



# SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEE SITUATION

## UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 14

05 – 09 May 2014

### HIGHLIGHTS

- To attend the food shortage in South Sudan, WFP is flying in food stocks to the camps. In four days of airdrops from Gambella, 235mt of cereals were delivered. UNHCR is airlifting relief supplies from Dubai directly to Juba for some 100,000 displaced people in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states.
- The U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry’s four-nation tour of Africa ended on 5 May. He held talks with the African Union and warned of a possible genocide in South Sudan if more peacekeepers are not rapidly deployed to end the conflict.
- Following an inter-agency coordination meeting on 29-30 April in Nairobi - chaired by UNHCR’s Regional Refugee Coordinator for the South Sudan crisis, Ms. Ann Encontre - a regional contingency plan for refugee outflows from South Sudan is now being developed, which will form the basis of a regional appeal to be presented at the South Sudan donor pledging conference in Oslo on 19-20 May.
- In Ethiopia, there was a sharp increase of refugees fleeing South Sudan, after the government forces captured the rebel stronghold of Nasir (Greater Upper Nile) and, during the weekend of 2-4 May, 20,000 new asylum seekers fled into Ethiopia from Nasir.

**120,946**

South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia

**104,635**

South Sudanese refugees in Uganda

**79,753**

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

**35,850**

South Sudanese refugees in Kenya

**959,000**

IDPs in South Sudan

#### Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec.

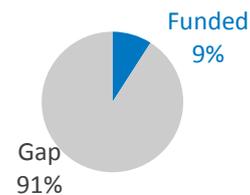
(as at 8 May)

A total of **1,300,184** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia		120,946
Refugees in Uganda		104,635
Refugees in Sudan		79,753
Refugees in Kenya		35,850
IDPs since 15 December		959,000

#### Funding against the situation

**US\$427 million** requested for the situation



## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

### Operational Context

The security situation remains tense in the hot spot states, with fighting reported in Jonglei, mainly in Duk and Twic East counties causing significant population movement out of these areas. Tensions are also high in Bor town amid fears of another attack. Lakes State's Mingakaman area continues to receive people displaced by conflict in Bor, Duk and Twic counties. Clashes are also reported in the area between the towns of Bor and Panyagor. The situation in Bentiu and Rubkona towns in Unity State is still fragile. Fighting continues in the northern parts of the state, with movement of people between Bentiu and Pariang. At least 3,000 people have arrived in several locations in the Abyei region, fleeing violence in Unity. In Malakal, Upper Nile rains resulted in flooding, further compounding the situation of people sheltering at the UN base.



*South Sudanese refugees received their kitchen set distributed by UNHCR at Kule camp (Ethiopia). ©UNHCR / L. F. Godinho*

### IDPs

In Malakal, the rains worsened the humanitarian situation of thousands of internally displaced people living in the flood-prone UN base. The base is hosting at least 18,000 people in congested conditions. Clean drinking water is inadequate, challenging sanitation conditions and increasing the risk of epidemics. According to OCHA, in Bentiu, the number of people seeking protection in the UN base rose from 8,000 on 15 April to approximately 25,000 by 1 May. A multi-sector response operation is ongoing in the UN base, including provision of food assistance, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, protection activities and emergency education. However, the recent influx of displaced people into the UN base is increasing pressure on existing basic resources including access to water. With severe overcrowding inside the UN base, quantity of water available is rapidly diminishing. Humanitarians are working hard to scale up activities in extremely difficult conditions. In Wau, Western Bahr El-Ghazal State,

about 700 displaced people are sheltered into the UN base after fleeing violence in the surrounding areas, raising concern of the conflict spreading into states not so far affected.

## Refugees



### SOUTH SUDAN

- Registration activities continued in all camps. A protection team has recently participated in a two-day assessment of the self-relocated Magaja community from Batil to Kaya during which it was established that the community had left Batil because they were the most affected by the conflict between the refugees and host community in early March. Since then, the community comprising 950 individuals and 216 households has refused to return to Batil. A task-force has made recommendations to integrate the community in Kaya.
- The Child Protection Working Group met to discuss the impact that food shortages in Maban are having on child welfare.

