

SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEE SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 23

07 – 11 July 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- The revised Inter-Agency Appeal (South Sudan Refugee Emergency Revised Regional Response Plan - RRRP) was launched on 11 July in Geneva. Governments, UN agencies and NGOs attended the event. The document can be downloaded from the UNHCR's website: <http://www.unhcr.org/53bf91879.html>
- Humanitarian partners remain concerned about the spread of the cholera outbreak which was first declared on 15 May. Though initially largely confined to Juba County, the disease has spread, with outbreaks in nine of 10 states.
- 9 July 2014: South Sudan celebrates the third year of independence. There were repeated calls for peace and security to prevail in the country as hundreds of people gathered in the capitals of South Sudan's ten states to celebrate.
- WFP reported that a MoU was signed between the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan which will facilitate the logistics involved in delivering food to South Sudan from Sudan.

412,060

South Sudanese refugees

240,673

refugees in South Sudan

97,136

civilians live in UNMISS bases

1,5 million

people displaced by violence

3,231

cholera cases in South Sudan

Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec.
(as at 10 July)

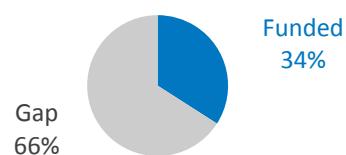
A total of **1,514,703** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	166,889
Refugees in Uganda	119,003
Refugees in Sudan	85,972
Refugees in Kenya	40,196

IDPs since 15 December  1,102,643

Funding against the situation

US\$427 million requested for the situation



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

The security situation became tense over the week, with clashes and military mobilization in Bentiu (Unity State) and in several locations in Upper Nile State. The number of people who fled South Sudan to seek refuge in neighbouring countries increased to over 400,000. Response efforts continued to scale up. Addressing acute food insecurity, malnutrition and life-threatening diseases including cholera and malaria are the top priorities.

For the first time since the start of this crisis, humanitarian barges left Juba to carry key supplies along the Nile to Malakal and Melut in Upper Nile State (the first barge departed on 29 June).

The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict visited South Sudan from 22-27 June to address the use of children by armed forces in the conflict. Child protection partners estimate that 9,000 children have been recruited to participate in fighting since December 2013. During the Special Representative's visit, the Government of South Sudan recommitted to an action plan signed in 2012 to end the use and recruitment of children in the armed forces.



South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma (Kenya) perform a cultural dance in commemoration of World Refugee Day. ©UNHCR C. Wachiaya/June 2014.

IDPs

Protection

According to UNMISS, as of 9 July, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in ten Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 97,136, including 31,940 in Juba (Tompson and UN House), 18,703 in Malakal, 4,123 in Bor, 40,574 in Bentiu, 566 in Wau, 1,189 in Melut, 27 in Nasser, and 14 in Rumbek.

UNMISS is increasingly concerned about the number of IDPs in its military bases, particularly in Bentiu. UNMISS bases were not prepared to receive so many IDPs for such a long period of time. As a consequence, some IDPs live in congested conditions, with serious sanitary and health concerns - which are exacerbated by the rainy season. Despite ongoing improvements, flooding occurs regularly in all protection sites.

Given uncertainties surrounding the cessation of hostilities and the projected deterioration of the food security situation in conflict affected states, numbers of IDPs in UNMISS bases are expected to remain high in the coming months.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

In the Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Unity State, which hosts about 40,500 people, plot demarcation and allocation in the new PoC 5 area was finalized. UNMISS is repairing interior roads that have been affected heavily by the floods and were fencing six out 10 sewage ponds near the PoC.

In the Bor PoC site (Jonglei State) 13 families were relocated to the transit site and 30 families were relocated to higher ground because of flooding in the last week.

In the Malakal PoC, around 11,500 displaced people have been relocated to the new PoC site and 99 per cent of tents have been installed.

In Juba, 106 displaced people were relocated during the week from Tomping to the new PoC 3 site. The majority of infrastructure is still under construction which is affecting provision of services.

Shelter and NFIs

There are major challenges to move stock from the national warehouses to field locations because rains have complicated the passage of vehicles and other forms of transportation. Response within the PoC sites is constrained until ground work improvements are completed within the sites.

