

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 53

02 – 06 March 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 05 March, the South Sudan President, Mr. Salva Kiir, and the leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO), Mr. Riek Machar, failed to meet the deadline set by regional mediators for the two sides to strike a final and comprehensive peace deal.
- On 03 March, the Security Council created a system to impose sanctions on those blocking peace in South Sudan. Through the unanimous adoption of resolution 2206 (2015), under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter, the Council condemned the "flagrant" violations to the Cessation of Hostilities Agreements expressing deep concern at the failure of both parties to honour their commitments, engage in the peace process towards political resolution of the crisis and end the violence. The Council underscored its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan, setting out criteria for the designation of individuals and entities that were responsible for, complicit in, or that had engaged — directly or indirectly — in actions or policies that threatened the country's peace, security or stability.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013 (as at 06 March 2015)

A total of **1,984,371** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	196,161
Refugees in Kenya	45,222
Refugees in Sudan	121,852
Refugees in Uganda	144,602
IDPs since 15 December 2013	1,476,534

KEY FIGURES

638,666

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

507,837

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

130,829

Old caseload (before 15 Dec. 2013)

255,949

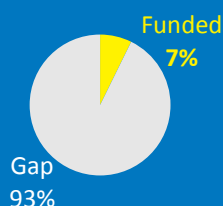
Refugees in South Sudan

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: **USD 587 M**

FUNDING: **USD 43 M**



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

Maban convoy: for the first time in nearly 18 months a humanitarian convoy reached Maban (Upper Nile State). Three trucks arrived on 04 March carrying timber for UNHCR's refugee shelter programme.

IDP relocation initiative: UNHCR missions to Leer (Unity State), Akobo and Pagak (Jonglei State) took place to explore the possibility of an assisted relocation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the two Protection of Civilian (POC) sites. Meetings were held with local government and military authorities, traditional leaders, women and youth representatives, as well as with humanitarian actors and IDPs to find a transitional solution for these people (Wau POC has 337 people, all Nuer; Bor POC has 2,500 people, all Nuer).

Sudanese refugees in Yida (Unity State): with food scarce and hospitals destroyed, thousands of people displaced by violence in the Nuba Mountains of South Kordofan (Sudan) continue to cross into South Sudan – itself ridden by the crisis. Up to 1,000 Sudanese refugees a week are arriving in the border town of Yida to escape ongoing fighting between Sudan's armed forces and opposition based in the region (average weekly arrivals: 672 in January and 712 in February). Most of the new arrivals are women and children in desperate need of food and water. After registration and receiving medical attention in Yida, they continue on to the new Ajuong Thok refugee camp.



Protection (IDPs)

Child recruitment: In February, UNICEF reported that hundreds of children preparing for exams were forcibly recruited as child soldiers in Wau Shilluk, 20 km northeast of Malakal (Upper Nile State). UNHCR is following up on this issue.

On 04 March 2015, the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Ms. Leila Zerrougui, demanded the release of hundreds of child soldiers forcibly recruited by militias and groups aligned with the warring factions or the South Sudan Government, saying "there needs to be accountability for child recruiters and those who commit grave violations against children."

Screening of foreign nationals: UNHCR, in cooperation with UNMISS and IOM, has nearly completed a screening exercise of foreign nationals who have been long-term residents of Juba POC sites in order to identify any individuals who may be refugees. This week UNHCR registered and screened nearly 440 individuals.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Bentiu POC: Extension work, incorporating flood prevention measures, is ongoing. 27 per cent of the extension has been cleared and 14 per cent of the external berm completed; 66 per cent of the earth-moving equipment has been positioned by the contractor. The issue of space for community gardening has been resolved.

