A total of 63.974 MT of BSFP ration targeting 9,693 children under five and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) have been dispatched to all seven camps. The distribution will follow after the completion of GFD;
- Provisions of transit ration in Joda and Al Kuek Reception Centers in White Nile State continues. During the reporting period a total of 0.35MT of plumpy sup was distributed to 83 beneficiaries (37 children under five and 46 PLW) that were screened in the centers. No malnourished cases were found.
- In preparation of the upcoming rainy season, five additional Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) will be erected in White Nile State. Three have been erected in El Redis II, Um Sangor and Al Alagaya, which will be followed by Dabat Bosin and El Redis. In White Nile State there will be in total 8 MSUs; each camp will have one MSU, except El Redis, which have two MSUs due to the large number of beneficiaries.



Water and Sanitation

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In the previous week, UNHCR WASH Technical Focal Point visited Dabat Bosin, Al Alagaya and Jouri camps to assess the over water, sanitation and hygiene environment. It was noted in the three sites:
 - In Jouri (current population 8,618) there is one water treatment station with two tanks functional and operated by SRCS. Water treatment continued on regular bases with aluminum sulfate and followed by chlorination treatment. There are 3 bladders with a capacity of 10,000 litres each, which are filled three times a day. The average water consumption is 10 litres/person/day. This is still well below emergency standards, but has improved from the previous week's consumption of 6 litres/person/day caused by a drop in the river Nile. There are currently 180 latrines for the population, 30 blocks of latrines with six drop holes each, with construction finalized by Plan International Sudan and Eithar in the previous week. This gives 49 people per latrine, just within the emergency SPHERE standard, but well above the UNHCR standard of 20 people per latrine.

- In Al Alagaya (population 11,176) there are 2 water bladders of 10,000 liters capacity each which are filled 3 times and providing 60,000 liters. The average daily consumption per day/person is 5.1 litres/person/day, lower than the 6 litres/person/day available in the previous week due to the arrival of 305 new refugees. The main water challenge in Al Alagaya is the limited storage capacity for water, which will be improved by the implementation of two additional bladder platforms by UNICEF to increase the number of bladders available. The site has 252 latrines in use, equating to 46 people per latrine, again within SPHERE emergency standards but above UNHCR standards applicable during this phase of a response.
- In Dabat Bosin (population 2,358), by far the smallest site in White Nile State, the situation is more positive. There are four bladders (5,000 liters each) which are each filled twice a day to supply 40,000 litres a day, equating to 17 litres/person/day. This is above the SPHERE standard, but below the UNHCR standard of 20 litres/person/day. The site has 160 functioning latrines, serving the equivalent of 15 people per latrine, meeting UNHCR standards.

Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting week, in preparation for the upcoming rainy season, shelter materials for 4,023 HHs have been delivered across all seven sites in White Nile State to support affected families to renew and replace their damaged materials.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The NFI contingency plan for the rainy season is currently being reviewed in light of the potentially large influx possible from Upper Nile before rains begin. The original contingency was 200 households per site, which will be revised upwards.
- The dispatch of required shelter materials to around 2,600 South Sudanese refugees remained on hold pending availability of land in the sites for construction of shelters.

Location	Total HHs	Total HHs assisted	NFI/ES Gap per HHs
Al Kashafa	1,991	1,811	180
El Redis	2,726	1,389	1,337
Jouri	2,032	1,839	193
Al Alagaya	2,246	1,504	742
El Redis II	1,646	1,534	112
Dabat Bosin	500	500	0
Um Sangor	1,391	1,369	22
Total	12,532	9,946	2,586

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TOTAL 2015 REQUIREMENTS	\$152,119,709
FUNDING LEVEL (13 May 2015)	\$13,599,585
FUNDING PERCENTAGE	9%

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 in 2014 and 2015: 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).



From
the People of Japan



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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