Delays at the Nimule border crossing with Uganda have delayed the arrival of several truckloads of household items in Juba. Additional stock has been ordered from international supplies, but more will be needed soon to prevent a pipeline break.

Food Security and Nutrition

Delays in delivery of food continue to hamper response. Road transportation continues to be problematic with security incidents and cases of trucks being interrupted en route.

Health

Cholera continues to spread, with partners concerned about a possible outbreak in Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State. A total of 3,231 cholera cases including 70 deaths (CFR 2.2%) had been reported in South Sudan as of 8 July 2014.

Eleven suspected cholera cases have been reported from the Bentiu PoC site, with one associated death. Surveillance is ongoing and samples have been taken for confirmation.

Pre-positioning of medical supplies for the cholera response is ongoing but stocks should be replenished. Partners are mobilized to begin cholera treatment units in Idali and Okwinykibul in Eastern Equatoria State. Diarrhea kits are being sent to Eastern Equatoria State and Wau Shilluk to support the response.

Refugees

Protection

SUDAN

- Plan Sudan and Eithar commenced registration of South Sudanese children in the relocation sites purposely to provide child friendly spaces as well as psychological support interventions by specialized social workers.
- SGBV: UNFPA signed a partnership agreement with Jasmar local organization to implement its Gender Based Violence (GBV) projects in White Nile State, including establishing referral pathways and response mechanisms for GBV, in collaboration with MSF and the Ministry of Health in El Kashafa site, and with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) at Jouri and Al Redes waiting points. The medical personnel will receive training on how to treat GBV cases and will be provided with PEP kits for rape cases. Psychosocial support will be offered in collaboration with the social workers from Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), as well as access to legal support.

ETHIOPIA

- Level 2 registration is ongoing in Kule 1 and Kule 2 in which a total of 36,951 (71.7%) and 2,699 of the population respectively, attended the exercise. The daily arrival rate at Pagak remains approximately 800 individuals, with majority of new arrivals coming from Nasir, Mathiang, Maiwut, Okobo, Renk, Malakal, Bentiu and Maban.
- A joint ARRA-UNHCR visit was undertaken in Akulla village (13km from Kule 1) where approximately 1,700 refugees from the Benonkoma tribe live. It was decided that more protection monitoring and registration is required.

UGANDA

- Border areas in the north remain calm though Elegu collection centre in Adjumani District received close to 600 refugees during last week, up by about 150 persons from the week before. Some of the refugees reported that more South Sudanese were trying to leave their country owing to fear of fresh outbreaks of violence and food insecurity.
- SGBV: Eight refugees affected by SGBV in Adjumani received legal advice and counselling from War Child Canada. In Arua, UNHCR is working to streamline the reporting, monitoring and recording of SGBV cases with standard operating procedures on SGBV finalized and sent to all child protection actors for review. In Kiryandongo, IAU organized a sensitization meeting to create awareness on SGBV related issues, including understanding the causes and consequences of SGBV and the referral pathway.

KENYA

- As of 7 July, 5,648 new Separated Children (2,122 girls and 3,526 boys) arrived in Kakuma since December 2013, bringing the total of Separated Children (SC) to 11,855 (4,026 girls and 7,829 boys). Registration was completed for 3,022 new Separated Children (10,210 girls and 1,812 boys) including 2,755 South Sudanese (1,117 girls and 1,638 boys).
- SGBV: two SGBV cases including one child defilement case was reported. All survivors received the needed support including medical intervention. In addition, group therapy session was held for two SGBV survivors and their families, to ensure family support for their reintegration into the community. Monitoring and identification, as well as, referral and follow-up of Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) to various partners for support are ongoing.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR and LWF conducted a rapid assessment in Baratuku settlement to establish the extent of waterlogging caused by recent heavy rainfall. Most refugees in affected households expressed reluctance to move but requested more plastic sheeting.
- In Kiryandongo, police, refugee leaders, UNHCR and OPM visited and sensitized the community about security, crime and cooperating with investigations in order to maintain overall good security.

