

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 70

11 – 17 July 2015

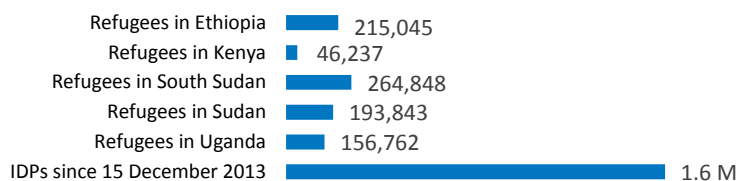
HIGHLIGHTS

- In Sudan, with the level of influx, this year's planned figures will be exceeded by the end of this month. The current numbers are merely 2,100 away from the planned numbers for the whole year, which was estimated at 196,000.
- The security situation in Upper Nile State and Malakal (South Sudan) remains concerning. On 8 July, the Protection Cluster (PC) met in Juba with UNMISS Protection of Civilians (POC) Unit and Human Rights Division, as well as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the International Medical Corps (IMC) to discuss the issues and identify measures to be taken to improve security in and around the Malakal POC site.
- In Ethiopia, a Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) technical mission visited the refugee operation to test a methodology to assess the current supply/demand of woody biomass for heating and cooking within the camps as well as collect information on the current uses of bioenergy and examine innovative and appropriate energy conversion technologies for heating and cooking purposes.
- A joint global UNHCR and UNICEF Child Protection mission was in Nairobi (Kenya) on 13-17 July. The purpose of the mission was to enhance the bilateral cooperation of both agencies, discuss joint funding mobilization initiatives, and support a Regional Child Protection Workshop.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 15 July 2015)

A total of **2,476,735** people of concern



KEY FIGURES

742,809

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

611,887

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

130,922

Old caseload before 15 Dec. 2013
(covered by the regular budget)

264,848

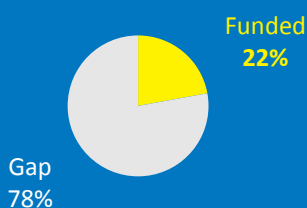
Refugees in South Sudan

1.6 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 779.4 M

FUNDING: USD 173 M



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- In response to the serious cholera threat in South Sudan - with at least 790 cases and over 30 deaths since June - on 12 July, the Sudan's Ministry of Health raised the alert level and took precautionary measures to prevent the transmission of cholera. Emergency rooms have been set up in the border states of White Nile, South and West Kordofan to report any suspected cases of watery diarrhea. The origin of the epidemic had been traced back to the South Sudan capital, Juba. Sudan's rainy season is expected to start and last up to four months. Until the time of reporting, there had been no cases of cholera in Sudan.
- In South Sudan, UNHCR staff returned to Malakal, as the situation is reportedly calm both in town and within the POC site.
- In the reporting time, the Gambella operation (Ethiopia) focused mainly on: i) the resumption of the registration of new arrivals in the various entry points as well as ii) preparation of the development of Pugnido II camp site.



A South Sudanese girl with her sister and mother waiting for registration at Pagak border, Ethiopia. ©UNHCR/R. Riek, June 2015.

IDP Response



Protection (IDPs)

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- On 10 July, the Protection Cluster (PC) participated in an UNMISS planning meeting to inform the locations of possible UNMISS-integrated long-duration patrols in southern Unity State. The goal is to provide protection by presence and to monitor the situation in areas where civilians are at risk.
- Following consultations with core partners, the PC prepared a concept note to lead the development of a protection monitoring mechanism, which will support an evidence-based approach to protection in South Sudan. Conclusions were that protection monitoring systems are non-existent or weak at the moment. PC partners are working to design and implement a protection monitoring mechanism that will facilitate data gathering, both to inform

decision-making/planning/advocacy, and to inform a number of processes, notably the HRP, the HCT Protection Strategy and the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF).

- The ongoing influx of thousands of new IDPs to the Bentiu POC site continued to challenge the humanitarian response. The PC continued to liaise with OCHA regarding its plans to rationalize the humanitarian presence in the Bentiu POC site. The challenge is to reduce the size of the humanitarian hub while ensuring a presence that is sufficient to meet the needs of new arrivals and preserving clusters' ability to engage in their on-site coordination and advocacy work.

