



SOUTH SUDAN

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE 2/2015

12 to 18 January 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Domestic violence remains most highly reported as indicated in the recently released quarterly SGBV trend analysis (46 incidents out of 69) across all camps in Upper Nile. A high number of cases remains under reported due to the limited capacity of SGBV partners and cultural traditions.
- Polio Vaccination Campaign (round 2) completed in the four Maban refugee camps.
- Preparatory measures are on the way for profiling/registration of IDP population in Kodok. This will be carried out jointly with humanitarian agencies bases in the location.
- The outflow of South Sudanese from the Dinka community also continued during the third week of January. Most of the new arrivals fled from Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei States due to insecurity caused by the armed conflicts in those areas. In particular, people from Jonglei said they fled from fighting and insecurity in Duk and Pigi Counties. Some new arrivals also claimed scarcity of food in their areas as another reason to flee, highlighting the impossibility to undertake farming activities under an insecure and a very vulnerable situation.

Population of concern since 15 Dec. (as at 31 December 2014)

A total of **1,752,920** people of concern

Refugees in South Sudan  248,152

IDPs since 15 December  1,504,768

248,152

Registered refugees in South Sudan as of 31/12/2014

15,198

Returnees (2,737 HHs) from Uganda in Kajo Keji.

201,164

Total number of crisis-displaced persons who have returned in 16 locations.

102,296

IDPs are living in PoC area – 8 locations (OCHA; 31/12/2014).

1,252,356

IDPs living outside of UN Bases

236,922

Total host community caseload in 21 locations.

69,859

School children and youth (pre-primary and secondary levels) benefited from more learning spaces leading to increased access to education.

81 protection cases related to SGBV identified in Melut collective centres

Best Interest Assessments (BIA) were complete for 15 separated Children 7 male & 8 female) in Ajoung Thok camp.

437,867,981 USD

Requested for the operation

Gap
73.2%



Funded
26.8%

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

- The general security in the country has remained calm as compared to mid December 2013 when conflict erupted. The situation in Unity State, in particular Pariang County has remained relatively calm; with no significant incidents to report. However, shelling in Bentiu and along Guit road over the last few days and movement of government forces towards the north to the Unity Oil fields was observed during the week. The RRC in Pariang County, on behalf of the local authorities has reassured humanitarian workers that the government is in full control of the situation.
- The security situation in Upper Nile State remained calm in Jamam, Maban County, where armed skirmishes between SPLA and SPLA-IO were reported.
- The cessation of hostilities agreement continues to be violated despite rising pressure from the international community and regional leaders to impose targeted sanctions should the parties fail to reach a negotiated settlement.
- On the peace front, talks which were scheduled for 18th January in Addis Ababa has now been postponed, and is expected to be included in the AU Heads of state Summit in Addis Ababa on 29th January 2015.
- The Intra-SPLM Dialogue took place in Arusha, Tanzania, and was attended by three SPLM groups from 8th to 19th January 2015 under the auspices of “Chama Cha Mapinduzi” (CCM) culminating in the signing of an agreement on 22nd January 2015.

Protection

Refugee Response:

- Three out of five Community Information Centers (CIC) in Yida were opened during the reporting week. A total of 16 refugees turned up for NFI, Health and WPE assistance. In Ajoung Thok, the main issues raised in CICs are shelter, water storage facilities and insufficient number of latrines in the camp.
- The civilian character of Ajoung Thok camp is still of concern despite joint advocacy with the Payam authorities and the Commission for Refugee Affairs. People have been seen carrying arms while moving in the camp. The police carry out random search of commercial vehicles at the check point as well as requesting that persons carrying arms leave them at the post.

Child Protection

- Increased number of cases with no family has been observed coming to Yida from South Kordofan. So far, 218 separated and unaccompanied children; 156 boys and 62 girls, have been identified at the transit centre and all relocated to Ajoung Thok camp after accelerated registration.
- During the reporting week, 92 unaccompanied minors and separated children; 59 boys and 33 girls, were relocated to Ajoung Thok. 38 of this number have been placed in foster families. The care arrangement for the 54 children is being followed up.
- Six children at risk were followed and referred to SCI and LWF in Doro and Kaya camps. Two cases of child BID were reviewed during the reporting period.

SGBV

- Domestic violence remains most highly reported as released in the recently quarterly SGBV trend analysis (46 incidents out of 69) across all camps in Upper Nile. A high number of cases remains under reported due to the limited capacity of SGBV partners and cultural traditions.

IDP Response:

■ Bentiu (Unity State):

- UNHCR and Non-Violent Peace Force (NP) identified and facilitated the registration of over 60 persons with specific needs. UNHCR identified and referred fourteen cases of various vulnerability categories to the Shelter/NFI Cluster partner. These cases were assisted with NFIs and construction of their shelters. Shelter

and NFIs assistance to an additional twelve families were pending completion of their biometric registration. UNMISS Human Rights referred two protection cases to UNHCR for NFIs assistance.