KENYA

- During the reporting period, land had still not been granted to settle new arrivals and there was concern of no more space in Kakuma Camp to accommodate new arrivals.

Food Security and Nutrition

SUDAN

- A total of 25,000 persons, relocated to Jouri, El Redes and Al Kashafa, received their two-month general food rations. Plans are underway to dispatch next batch of rations to cover the peak rainy season of August and September. The overall nutrition situation is stable and improving, thanks to the ongoing emergency nutrition programme.

ETHIOPIA

- The preliminary results of a Nutrition Survey just concluded in Leitchuor, Kule 1 and 2 camps reflect that the level of the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) ranges between 26-30% in the three locations, and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) between 6-10%. The GAM levels have therefore significantly reduced from the high rate of 38% seen at the initial phase of the emergency that was recorded using a proxy Mid-Upper Arm Circumference. This indicates that the efforts of UNHCR, WFP and partners are helping to reduce further deterioration of the poor nutritional states that refugees continue to arrive in. Nevertheless, these results also reflect a serious situation requiring strengthening and expansion of existing programs to bring the GAM levels to less than the emergency threshold of 15% and SAM to less than 2%.

KENYA

- Statistics show that the malnutrition rates among cohorts of South Sudanese asylum seekers increase with the ascending periods of arrivals. The later the arrival date, the higher the malnutrition rate among the cohorts, signifying deterioration in the food security situation in South Sudan.



Water and Sanitation

ETHIOPIA

- With the support of UNHCR's WASH partners, water points and tap stands have been constructed. There are 150 water collection locations in Leitchuor, 190 in Kule 1 and 120 in Kule 2, leading to a ratio of 316, 271 and 311 persons per tap in the three locations respectively. Further improvement is expected in order to reach UNHCR minimum standards of 100 people per tap.
- In Leitchuor and Kule 1, refugees are receiving an average of 10.8 and 9.3 litres per person per day respectively, while in Kule 2, refugees are receiving an average of 14.8 litres of water per person per day.
- Recruitment and training of hygiene promoters is continuing. With 95 hygiene promoters in Leitchuor, 82 in Kule 1 and 85 in Kule 2, the hygiene promoters continue to reach out to the population in each camp and are currently assisting ARRA and UNHCR with mosquito net distribution.

UGANDA

- In Arua, the ratio of hygiene promoters is 1:236 persons (emergency target is 500), and for latrines it is 1:15 persons (emergency target is 20). Household latrine construction is being supported by Partners Oxfam, Danish Refugee Council (DRC-DDG), IAS and CARE. Sanitation in schools is being handled by DRC-DDG/UNICEF and ZOA which are supporting school hygiene clubs and construction of sanitation facilities.

KENYA

- Water is still being trucked to Kakuma 4 and, on average, each refugee receives 12.1 litres per day which is below the UNHCR standard (15 liters/ p/d). Water reticulation pipeline installation by the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in conjunction with Team is ongoing to minimize water shortage across the camp. The boles are reported to be running dry.
- At the time of reporting, there were 32 persons per latrine drop-hole in kakuma 4 compared to the Sphere standard of < 50 person per drop-hole in an emergency situation.



Health

SUDAN

- Rains in White Nile State are slowing down the ongoing health and WASH response in the four new refugee relocation sites (Al Alagaya, Jouri, Al Kashafa, and Al Redes), particularly water trucking and sanitation (latrine construction).

ETHIOPIA

- UNHCR and ARRA are monitoring the delivery of mosquito nets, which are currently being installed directly accompanied by an appropriate mass information campaign. Insect spraying on stagnant water areas has started and NRC is now clearing grass not only in places where shelters need to be built, but also where mosquitos could breed.

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, the health team is reviewing its cholera epidemic preparedness and response given reports of cholera outbreaks, notably in South Sudan. The Uganda Red Cross Society conducted home visits in Mungula settlement reaching some 600 individuals with health education on the prevention and control of diarrhoea and use of oral rehydration salts. Medical Teams International (MTI) provided curative services in Nyumanzi health centre to some 4,000 individuals.