Refugees



Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Upper Nile State, UNHCR facilitated the third in a series of trainings, carried out by partners, for the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) and other staff involved in protection on the South Sudan Refugee Act and international refugee, human rights, humanitarian and criminal law, and protection challenges in the four Maban refugee camps.
- In Unity State, 140 new arrivals were registered in Yida, a 30 per cent decrease on the previous week. 204 refugees were relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok (AT), among them 39 who were previously registered in Yida. Over, 14,800 refugees have been relocated from Yida to AT since 23 December 2014.
- As part of a strategy for finding long-term solutions for the 507 asylum-seekers living at the Protection of Civilian site in Juba, UNHCR, in coordination with South Sudan's CRA, organized a go-and-see visit to Yambio and Makpandu refugee settlement (Western Equatoria) along with asylum seekers' representatives on 14 July. A proposal is being prepared for those asylum seekers who may opt to relocate to urban Juba and Yambio, including a reinsertion grant.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The Sudanese Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) in White Nile State began conducting Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for unaccompanied and separated children during which 170 cases have been identified. Through this exercise the social workers will be able to assess the environment of the children who are either living with relatives or foster families, and identify any health, educational or psychosocial needs including possibilities of family reunification.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The Regional Child Protection Workshop was attended by over 45 Government, NGO, UNICEF and UNHCR participants from Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, as well as regional donors, and had as its objectives the strengthening of the child protection response and the identification of priorities for 2015-2016. The joint UNHCR/UNICEF HQ mission visited Kakuma which is considered as a model of collaboration between both agencies. The mission had the opportunity to learn first-hand about the progress made on the child protection response in this location, and to speak with youth representatives participating in youth-led initiatives.



Food Security and Nutrition

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In North Kordofan State, new arrivals are currently living in buildings under construction, in remote areas or hosted by the old South Sudanese caseload. The new arrivals are in relatively healthy condition, but will need immediate intervention. General Food Distributions (GFD) for the new caseloads has just begun for the month of July in

response to this, along with the repositioning for the months of August and September, as part of the rainy season contingency plan.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Further to a WFP-led assessment, it was found that new refugees continue to arrive in West Kordofan State while gaps exist in all sectors including shelter, water, health services and food security. Funding, lack of capacity of the implementing partner on site, large influxes (especially in June, of more than 38,000) contribute to the gaps.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The refugees awaiting relocation at Pagak have received another round of 15 days food ration during the week pending relocation to the new camp. WFP has already provided High Energy Biscuits for new arrivals in Akobo and Burbiey to be used as transit ration and a welcome package.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Action Africa Help International (AAH-I), the livelihood implementing partner, trained 86 potential farmers during the reporting period, out of the 270 farmers trained since March. The beneficiaries have been trained in group formation and cooperative development, including agricultural skills.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- With the exception of the four camps in Upper Nile State, all the other refugee camps in Unity State do not have enough access to potable water (average of 15 l/p/d) and are below the UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d.

SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- While construction and rehabilitation of latrines are ongoing, the quantity is however critically lower than the actual number that should be built according to SPEHRE and/or UNHCR standards. For example, there are only 80 latrines for over 31,000 persons in West Kordofan. This means a ratio of 357 persons per latrine while the standards are between 20-50 maximum.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Routine hygiene activities were conducted in all camps and an estimated 9,868 people were reached through hygiene promotion campaigns.



Health

SOUTH SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- While high vigilance remains on cholera, no further deaths were reported. UNHCR has been working with partners to raise hygiene awareness across the country, including refugee camps, host communities and IDP sites. No refugee camp is affected at the present time.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Over 5,200 consultations were made in White Nile State. Acute Respiratory Infection constitutes the highest proportion of cases, while malaria contributes 12 per cent for all population.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- UNICEF has committed 40,000 long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITNs) from its Gambella warehouse for distribution to refugees in camps with a high risk of malaria.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR provided sessions on methods to how to manage programmes held in each site and to train the supervisors on effective reporting using various report formats orientation sessions to site supervisors in El Redis I and II and Al Kashafa, El Salam locality, White Nile State. Supervisors are volunteers and retired personnel from the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS).

