

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 64

01 – 05 June 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- **SOUTH SUDAN:** On 18 and 23 May, UNHCR together with local authorities and the host community organized official ceremonies to hand over agricultural land to refugees in Kaya, Yusuf Batil and Gendrassa camps. The host community provided 3,295 ha in Kaya and 431 ha in Yusuf Batil and Gendrassa camps in 2015. Refugee communities have started demarcation and allocation of land. To increase refugees' self-reliance, UNHCR and its partners are supporting refugees with the distribution of seeds.
- **ETHIOPIA:** The relocation of South Sudanese refugees from the flooded camps of Leitchuor and Nip Nip to Jewi camp was successfully completed and 47,038 refugees (11,182 households) have been relocated: 2,616 from Nip Nip camp and 44,422 from Leitchuor camp. 521 of them were relocated by air while the rest by road. UNHCR is working with the Government of Ethiopia and partners to rehabilitate the former camps in collaboration with the host community.
- **KENYA:** WFP has announced an impending food ration cut of 30 per cent from mid-June onwards. Following ration cuts in 2013 and 2014, WFP has continued to experience difficulties to mobilise sufficient resources for the refugee operation. The available resources would only meet food requirements up to the end of July. The cuts will affect the General Food Distribution (GFD) cycles but not the school meals programmes and nutrition/supplementary feeding programmes. The situation for June-September would be reviewed if WFP receives new donors' contributions.
- **SUDAN:** As a result of intense conflict in Upper Nile and Unity States (South Sudan), over 13,000 refugees arrived in White Nile and South Kordofan States in the last two weeks: 7,000 of them in the first four days of June. Previous escalation of conflict in Upper Nile State in March and April 2015 forced over 15,000 individuals to flee across the border.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 04 June 2015)

A total of **2,381,303** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	208,700
Refugees in Kenya	46,000
Refugees in South Sudan	261,925
Refugees in Sudan	157,088
Refugees in Uganda	152,531
IDPs since 15 December 2013	1,555,059

KEY FIGURES

696,086

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

564,319

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

131,767

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

261,925

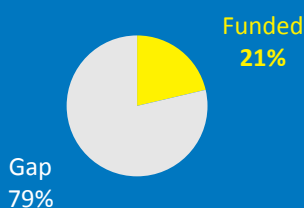
Refugees in South Sudan

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 779.4 M

FUNDING: USD 166.3M



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- In a press release issued on 3 June, the Security Council expressed its grave concern over the security and humanitarian situation in South Sudan, and reiterated its full support for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) leadership and personnel and for the vital mandate UNMISS is performing under very difficult conditions. In this regard, the Council expressed concern over the latest developments in South Sudan, such as the decision of the Government of South Sudan on 29 May 2015 to expel the UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator of UNMISS.
- On 29 May, the United Nations' Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the appointment of Eugene Owusu of Ghana as his UNMISS' Deputy Special Representative, where he will also serve as United Nations Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). He will succeed Toby Lanzer of the United Kingdom, who will be taking up the post of Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel region.
- On 28 May, the Security Council adopted a resolution extending the UNMISS's mandate until 30 November 2015, giving the authorization to use all necessary means to protect civilians, monitor and investigate human rights, and create the conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- The recent South Sudan Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, launched in May 2015, indicates a further deterioration in the number of people facing severe food insecurity from 2.5 million people in January - March 2015 to some 4.6 million people during the lean period of May - July 2015. The deepening food insecurity is a result of protracted conflict and insecurity which affected the planting season last year. This has led to abnormal migration of livestock, limited market functionality, high food prices caused by rising inflation and depreciation of the local currency, diminishing purchasing power, depletion of household stocks and high cost of living.

Protection (IDPs)

Achievements and Impact

- From 30 May to 1 June, UNHCR joined an inter-agency assessment mission in Melut (Upper Nile State) where heavy fighting of 19 May displaced thousands of civilians. With the return of relative stability, people are going back to Melut. Health, water, food, protection and NFIs are urgent needs of the affected populations.
- The Protection Cluster (PC) released the 4th issue of its quarterly Protection Trends paper series covering the period from January to April 2015. It analyses nine key protection trends including displacement, gender-based violence, child recruitment, landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs), humanitarian access, and protection threats inside and outside the Protection of Civilians (POC) sites.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- The PC continued to monitor the situation in Upper Nile and southern Unity States, where clashes and insecurity have led to the displacement of populations and prevented the return of humanitarian staff that evacuated in late May. The PC is discussing with the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) and other forums on the proposed minimum survival kits to assist populations in inaccessible areas in southern Unity State.