Refugees



Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 662 new arrivals were registered in Yida (Unity State), a slight increase from the previous week. 78 per cent of the new arrivals are women and children and come mainly from Umdoreen, Heban and Delami counties in Kordofan State (Sudan). 676 refugees were relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok (AT) during the reporting week, 6 per cent more than the previous week. 6,201 refugees have been registered since the current influx started in late December 2014.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The number of intrusions into warehouses has increased since the withdrawal of police from Maban's four refugee camps (Upper Nile State) on 12 February. Some agencies are considering scaling back services due to the deteriorating security situation. UNHCR is lobbying the authorities for the return of police to the camps.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Over 54,000 South Sudanese individuals have been registered in Khartoum State since 1 February, with 37,000 ID produced, under the framework of the joint MoU between the Directorate General of Passports and Immigration (DPI), the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), and UNHCR. UNHCR is supporting the implementation of this initiative, with financial and technical capacity. Registration centres have been established in 12 sites in Khartoum State, where the exercise is expected to continue until March, before being rolled out to other locations across the country. White Nile State will be the next location, where an estimated 67,000 South Sudanese refugees live in six sites. Registration and provision of ID cards will continue in other states over an 18-month period. After that, various mobile units will be maintained to register new arrivals from South Sudan.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Over the last week, 236 refugees were registered and relocated to Pugnido camp from Pagak, Pamdong and Akobo with support from IOM for transport. Thus far in 2015, IOM has transported 1,574 refugees from border entry points to the camps, 729 in February and 845 refugees in January. In total, 9,796 refugees have been relocated to Pugnido from other locations since the beginning of the relocation exercise in November 2014. Level 2 registration and issuance of proof of registration documents have been completed for 9,596 refugees who have been relocated to Pugnido from various transit and entry points.
- The nationality screening process resumed in Leitchuor camp, with 112 refugees screened. Their ration cards have been returned to them, bringing the total number of refugees who have had cards returned to them to 7,351 out of an original target group of 8,712.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, OPM/UNHCR and partners relocated 188 individuals of 43 households from Nyumanzi transit centre to Maaji settlement during the reporting period. The total population of Maaji is now 1,438.
- In Adjumani, 18 separated children were identified at Elegu collection centre on the South Sudan border and transported to Nyumanzi transit centre. Elections of Child Protection Committees (CPCs) and Gender Task Forces (GTFs) were held in four blocks of Ayilo II settlement to help strengthen efforts and structures tackling child abuse in the settlement. LWF established four children's psychosocial counselling groups in Boroli and Ayilo I primary schools. DRC-DDG conducted home visits to 24 separated children in Alere settlement to check on their living conditions. DRC-DDG conducted a Joint Community Sensitization with PLAN for children between 13- 18 years old on SGBV, the rights of children and the importance of education in Ayilo II settlement.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, UNHCR conducted a three-day safety audit in the entire camp to assess the level of safety of women in areas where they could be vulnerable such: as water collection points, in their shelters, latrines, and schools. The audit also sought to identify the types of incidents that were common and the timings. The results will be released shortly.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The Gambella Regional Government officially informed ARRA and UNHCR that Jewi was identified as suitable land for development as a new refugee camp. Jewi has capacity for approximately 50,000 refugees. UNHCR's site planning team assessed the land and concluded that the site is suitable for development as a refugee camp. UNHCR is now actively working on the accountability matrix for this site, where it is anticipated that refugees from Leitchuor and NipNip will be relocated before the onset of the heavy rains.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Kakuma is currently overstretched and land for a new camp is a priority. While discussions between UNHCR, DRA, the County Government and the host community have yielded some results, the signature of a Memorandum of Agreement before it is officially approved and obtained is still pending. The target capacity of the identified land is 80,000 refugees and the layout caters approximately for 1,300 ha of agricultural land.



Food Security and Nutrition

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- WFP emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (e-BSFP) was completed during the week in Jouri, Al Khasafa, El Redais 2, Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites in White Nile State, after starting in El Redais the previous week. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society distributed a monthly ration of super cereal and oil to 7,456 beneficiaries (6273 children under 5 years of age and 1183 pregnant and lactating women).

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- With support from WFP, the February food distribution cycle was completed and prepositioning of food for March cycle of distribution is ongoing in all refugee camps. WFP has also prepositioned sufficient items in all camps for the Blanket and Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (BSFP/TSFP).

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, 41 children were enrolled in both the Inpatient and Outpatient Feeding Programme. 597 children received Supplementation Feeding package while 672 children aged 6 to 24 months received the Blanket Supplementary Feeding package. In Arua, General Food Distribution for the month was successfully concluded. 394 families of 2,086 individuals benefitted from the *Cash for Food* project which is attracting an increasing number of beneficiaries from among those eligible.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR has been informed by WFP that secondary school feeding is not included in the new Programme for Refugees, effective as of 1 April 2015. UNHCR is looking at avenues to fill this gap, estimated at 120,000 USD. There are currently some 4,000 students in the four secondary schools in the camp that have been benefitting from the school feeding programme.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- New arrivals continue to reach Ajuong Thok (Unity State). 5,000 litre tanks have been placed at three locations for water trucking; two water towers for conventional supply have been built and emergency latrines set up. Pressure is being put on IRC to engage more standby labour. Current indicators for WASH services are below the emergency standards, however work is continuing to improve the access to them.

SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The disruption to water services in Jouri site (White Nile State) has been partially rectified. Water allocation ceased for three days due to the deterioration of water bladders in the site. These bladders have been replaced, so the site now has four functioning storage bladders of 10,000 litres capacity each, giving 10 litres of water per person per day. The water distribution still remains under minimum standards and technical WASH staff will assess the site in the coming week to plan further potential improvements to water access, in line with the final household registration totals for the site.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The amount of water supplied to the camps has improved in Kule, Leitchuor and Tierkidi camps, with water coverage ranging between 15 and 18 litres of water per person per day. In Okugo and Leitchuor, sanitation coverage has been maintained between 6 and 42 people per latrine respectively.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- On 26 February, 357 tukuls and 429 latrines were destroyed in Okugo camp as a result of a rainstorm. UNHCR and ARRA have provided assistance including tents and blankets to those affected.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, average water coverage stood at 17 l/p/d (above the emergency standards of 15 l/p/d). With the completion of solar hybrid motorization this figure should reach the UNHCR regular programme standard of 20 l/p/d. In Arua, average water supply stood at 14.2 l/p/d. This is still below the emergency standard of 15 litres and is a result of poor yielding boreholes in the dry season. In Kiryandongo, an average of 16 l/p/d was available in the settlement.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Kiryandongo settlement has experienced a challenge of low number of hygiene promoters. This is due to the end of funding from Operating Partners involved in WASH activities. UNCHR is currently working to engage more hygiene promoters through partner IAU.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 5,949,000 litres of water was supplied to refugees residing in Kakuma 4 during the reporting period (per capita consumption of 17.64 l/p/d). The latrine to user ratio in Kakuma 4 is at 1:15 for both family shared and household latrines.



SOUTH SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- All refugees aged 15 and below are being vaccinated against measles on arrival in Ajuong Thok (Unity State).

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Refugees in White Nile State sites continue to be fully covered by the six temporary clinics, with total consultations increasing from 4499 in the previous week to 4951. This is due to improved availability of services delivery across all six sites as well as increased use by the host communities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The health staff members of the clinic operated by the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Jouri site (White Nile State) is on their second strike, for not receiving their salaries since November 2014. WHO is coordinating coverage of this gap with the MoH through the utilization of CERF funds and normal staffing is expected to resume in the coming week.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The second round of the oral polio vaccination campaign was finalized in all refugee camps with vaccination coverage of more than 95 per cent in all locations, except Leitchuor which had a coverage of 94 per cent.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the polio mass immunization campaign, led by the local district, reached 96 per cent total coverage.
- In Arua, as a pre-activity for International Women's Day, MTI began specialised breast cancer screening at the two settlement health units in Ocea and Olujobo.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The health status of refugees has remained stable with mortality or morbidity remaining within the emergency threshold. The mortality indicators remained within Sphere/UNHCR standards. Crude mortality for the month of February was 0.2/1000/month against UNHCR standard of 0.75/1000/month, and under-5 mortality rate was 0.4/1000/month against UNHCR standard of 1.5/1000/month.



Shelter and NFIs

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Pugnido, NRC started the construction of the planned 300 tukuls and toilets for refugees who are still living in tents. Meanwhile, allocation of 200 tukuls in the new site is complete and NRC is to facilitate mud-walling of the tukuls which have been allocated to vulnerable refugees.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR and NCK held a shelter coordination meeting to discuss the 2015 implementation strategy for shelter and beneficiary selection considering the current gaps by location. With the total shelter target already set at 7,500 shelters, implementation will be done in phases.