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- The operation has been seized with finalizing the establishment of Jewi refugee camp side by side with receiving new arrivals through Pagak, Akobo, Burbiey and Raad entry points.

Shelter and NFIs

SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- Demarcation of the new extension in Al Alagaya (El Jabalian locality) and Redis II, El Kashafa (El Salam locality) in White Nile state has been finalized by the SRCS engineers. This extension is expected to accommodate further 2,375 households.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The camps congestion is an ongoing, critical issue despite the extension in five sites for a total of 2,925 more households in Um Sangor, El Redis I and II, El Kashafa in El Salam locality and Al Alagaya in El Jabalian locality. Additional land will be needed.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Jewi camp, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) has completed 2,350 Emergency Shelter while the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has completed the construction of the 835 planned transitional shelters.

Education

ETHIOPIA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Absenteeism remains a major challenge. After two weeks of suspension on security grounds, the tutorial classes for the new arrivals in Pugnido camp resumed during the week with the majority of students attending classes. With a view to improving students' attendance among the new arrivals, UNHCR met with the refugee central committee for the new site to discuss ways of mobilizing more students to attend classes.

Working in partnership

- South Sudan: UNHCR leads the Protection cluster which is co-ordinated by NRC. UNHCR also has the co-leadership of the CCCM cluster together with IOM and is supporting the IOM-led Shelter/NFI cluster.
- Sudan: In close collaboration with the relevant Government entities at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR continues to coordinate the overall humanitarian response for the ongoing arrivals of South Sudanese refugees.
- Ethiopia: The Emergency Response Task Forces in Gambella have continued to convene regularly to address challenges and to strategize the response in both Leitchuor and Gambella.
- Uganda: In field locations, OPM/UNHCR chair weekly inter-agency meetings that are held on Wednesdays in Adjumani and on Thursdays in Arua. In Kiryandongo, all partners' weekly coordination meetings are chaired by OPM along with sectorial meetings on WASH, Health, Protection/Community service, Education and Livelihood/Environment. In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meetings chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners are held on a monthly basis.
- Kenya: UNHCR continues to work closely with the Government, DRA and other partners to ensure support to refugees and asylum seekers is assured. Bi-monthly Inter-Agency meetings continue to be held as well as monthly meetings with refugee leaders from the entire camp.

Standards

| Standard | UNHCR | Sphere Project |
|---|--|--|
| Water | > 20 l/p/d | > 15 l/p/d |
| Latrine | 1:20 | 1:50 |
| Number of total coliform organisms at distribution point | 0 per 100 ml treated water | 0 per 100 ml treated water |
| Free chlorine residual concentration in disinfected water | 0.2 to 0.5 mg per litre | 0.5 mg per litre |
| Kcals | 2,100/p/d | 2,100/p/d |
| GAM | < 10% | N/A |
| Crude and under-five mortality rates | <1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively | <1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively |

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Inter-Agency South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for 2015 was issued in December 2014 to address the needs of South Sudanese refugees in the region (post-December 2013). Subsequently, UNHCR's requirements were presented in detail by operation - covering the needs of South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda as well as IDPs in South Sudan - in the original version of the Supplementary Appeal (issued in February 2015). On 8 April 2015, the Supplementary Appeal has been revised for the following reasons:

- Since the establishment of the budgets on which the RRP and the Supplementary Appeal were based, it has become clear that the scope of the needs of people affected by the emergency inside South Sudan has evolved considerably;
- While the initial focus was on South Sudanese refugees and people displaced internally in South Sudan by the violence that began in December 2013, more than a year later, it is evident that many sectors of the population living inside South Sudan have equally critical needs; they include groups of refugees who had sought refuge in South Sudan prior to the outbreak of conflict at the end of 2013, as well as Sudanese refugees who continue to seek refuge from fighting in South Kordofan, and also people at risk of statelessness.

The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current overall financial requirements for the South Sudan Situation therefore amount to USD 779.4 million.