KENYA

- The health of new arrivals was relatively stable. The mortality rates were within the Sphere/UNHCR standards. For example, the U5mortality rate was about 0.3/10,000/day and crude was about 0.14/10,000/day compared to the respective thresholds of < 2/10,000/ and < 1/10,000/day.



Shelter and NFIs

SUDAN

- 163 households in Jouri relocation site in White Nile State have been provided with shelter bringing the total covered to 4,763 households in the three new relocation sites and Al Alagaya. In addition, shelter construction material distribution and procurement is ongoing. In White Nile, a total of 4,500 households representing the entire relocated population, received CRI (blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans and cooking sets).

ETHIOPIA

- Shelter implementation is being prioritised by UNHCR and its partners, with a total of 14,000 emergency shelters (tents) airlifted to Gambella from UNHCR's global stockpiles since the start of the emergency. The process of pitching of tents and allocating them to refugees is on-going in Kule 2 camp, with a total of 6,032 tents in use at Kule 2.
- UNHCR and partners are following up on ensuring that access roads are cleared in order to enable access and movement in the camps and most especially in the camp extension areas. Inadequate access roads remain a challenge to service delivery mainly in the Kule 2 camp extension area.

KENYA

- As of 9 July, 69 durable shelters have been put in place for new arrivals settled in Kakuma 4. The gravelling of the feeder roads in the same area was completed.



Education

SUDAN

- The findings of the Education Needs Assessment done in White Nile at the end of June were shared with stakeholders for further action, covering four relocation sites in White Nile State, including host communities in the relocation sites. The assessment recommended immediate establishment of emergency basic schools in each of the sites to cover refugee children, including provision of education materials and seating incentives, trainings and accommodation for teachers, provision of school feeding, and improvement of WASH facilities. The assessment also recommended rehabilitation of Jouri basic school, establishment of new basic school in El Kashafa, rehabilitation of the existing two basic schools in Al Redes, and rehabilitation and upgrading of two basic schools in Al Alagaya and Debat Bosin (close to Al Alagaya).
- In four relocation sites of White Nile State, refugee children are being admitted into local schools by the host communities of Al Kashafa, Jouri, El Redes and Al Alagaya.

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) transferred 19 children with disabilities to special schools in Gulu, and is drawing up a list of students interested in taking school exams based on the South Sudanese education system.