### SUDAN

- Relocation of 6000 individuals from the Khartoum Open Areas to Jabal Aulia locality is under discussion and a number of sites have now been identified. This caseload is made up of South Sudanese who were already residing in Khartoum before the outbreak of the conflict in December. UNHCR will conduct initial site visits and assist in the relocation process, in conjunction with SRCS. A “go and see” visit for humanitarian partners to the proposed relocation site in Jabal Aulia is planned for next week.

### ETHIOPIA

- Refugees continue to have free access to Ethiopian territory and the borders remain open. UNHCR, ARRA and partners are working together to provide basic services at Burbiey transit centre where large numbers of asylum seekers are entering Ethiopia. ARRA and UNHCR conduct Level 1 registration at the border entry points of Pagak, Akobo and Burbiey and IOM relocates refugees from Burbiey, Akobo and Pagak entry points mainly to Kule camp as Leitchuor has reached its full capacity. Level 2 Registration (which entails the use of the *ProGres* database and records biometrics) continues in Leitchuor and Kule camps. In Leitchuor, 68% of a population of 45,671 people has been registered while in Kule 29% of a population of 38,119 has been registered (Level 1).

### UGANDA

- In Adjumani, tensions between refugees in Boroli settlement and local residents from a neighbouring community led to the death of a refugee. A team led by the Resident District Commissioner met with the refugee community in Boroli settlement to discuss the conflict and how to bring it to an end. In Kiryandongo, settlement, Inter Aid Uganda (IAU) continues with UNHCR’s support to complete Best Interest Assessment (BIA) forms on separated and unaccompanied minors identified at the registration point.

### KENYA

- UNHCR operations continue in the four key areas of the emergency response - at the border, transportation to the camp, at the reception centre and new settlement area in Kakuma 4. As at 6 May 2014, a total of 733 unaccompanied children (UAM) were received - out of these, 527 (including 355 South Sudanese children) have completed UNHCR/DRA registration. The remaining 206 UAMs are staying at the reception centre awaiting registration and relocation to the community. The registration process is slow due to limited capacity resulting in UAMs spending longer time at the reception centre.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### SOUTH SUDAN

- The land allocated to decongest Doro refugee camp has been demarcated. In coordination with other stakeholders, UNHCR undertook the site planning of usable areas to allocate WASH sites and other communal areas. This land (located in the north of Doro) has been granted by local leaders. Pending a site visit and assessment of the area with local leaders, the area will then be demarcated, the boundaries delineated, as well as acreage and usable areas will be finalized.

### ETHIOPIA

- Relocation to Leitchuor has stopped as the camp has surpassed its capacity. Relocation movements are now shifted to Kule 1 and in the near future, to Kule 2. UNHCR is working together with ARRA and the authorities on the identification of new sites for camps, including Bilyakeni and Nip Nip in Jakao Woreda.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### SOUTH SUDAN

- UNHCR, WFP and partners have been preoccupied by rising tensions within Maban refugee camp. UN agencies and NGOs are compounded by serious food shortages mainly caused by the military action around Renk (Upper Nile) preventing food deliveries from the north and a lack of aviation fuel in Gambella, Ethiopia, which has recently curtailed airdrops. According to surveillance data, the general nutrition situation has worsened in the refugee camps (Doro shows the highest peak). Following the 10 days distribution made in April, WFP has managed to distribute a five days food ration from 03 to 05 May.

### SUDAN

- General Food Distributions in May began in Kilo 10 and Al Alagaya relocation sites, with sites in South Kordofan having already received a two-month-ration in April due to logistical challenges of visiting the areas regularly. WFP has distributed food to a total of 43,937 South Sudanese new arrivals across Sudan to date, with supplementary feeding also underway in Kilo 10, with the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme reaching 117 people in the last week out of 825, while 872 received Emergency-Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme assistance from a total of 4,377 served.

### ETHIOPIA

- Nutrition services are continuing in the Stabilisation Centres, Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes and targeted Supplementary Feeding and Blanket Supplementary Feeding programmes. ACF has established a second nutrition site in Leitchuor to accommodate larger numbers of people accessing the service
- At entry points, MUAC Screening for all the newly arrived children under five (coupled with admission, referral and management of the cases at the reception centre) is undertaken together with ACF - as well as coordinated urgent referrals to MSF-France for stabilisation. A screener is stationed at the registration site to ensure maximum coverage.