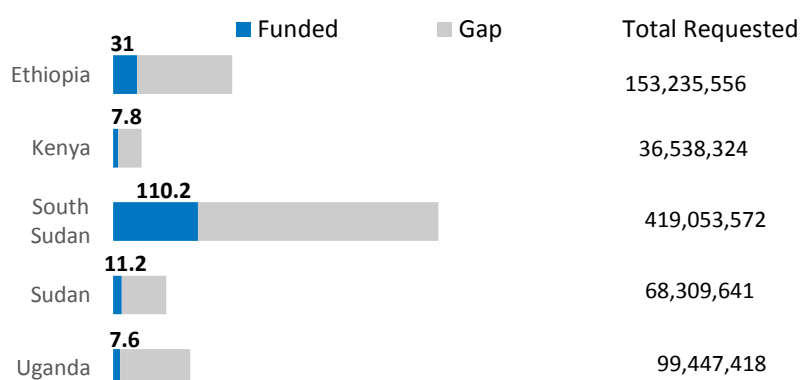
UNHCR is grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR income and financial needs for providing protection to the persons of concern as listed above.

Donors who have contributed to the Funding (in million US\$) as at 14 July 2015

situation:

Canada, CERF,
Common
Humanitarian
Fund South
Sudan, Common
Humanitarian
Fund Sudan,
European Union,
Finland, France,
Holy See, Japan,
Luxembourg,
Private Donors
Canada/France/
Germany/Italy/
Japan/Spain,
Republic of
Korea, Slovenia,
Sweden,
Switzerland, UN
Programme on
HIV/AIDS, United
Kingdom, United
States of America

A total of **US\$173 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$5.1 M of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country. These figures are based on the Revised Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Supplementary Appeal (April 2015).

Note 2: Major donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Private Donors Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, United States of America. Other donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Holy See, India, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, and Private Donors.

ANNEXES - LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAH-I (Action Africa Help International); AAH-U(Action Africa Help Uganda)

ACF (Action Contre la Faim)

ARTI (Acute respiratory infection)

AWD (Acute watery diarrhea)

ARRA (Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs)

ASMT (Area Security Management Team)

AAR (Association for Aid and Relief)

BIAs (Best Interest Assessments); BIDs (Best Interest Determinations)

BSFP (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme)

CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management)

CVHW (Centre for Voluntary Humanitarian Work)

CFSs (Child Friendly Spaces)

CP IMS (Child Protection Information Management System)

DRC (Danish Refugee Council)

DRA (Department of Refugee Affairs)

DRA (Document Registration Agreement)

EiE (Education in Emergencies)

EBSFP (Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme)

EmONC (Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care)

ES/NFIs (Emergency Shelter and Non Food Item)

FSCO (Field Security Coordination Officer)

FSL (Food Security and Livelihoods)

GFD (General Food Distribution)

GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition)

HEB (High energy biscuits)

HAC (Humanitarian Aid Commission)

IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding)

IDSR (Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response)

IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development)

INGOs (International Non-Governmental Organisations)

IOM (International Organization for Migration)

IRC (International Rescue Committee)

l/p/d (litres per person per day)

LLITNs (Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets)

LWF (Lutheran World Federation)

MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition)

MSF-F (Médecins Sans Frontières France)
MTI (Medical Team International)
MUAC (Mid-upper-arm circumference)
MoE (Ministry of Education)
MoH (Ministry of Health)
MoSA (Ministry of Social Affairs)
NCKC (National Council of Churches of Kenya)
NFI (Non-Food Items)
NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)
OPM (Office of the Prime Minister)
OPD (Out-Patient Department)
OTP (Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme)
PSN (People with Special Needs)
POC (Protection of Civilians); PoC (Person of Concern)
PDF (Protection and Deterrent Force)
RC (Reception Centre)
RRC (Regional Refugee Coordinator)
SCiU (Save the Children in Uganda)
SC (Separated Children)
SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition)
SPLA I/O (Sudan People's Liberation Army In Opposition)
SRCS (Sudanese Red Crescent Society)
TSFP (Target Supplementary Feeding Programme)
TOT (Training of Trainers)
URCS (Uganda Red Cross Society)
UAMs (Unaccompanied Minors)
UNCT (United Nations Country Team)
UNHAS (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service)
UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee)
UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan)
WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)
WES (Water and Environmental Sanitation) project
WTU (Windle Trust Uganda)
WFP (World Food Programme)
WVI (World Vision International)

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Links:

For more information please visit: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>

South Sudan Situation: regional overview as of 15 July 2015