Refugees

Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Refugees continue to arrive in Unity State from South Kordofan (Sudan), with the registration of 371 individuals in the reporting period. Cumulatively 12,384 new arrivals have been registered since 23 December 2014.

- UNHCR and partners organized Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) prevention sessions in Ajoung Thok, reaching 359 people.
- On 28 May, UNHCR conducted the 7th capacity building workshop for 16 camp-based police officers and 17 night watch groups in Gendrassa camp (Upper Nile State).

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The rainy season preparedness plan continued in White Nile State and includes: the ongoing construction of the Nile River crossing and building of 3km of access road; preparations for a potential humanitarian personnel hub in Al Salam locality; large scale distribution and prepositioning of core relief items, and increasing storage capacity.
- The UNHCR individual registration exercise with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is ongoing in White Nile State and has been finalized in Jouri site (8,092 registrations). Registration is continuing in Al Kashafa site, and will extend slightly to register new arrivals that have come through El Kuek border crossing in the last few days. The next site is El Redis, due to start shortly.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and partners relocated 2,478 new arrivals from Pagak entry point to Pugnido camp. 4,399 refugees are at Pagak transit center awaiting relocation to the camps. The distribution of High Energy Biscuits continued pending the relocation. 1,355 refugees are awaiting Level 1 registration at the Akobo Tiergo entry point and discussions are ongoing on undertaking a speedy registration.
- Level 2 registration of refugee relocated from Nip Nip camp was concluded and 2,177 individuals registered and issued with the Proof of Registration (of these, 320 were Unaccompanied or Separated Children).

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) UNHCR, and partners coordinated the maintenance of Ocea Reception Centre in Rhino camp and Kuluba Collection Centre in Koboko (some 6 km from Oraba border point) which have accommodated the newly arrived South Sudanese refugees.
- In Adjumani, UNHCR and OPM completed a three-day protection training (25–27 May) covering international protection, the UNHCR mandate including durable solution, the roles of the government and police in the protection of refugees in Uganda, 2006 refugee act and immigration and citizen control act, differentiating refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, addressing specific protection concerns: SGBV, child protection, people with special needs (PSN), protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), community based protection and statelessness.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR continued with border monitoring visits to Nadapal three days a week (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) to ensure access to asylum. The trend of daily new arrivals has remained low but it continues to be monitored closely for any possible upsurge.
- UNHCR and SGBV partner agencies conducted 307 home visits for home based therapy: 402 beneficiaries were reached.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR started distribution of plumpy nuts supplies to partners in Ajuong Thok and Yida camps (Upper Nile State) to address the trend of increasing acute malnutrition.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WFP is facing funding shortage, affecting its refugee programme. It is foreseen that food rations will be reduced by 30 per cent from August 2015 onwards. UNHCR and WFP informed the refugee communities in Upper Nile State about the situation. Joint communication with refugees in other locations will follow.
- Timely prepositioning and delivery of food by WFP to Upper Nile remained a challenge due to logistical constraints.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 1069.557 MT of food has been distributed to 69,229 beneficiaries across all seven sites in White Nile State (May's GFD).
- 1834 children were screened during the reporting period for acute malnutrition across White Nile sites, of which 20 were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 86 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Weekly screenings continued to take place in all sites in White Nile.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The monthly food distribution is ongoing in Jewi, Kule and Tierkidi camps and has been completed in Pugnido and Okugo camps. Nutrition partners (GOAL, ACF and Concern World Wide-CWW) reported that the Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) and the Basic Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) progressed well in all camps thanks to timely prepositioning of sufficient nutrition food.
- High Energy Biscuits (HEB) continued to be distributed among asylum seekers as a reception and relocation ration.
- Since the beginning of the year, 15,208MT, 2,500MT and 619.65MT of assorted food commodities were dispatched to South Sudan via air, road and river respectively. The river and road operations were not active during the reporting period due to poor security situation in the destination areas.