### UGANDA

- In Adjumani, UNHCR health partners are carrying on nutrition assessment of children aged 6 to 59 months in settlements. The assessment uses mid upper-arm circumference measurements and children with a circumference of 115 millimetres are referred to the MSF-F therapeutic feeding programme in Dzaipi health centre III for further management. Eight children are now enrolled and receiving therapeutic support. In Kiryandongo settlement, screening for malnutrition is ongoing, with MUAC assessments done for 33 children.

### KENYA

- Malnutrition rates among newly arrived South Sudanese children aged 6-59 months is still relatively high. As at 5 May 2014, there were 438 severely malnourished refugee children aged between 6-59 months enrolled in

the Out-Patient Therapeutic feeding Program (OTP) for nutritional rehabilitation. Out of these, 217 (49.5%) were new arrivals from South Sudan.



## Water and Sanitation

### SUDAN

- Plan Sudan and UNICEF with other actors continue supporting WASH activities in Kilo 10 and Alagaya areas under the supervision of the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Government water partner WES. Plan Sudan in collaboration with UNICEF supported hygiene promotion in both sites; 2121 home visits were conducted in the last week, benefiting 14,859 individuals, with 10 general lectures also given.

### ETHIOPIA

- On average, refugees are accessing 16.7 litres per person per day in Kule camp and 20.09 litres per person per day in Leitchuor camp.
- Soap distribution is ongoing alongside monthly food distribution. Community Outreach Workers have intensified hygiene awareness activities in addition to following up on latrine cleaning and general cleaning campaigns in both Kule and Leitchuor camps.

### UGANDA

- In Adjumani settlements, a total of 610 digging kits were distributed to 6,180 households willing to dig their own latrines, while another 3,321 households completed the excavation of their pits and obtained plastic slabs to cover them. In Arua, a total of 154 plastic latrine slabs and 400 poles were distributed in Agulupi, Simbili and Siripi villages to refugees who completed digging their pits. In Kiryandongo settlement, out of the 14 new and rehabilitated boreholes funded by UNICEF, 8 are in use and 6 are awaiting the hardening of concrete before commissioning.

### KENYA

- A total of 1,003 communal latrines have been constructed for the new arrivals in Kakuma 4. This puts the latrine to user ratio at 1:33 individuals compared to UNHCR standard of 1: 50 for emergencies. 100 incentive workers have been recruited by NCKK to conduct hygiene promotion for new arrivals and distribute cleaning kits.



## Health

### SOUTH SUDAN

- 4,061 OPD cases were registered in Yida (96% of the consultations were refugees) and the main reported morbidities were Acute Respiratory Infection- ARTI, AWD, and malaria.

### SUDAN

- The five health clinics supporting South Sudanese new arrivals (three in South Kordofan and two in White Nile State) continue to function normally, with no noted outbreaks of disease, nor spike in number of consultations, which have in fact decreased slightly this week.

### ETHIOPIA

- Vaccination is continuing at all entry points, with vaccination teams integrated within the registration teams to ensure coverage of all new arrivals. The immunisation campaign for measles and polio is underway by the Gambella Regional Health Bureau and ARRA with support from UNICEF.
- UNHCR is discussing together with ARRA and health partners the provision of health services in Kule 2 which will be opened soon. ARRA has expressed agreement to have MSF-H working there.

## UGANDA

- In Arua District, the recent outbreak of cholera appears to be under control, with patients seeking treatment before the onset of severe dehydration. Oxfam donated soap, buckets and other materials that were used to conduct a hygiene and sanitation session for 340 children in Odoibu village to help prevent cholera. An outbreak of cholera was also declared in Moyo District, downstream from Arua District, but the situation seems under control.

## KENYA

- The health status of the new arrivals from South Sudan continues to remain stable. No excess illness (morbidity) was reported among new arrivals. The incidence rate of the most common diseases of public health importance - such as respiratory tract infection, malaria and watery diarrhea - remain within the usual endemic ranges. Measles outbreak is still being actively tracked and no new suspected case has been detected since 28 April 2014.



## Shelter and NFIs

### SOUTH SUDAN

- There is not sufficient stock of plastic sheets and these are critical especially during the rainy season when strong winds and heavy rains destroy grass thatch. Access road construction and maintenance as well as airstrip widening to cater for the size of WFP places is ongoing in Unity and Upper Nile.