KENYA

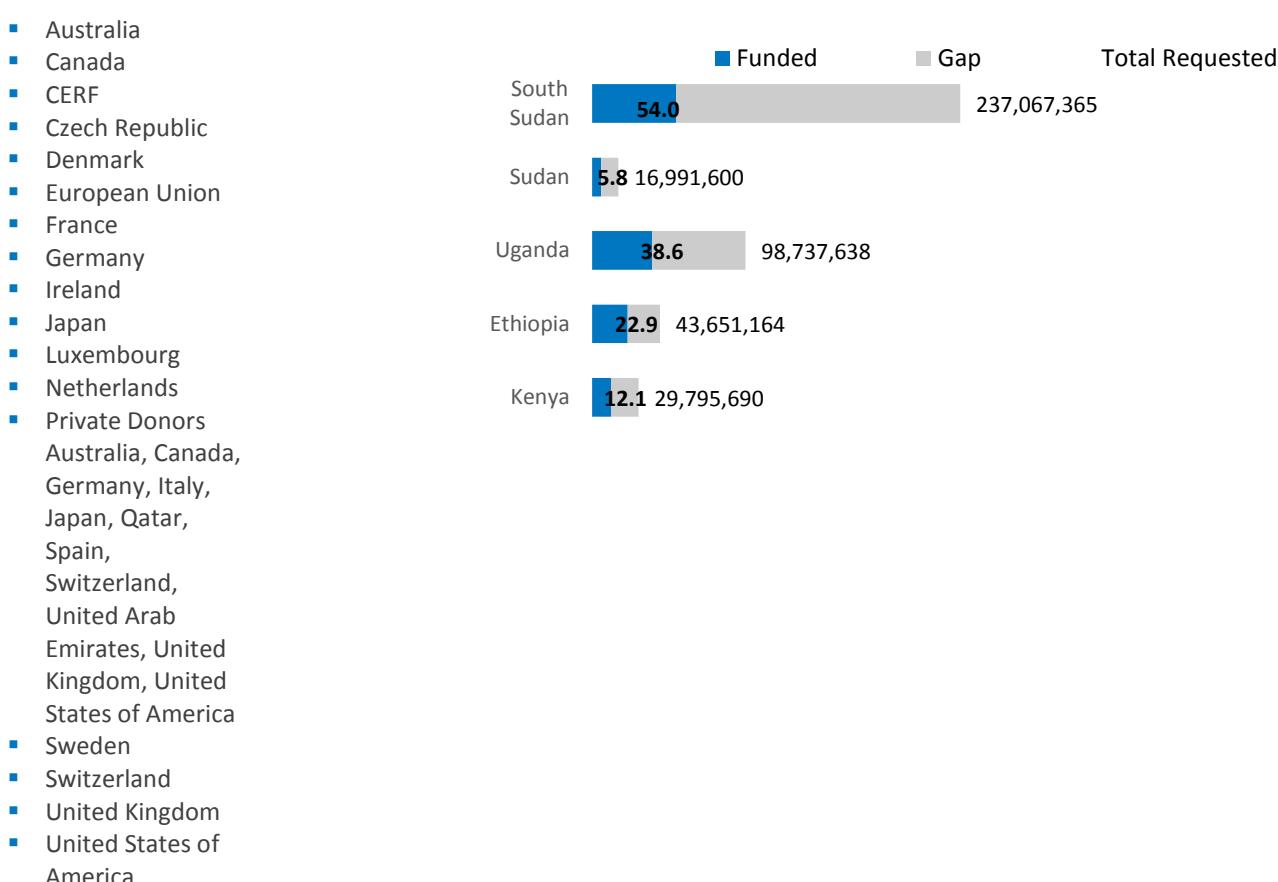
- Recruitment of 16 Primary and Early Childhood Development (ECD) teachers were completed, 10 of whom will be posted to the two new site schools and 6 to replace teachers who have left.
- The total school enrolment now stands at 57,570 (ECD 7,873, Primary 46,445, and Secondary 3,252).

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection and assistance to South Sudanese refugees in the neighboring countries, as well as discharging its responsibilities in the inter-agency framework to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs in South Sudan. The South Sudan Situation covers Supplementary Budget activities in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. Total revised requirements amount to US\$ 427 million for 2014.

Donors who have contributed to the situation: Funding (in million US\$)