- The construction of the protection Hub in PoC four is ongoing.
- Upon request by the Correction Office, UNHCR provided 30 blankets to the holding facility to support winterization of IDPs in the facility.

Child Protection

- UNHCR identified and referred two cases of unaccompanied children (UAMs) to NP. One of the children was placed under group arrangement while under foster care. NP is following up on tracing the parents of the children in Panyijar and Malakal while the conditions of the children is closely monitored by UNHCR and NP.

Melut (Upper Nile State):

- On 15th January 2015, UNHCR Melut in collaboration with the DRC conducted distribution of blankets, sleeping mats and buckets in Dinthoma 2 settlement where 4,642 individuals (1,441 households) benefitted from this distribution. Sanitary clothes and women's sanitary material distribution commenced on 15th January 2015 in Dinthoma 1 and Dinthoma II. Women and girls from the age 10 to 45 years received sanitary materials and thus far, 1,735 individuals have received the sanitary clothes and under wears. Distribution of sanitary materials will continue for two more days in the remaining settlements of IDPs in Melut.

Education

Refugee Response:

Achievements and Impact

- 20 new computers have been installed at Soba Secondary School's Computer Laboratory this week in addition to the seven computers that had already been installed. 10 UPS, 15 plastic tables and 23 chairs were also delivered to the Computer Laboratory.

Health/Nutrition

Refugees Response:

Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, the vaccination campaign for short interval additional dose (SIAD) for polio has been started in all four camps as of 13th January 2015. To date, IMC completed the polio vaccination in Kaya and Gendrassa camps on 15th January 2015. The vaccination is ongoing in Batil (by Medair) and Doro (by MSF-B) camps and planned to be completed by 17th January 2015.
- The number of measles cases has significantly reduced as a result of the recent integrated measles campaigns in all the camps and host communities. The health profile of the refugees and the immediate host communities remain stable.
- Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) combined with Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening targeting children from 6 to 23 months were conducted in Yida over the reporting week, a total of 3,736 children were reached. The screening results showed moderate malnutrition prevalence of 5.4% and severe malnutrition prevalence of 0.6%. The malnourished children were admitted in the curative nutrition programme if they were not already admitted and their care givers were given nutrition education sessions.
- Screening of new arrivals at the reception centre in Ajoung Thok is on-going. Since the beginning of the current mini influx, of the 103 children, 16 were moderately malnourished (15.5%) and 1 was severely malnourished (0.9%). All the malnourished children were admitted in the nutrition programme. Six pregnant and lactating women were also screened and 2 of them (33%) were moderately malnourished. The rate of malnutrition among the new arrivals is alarming and all the necessary steps to ensure the malnourished individuals are taken care of are being taken. In addition to screening for malnutrition, all the children received Vitamin A and were dewormed.



Water and Sanitation

Refugees Response:

Achievements and Impact

- Borehole drilling is ongoing in Doro to increase the water supply capacity of the camp and extend the distribution network to the Doro extension site



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Achievements and Impact

- The regular Protection and CCCM Coordination meeting in Bentiu took place during the reporting week. The key protection issue was focused on the timely response to new arrivals in the PoC while CCCM highlighted the need to mobilize the community in preparation for the reorganization of the PoC.
- CCCM Coordination meeting in Pariang IDP Community Centre took place on 15th January. The outcome of assessment carried out in five different Bomas of Pariang *payam* was shared. AHA with inputs from UNHCR conducted an assessment of available resources in each of the five Bomas of Pariang *payam*. There are still needs for more water resources such as hand pumps, boreholes and more latrine construction in Pariang to meet the requirements of IDPs. In some locations, still open defecation and drinking surface water is still prevalent. Except in Abon Boma, there are no public latrines and only less than 5% households have private latrines. In Managuer, some people have to walk half an hour to get water. Wunlith is the most affected Boma by shortage of drinking water as both existing borehole and hand pump are non-operational despite having the largest population. The people have to walk for 30-45 minutes to collect water from Abon. Waukock also has one non-functional borehole and people walk for 30 minutes to collect water from Abon, where there is generally long queues. Guengdalath only has one functional hand pump out of three existing hand pumps and some people have to walk 60-120 minutes to fetch water from Abon. This information was shared in the coordination meeting with Samaritan's Purse (SP) for consideration during their WASH implementation. SP rehabilitated one mechanized borehole with submersible pump at centre of Panyang *payam*.
- Biometric registration of new arrivals is ongoing by IOM in the PoC in Bentiu.
- The last round of polio campaign in response to the VDPV is to be completed by the end of the week in the PoC. The highest morbidity remains ARIs.
- Construction of shelter is ongoing and to be increased to meet demand of the backlog.
- Distribution of NFIs to 100 families including those referred by UNHCR was conducted.
- Vector control campaign is ongoing with the spraying of shelters and common areas. WASH partners distributed hygiene items containing buckets and soap to 100 families in the PoC in Bentiu.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Total recorded contributions for the operation amount to some US\$117,287,859 million as of 6th January 2015.

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with earmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