### ETHIOPIA

- Demarcation of plots is ongoing in Kule 2 camp and tents are being erected. The area for the Reception Centre has also been cleared, while the access road is also completed. In Kule, relocation of refugees to higher ground has been completed. In Burbiey RC, twelve communal shelters to accommodate refugees as they arrive are being constructed by NRC. In Leitchuor, pitching of emergency family tents is completed and the tents are now occupied.

### UGANDA

- OPM and UNHCR held a consultative meeting with Moyo District and Local Authority Officials on reopening of the former Palorinya settlement, with a capacity to accommodate at least 35,000 people. Discussions are ongoing.

### KENYA

- 7,757 temporary shelters have been constructed so far at Kakuma 4. 34,023 individuals (8,198 families) have been relocated within the site. Roofing of durable shelters continues and so far 565 roofs had been put up.



## Education

### SUDAN

- Education partners had discussions with the Ministry of Education with regards to access to education for the newly arrived South Sudanese children, as the new school year is due to start in June. Assessment has determined that children up to grade 3 prefer English as the language of instruction and children from grade 4 and above prefer Arabic, which reflects the change of language of instruction in South Sudan, which moved from Arabic to English in 2012. Discussions continue regarding the possibility of teaching the South Sudanese curriculum to the new arrivals or whether the Sudanese curriculum can be taught to students in English.

### UGANDA

- In Arua, UNHCR's education partner Windle Trust recruited 21 classroom assistants from Rhino camp, including 12 refugees and 21 trained teachers of which 10 were from Rhino camp settlement area.

## KENYA

- The second temporary tented school set up by AAR Japan has been completed. The school can take up to 1,400 students and will increase its capacity to enrol additional children from the South Sudanese influx community and decongest the existing school. Placement of a water facility and construction of latrines is ongoing and classes are expected to commence soon.

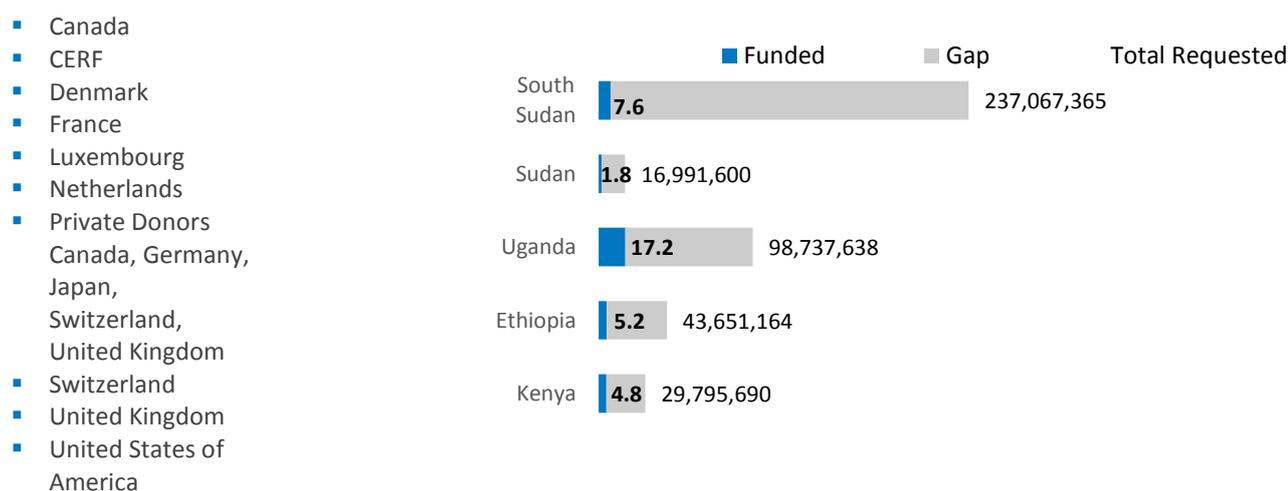
## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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 neighbouring 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 Funding (in million US\$)