UGANDA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, health and nutrition education was provided to 516 caretakers of children with MAM and those on BSFP. 1,264 children aged 6 to 24 months received 3 kilograms of super cereals + in the BSFP for one month. There were 76 new admissions in the therapeutic feeding programme and 119 in the supplementary feeding programme.
- In Arua, Medical Team International (MTI) carried out 2,834 nutritional screening for children aged between 6-59 months.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- 51 newly arrived children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition at the reception centre: eight had SAM while two had MAM. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled to respective rehabilitation programmes.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and its partner the International Rescue Committee (IRC) are working to address increased WASH needs in Ajuong Thok camp (Unity State). Extension of distribution network is ongoing, contributing reduction of walking distance for refugees. Drilling of additional borehole also started, which will address the needs of newly arriving refugees in the camp. Crude average water coverage was 16.3 liter/person/day (l/p/d).

SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The overall water and sanitation picture in White Nile State has continued to deteriorate due to the large influxes over the last two weeks, particularly affecting Al Alagaya and El Redis II, which now have very low water availability ratios.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Okugo camp, water pipelines were expanded to two child-friendly spaces and to an emergency school while 20 selected vulnerable family household latrines were maintained.
- The IRC fixed the water supply problem in the Village 12 Primary School in Pugnido camp which has since been operating normally.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, average water coverage was 21 l/p/d and the household latrine coverage was 49 per cent.
- In Arua, the average water supply across Rhino camp settlement was at 17.9 l/p/d. Household sanitation coverage rose from 71 per cent to 75 per cent coverage after completion of additional 90 PSN latrines.
- In Kiryandongo, water as at 15 l/p/d and latrine coverage at 1:14.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Continuous monitoring of the water supply has led to stabilization of water access in Kakuma 4 and 16.72 l/p/d of water were supplied to refugees.
- 24 household latrines were constructed in Kakuma 4. Latrine user ratio stood at 1:14 for both-family shared and household latrines and 33.47 per cent for both family-shared and household latrines.



Health

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Health programmes are operational in all refugee locations and key health indicators remain within the emergency thresholds.
- In Yei (Central Equatoria State), UNHCR in partnership with Africa Action Humanitarian International (AAH-I) donated assorted medicines and medical materials to Yei Civil Hospital as part of host community support.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 1224 medical consultations were held in Al Kashafa site (White Nile State), along with 848 in Jouri clinics, 2042 in El Redis (two sites) and 1073 in Al Alagaya. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) remained the primary cause of attendance, followed by malaria, diarrhea and eye infection.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Preparations have been finalized to conduct a mass polio immunization campaign (5-8 June) and enhanced outreach strategy (EOS) which includes measles vaccination, vitamin A supplementation, deworming tablets and malnutrition screening in all refugee camps in Gambella to reach over 37,000 children under 5 years old.
- All new arrivals were vaccinated at Pagak, Akobo and Burbiey entry points to prevent the outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases: 835 children between 6 months to 14 years of age received measles vaccine and 980 children less than 15 years of age received Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV).

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, health status of refugees remained stable with a crude and under 5 mortality rates of 0.1/ 10,000 per day and 0.2/10,000 per day (UNHCR thresholds of 1/10,000 and 2/10,000 per day respectively). The top causes of morbidity were malaria (39 per cent), upper respiratory tract infection (28 per cent), and watery diarrhea (17 per cent). The three morbidities are being effectively managed.
- In Arua, during the reporting week, MTI, Global Refugee International (GRI) and District Health Office (DHO) carried out 2,872 consultations (1,104 refugees, 1,768 nationals) with a disease prevalence of: malaria, followed by upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), intestinal worms, watery diarrhea, and skin infections.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of refugees remained stable with mortality indicators within the Sphere/UNHCR standards. An increase in incidences of watery diarrhea continues to be observed. Cholera preparedness measures have been put in place by concerned sectors of Health, WASH and food security.



Shelter and NFIs

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Jewi camp, 2,289 emergency shelters were constructed by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and 1,775 by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).
- In Tierkidi camp, DRC completed 835 transitional shelters while NRC constructed 2,554 of the planned 2,880 transitional shelters.
- In Kule camp, NRC completed 2,565 of the planned 2,970 transitional shelters while IOM completed 700 of the planned 2,150 transitional shelters.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, UNHCR continued to monitor the construction of the infrastructure projects to ensure good quality works and final documentation was being prepared.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Kakuma camp is overstretched and land for a new camp is a priority. Progress has been made after extensive consultations between UNHCR, the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA), the County Government and the host community for new land. The Terms of Engagement (TOE) on the use of the new land were endorsed by the Committee. This now paves the way for the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Governor and DRA with UNHCR signing as a witness.