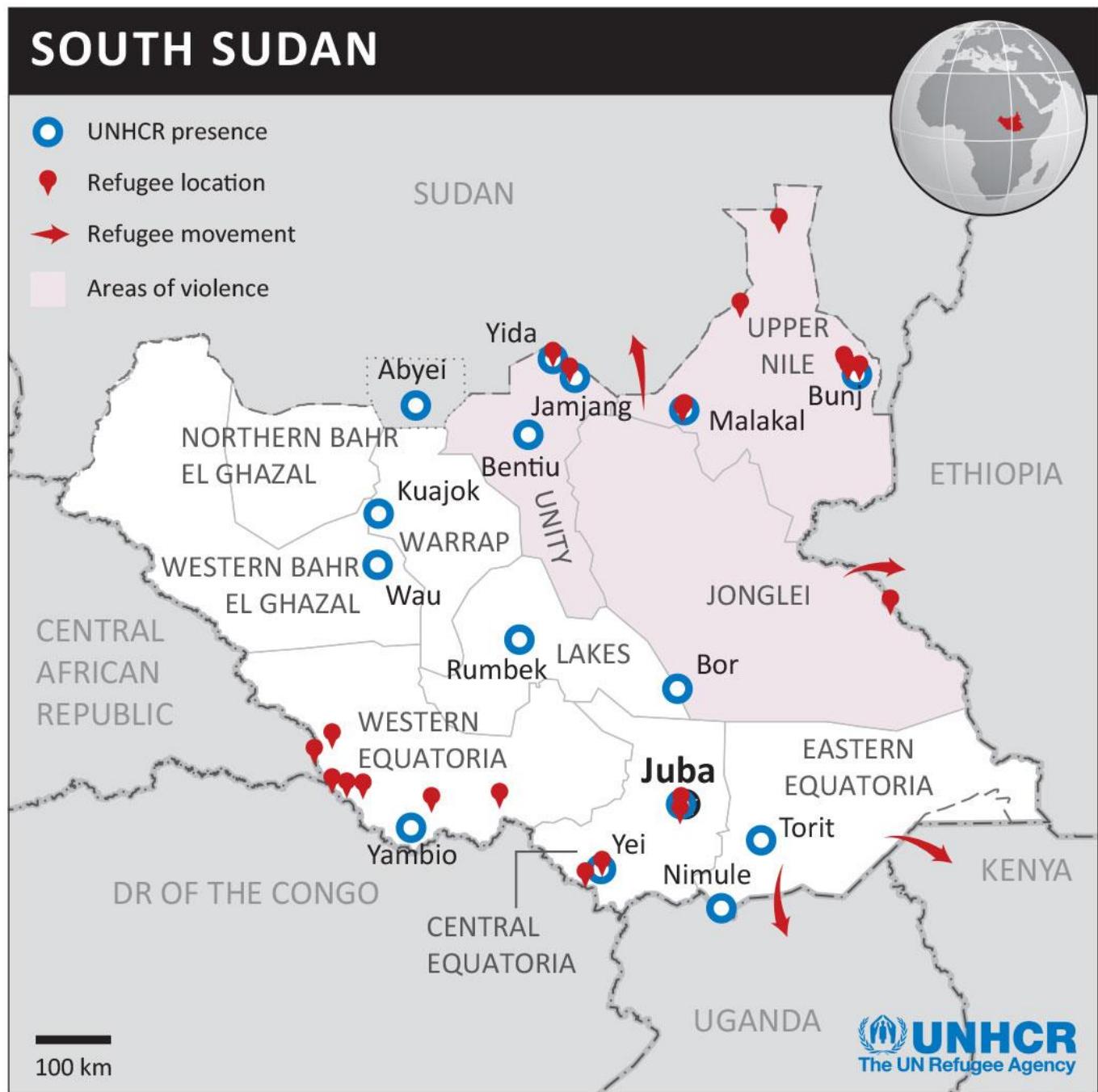
A total of **US\$145 million** has been funded



Note 1: In 2014 the following donors have given unearmarked funds to UNHCR: Algeria, Australia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Private Donors.

Note 2: These figures are based on the Revised Supplementary Appeal (April 2014).

ANNEXES



Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR.

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. Creation date: 27 Jun 2014.

ACRONYMS

Action Africa Help International (AAH-I); Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U)
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)
Acute respiratory infection-ARTI
Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)
Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA)
Area Security Management Team (ASMT)
Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)
Best Interest Assessments (BIAs); Best Interest Determinations (BIDs)
Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programming (BSFP)
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)
Centre for Voluntary Humanitarian Work (CVHW)
Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs)
Child Protection Information Management System (CP IMS)
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA)
Document Registration Agreement (DRA)
Education in Emergencies (EiE)
Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (EBSFP)
Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC)
Emergency Shelter and Non Food Item (ES/NFIs)
Field Security Coordination Officer (FSCO)
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)
General Food Distribution (GFD)
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)
High energy biscuits (HEB)
Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)
Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)
Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response (IDSR)
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITNs)
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Médecins Sans Frontières France (MSF-F)
Medical Team International (MTI)
Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC)

Ministry of Education (MoE)
Ministry of Health (MoH)
Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)
National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK)
Non-Food Items (NFI)
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
Out-Patient Department (OPD)
Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP)
per person per day (pp/pd)
Protection of Civilians (PoC)
Protection and Deterrent Force (PDF)
Reception Centre (RC)
Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC)
Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU)
Separated Children (SC)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)
South Kordofan State (SKS)
Sudan People's Liberation Army In Opposition (SPLA I/O)
Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS)
Target Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)
Training of Trainers (TOT)
Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)
Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs)
United Nations Country Team (UNCT)
United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR)
United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) project
Windle Trust Uganda (WTU)
World Food Programme (WFP)
World Vision International (WVI)

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Links:

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