#### situation:

A total of **US\$39 million** has been funded

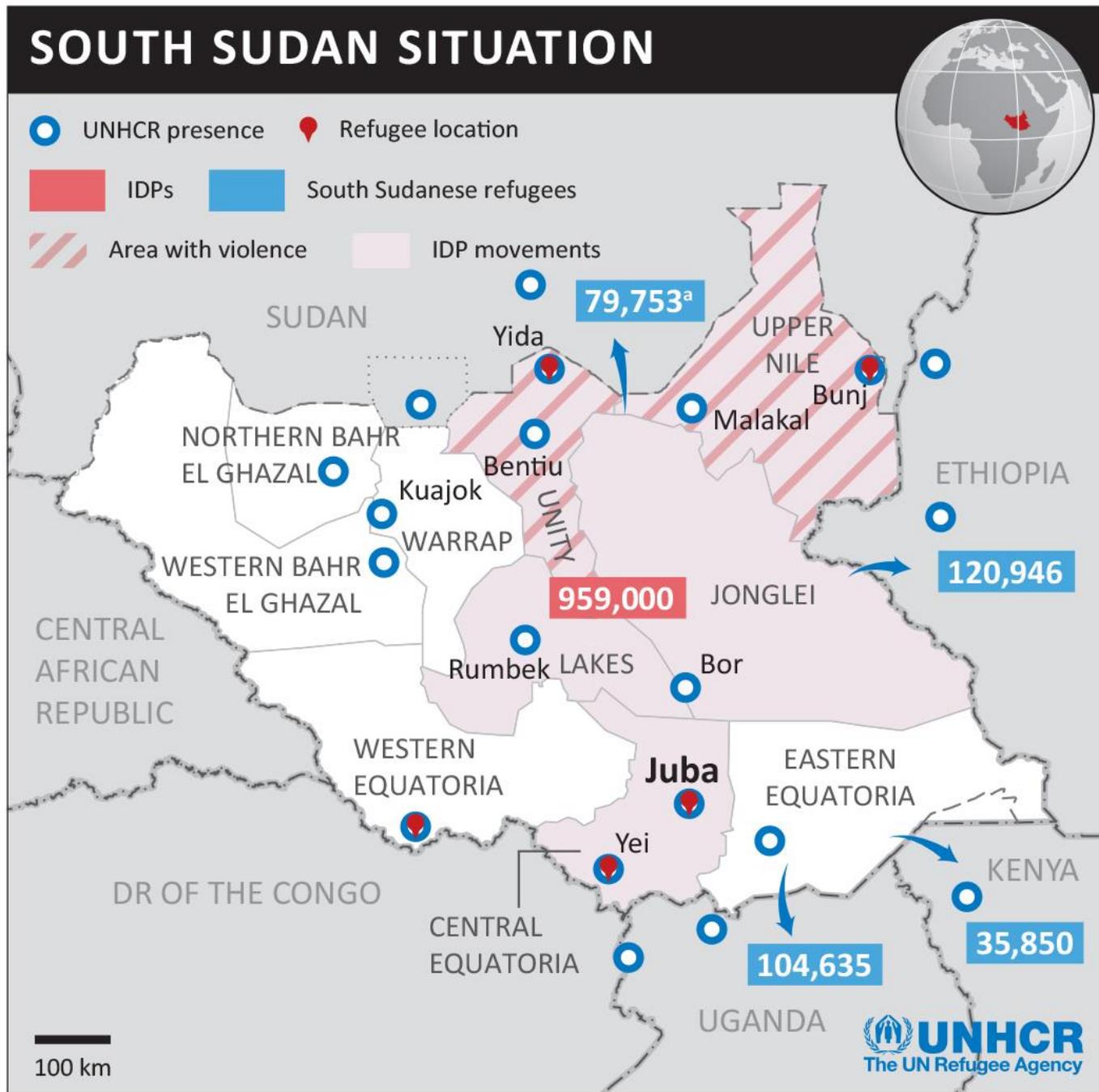


Note 1: In 2014 the following donors have given unearmarked funds to UNHCR: Algeria, Australia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, 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

## Annex 1



<sup>a</sup>This figure does not include new arrivals in Abyei PCA Box.

Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR, OCHA.

*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: 09 May 2014.*

## Annex 2

### 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 Organisations (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)

**Contacts:**

Géraldine Boezio, Reporting Officer, [boezio@unhcr.org](mailto:boezio@unhcr.org), Tel: +41 (0)22 7398003

Wendy Rappeport, Senior External Relations Officer, [rappepor@unhcr.org](mailto:rappepor@unhcr.org), Cell: +41 (0)79 881 9183

**Links:**

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