Education

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In response to the new refugee arrivals in Ajuong Thok (Unity State), UNHCR pitched four additional school tents, bringing the total number from 9 to 13. As a result, the number of children per classroom has been reduced from 108 to 103.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) started the activities of their joint support to education for the 2015-2016 school year which will include activities such as: initial assessment on the number of children (refugee and host community), status of classrooms and schools; learning assessments to determine the educational level of refugee students in the camp; an accelerated learning programme in Arabic to ensure that refugee children have the basic language skills to enter the Sudanese education system for students' grades 1-8; teacher training for both Sudanese and South Sudanese teachers to improve the quality of education provided; construction of additional facilities to accommodate the influx of South Sudanese refugees into the host community schools (and additional school supplies and WASH facilities).

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, WTU visited seven primary schools to monitor pupils and teachers' attendance. Teachers were mobilised to continue working despite the industrial action by government teachers. However, pupils' weekly attendance was affected as some government teachers were seen in the school but not teaching.

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.

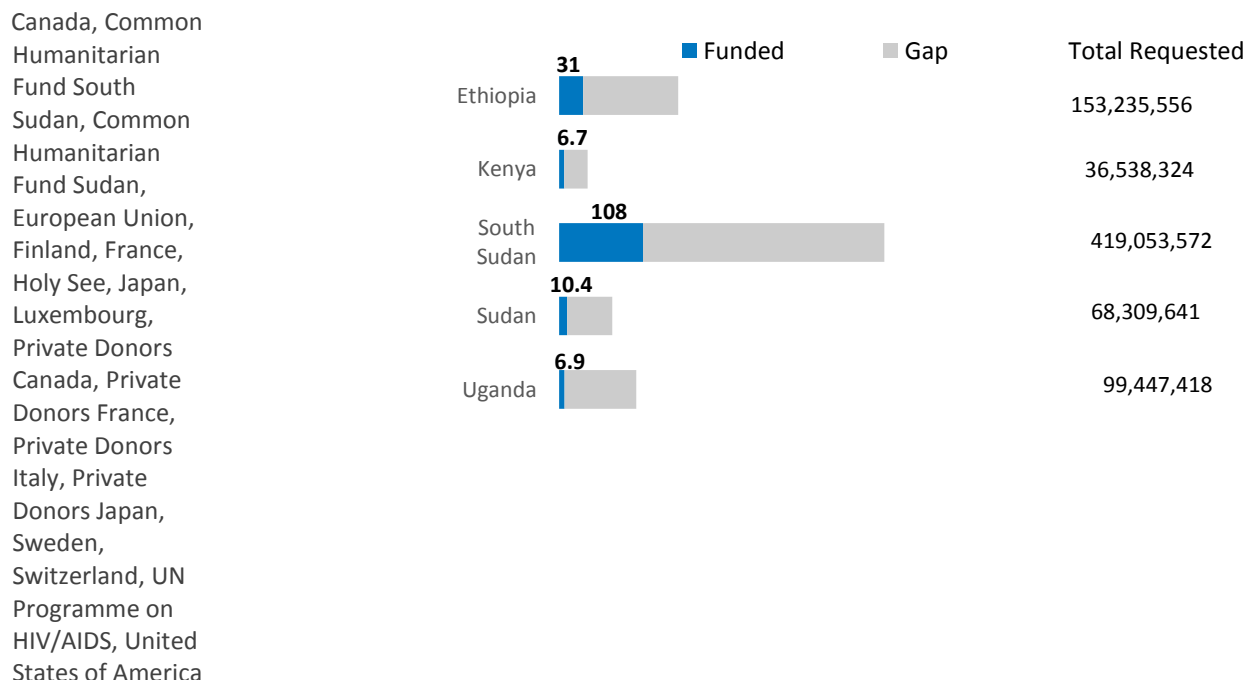
The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current 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 03 June 2015

situation:

A total of **US\$166.3 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$3.4 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, 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, Portugal, 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 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)

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)
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)

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Links:

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

South Sudan Situation: regional overview as of 4 June 2015