Education

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Teaching is ongoing at the secondary school in Pugnido managed by the Development and Inter-Church Aid Department – Orthodox Church Ethiopia (DICAC). Following the agreement reached between UNHCR and DICAC to identify and enroll high school students as new arrivals are relocated to Pugnido, a total of 117 newly relocated students have been registered and are attending Grade 9.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Pugnido, all four junior primary schools under ARRA's coordination remained closed after the first semester break. While the second semester was supposed to have started three weeks ago, the students are yet to resume classes. UNHCR is following up this issue.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, an education stakeholders planning meeting was organized to discuss activities to support children to access secondary education. The meeting was co-chaired by OPM and UNHCR and was attended by Arua District Social Services chairperson, Refugee leadership, Arua district Education Officer, Sub-County authorities, local landlord representation, WTU, and DRC-DDG. Participants recommended the establishment of a secondary school in Rhino camp settlement which would be available to both refugee and national children. The school would be included in the Local District Development Plan.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- Registration of candidates for this year's Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCPE) is ongoing and so far 1,588 candidates have been registered in 12 primary schools. 2,700 candidates (an increase from the initial target of 2,000) are expected to be registered by the end of March 2015.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The increased enrolment witnessed in primary level continues to pose a challenge as high overcrowding and congestion in schools continues to be witnessed. In the majority of schools, 150 - 180 children share a classroom, with schools in Kakuma 1 and 4 being hit hardest. Kakuma 4 has only two primary schools with a total student population of 13,225 against a total of 47 classrooms. The severe congestion imperils learning and poses potential health challenges for students.

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. In both Addis Ababa and Gambella, discussions on the Regional Response Plan for 2015 were completed.
- 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

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Links:

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

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

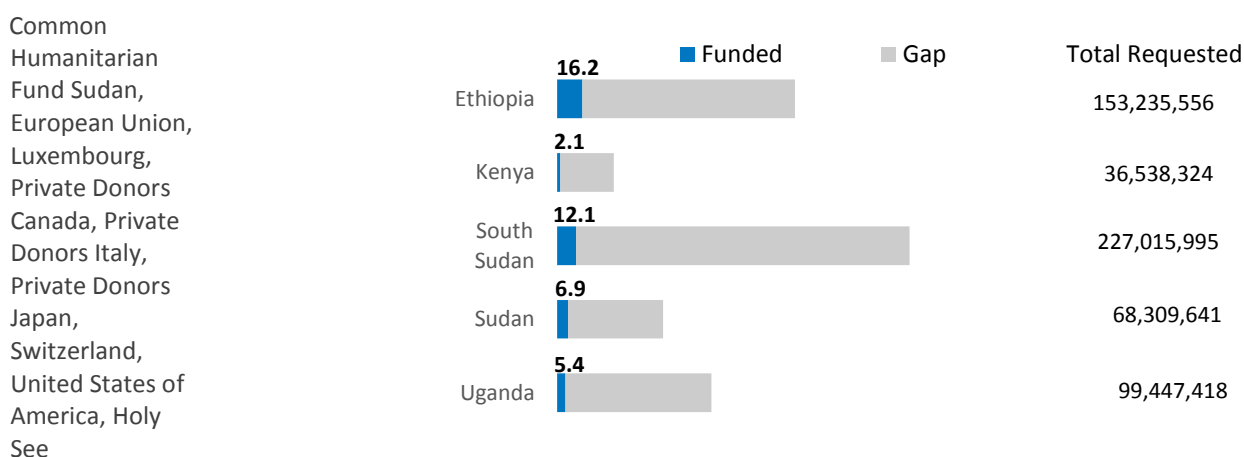
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR income and financial needs for providing protection and assistance to South Sudanese refugees in the neighbouring countries, as well as discharging its responsibilities in the inter-agency framework to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs in South Sudan. Further to the release of the 2015 Inter-Agency Regional Refugee Response Plan for the South Sudan Situation launched in December 2014 in Nairobi, the UNHCR Supplementary Appeal presents UNHCR's planned response to the emergency from January to December 2015. The Appeal covers the needs of South Sudanese refugees in host countries, as well as IDPs within South Sudan for a total budget of USD 587 million. It is designed to enable UNHCR to boost its response to the most critical operational gaps identified in the four asylum countries. In South Sudan, UNHCR will cater to the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs, focusing on delivering protection and camp management and coordination activities.

The document is also available at: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>

Donors who have contributed to the situation: Funding (in million US\$) as at 02 March 2015

situation:

A total of **US\$43 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$1600 of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country. These figures are based on the Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Supplementary Appeal (February 2015).

Note 2: Major donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Australia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. Other donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Holy See, India, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, 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 Programming)

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)

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)
 NCK (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)
 SKS (South Kordofan State)
 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)

