

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 57

13– 17 April 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 14 April, the United Nations Deputy Special Representative for South Sudan, Mr. Moustapha Soumaré, visited Malakal (Upper Nile State) and met with local officials and community leaders of some 26,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) who are being sheltered by the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). Recent fighting between the Dinka and Shilluk communities triggered an influx of over 4,000 new IDPs into the Protection of Civilians (POC) sites in Malakal two weeks ago. Mr. Soumaré toured the POC sites, as well as an extension site currently under construction to relieve overcrowding at the existing facilities for displaced people. During his visit, Mr. Soumaré was impressed by the progress made in building the new extension.
- On 15 April, the Unity State's Government has temporarily transferred its capital to Mankien (Mayom County) due to increased insecurity in Bentiu. Most of Government officials have already moved to Mankien, some 100 kilometres southwest of Bentiu, but few offices will remain in Bentiu to provide additional support.
- As political turmoil continues, on 13 April, President Salva Kiir Mayardit issued a decree dismissing his Minister of Interior, Mr. Aleu Ayieny Aleu, as well as the caretaker governor of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, Mr. Kuel Aguer Kuel. The deputy governor, Mr. Salva Chol Ayat, replaced Mr. Kuel while the position of Minister of Interior remains unoccupied. The decree did not give reasons for these changes.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 16 April 2015)

A total of **2,309,087** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	199,649
Refugees in Kenya	45,686
Refugees in South Sudan	259,232
Refugees in Sudan	131,226
Refugees in Uganda	146,251
IDPs since 15 December 2013	1,527,043

KEY FIGURES

654,215

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

522,812

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

131,403

Old caseload (before 15 Dec. 2013)

259,232

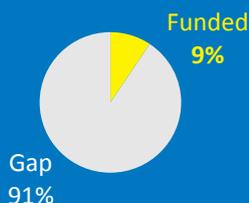
Refugees in South Sudan

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 779.4 M

FUNDING: USD 73.1 M



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

Hostilities have resumed with some reports of incidents involving anti-vehicle mines in Bentiu, use of cluster munitions, and unconfirmed ransacking of NGO vehicles in Malakal. At the same time, conciliatory messages were exchanged from both sides involved in the negotiations.

On 8 April, four civilians were killed and seven others injured in an aerial bombardment of Nyinbuoli market in Aweil West County (Northern Bahr el Ghazal State). A group calling itself the Revolutionary Movement for National Salvation has warned civilians not to travel in military vehicles along the Yei-Maridi road (Central Equatoria State) and other major roads leading to Juba.

Protection (IDPs)

- As of 10 April, Bentiu POC site (Unity State) has grown to 74,657 individuals after the arrival of over 20,000 people at the beginning of 2015. In the reporting period, 864 new arrivals were screened.
- Bentiu POC Protection Cluster contacted the UNMISS State Coordinator regarding the weak perimeter fences around the site, allowing easy access by armed elements. Measures are being taken to reinforce them.
- According to the United Nations Police/United Nations Department of Safety and Security, the crime rate in the POC site has increased and six incidents of assault were reported. Victims are being treated at the Médecins Sans Frontières clinic while the suspected perpetrators are in custody in UNMISS “holding facilities”. The absence of national law enforcement agencies within the POC sites intensifies the SGBV problem as UNPOL has no authority to arrest or prosecute SGBV perpetrators who can only be detained temporarily in the “holding facilities” (where available) and are normally released back into the IDP community (with no possibility of expulsion from POC sites), compromising therefore the safety of SGBV survivors. The option for SGBV survivors to seek legal remedies outside of the POC sites is also not available.
- The Protection Cluster and its partners are monitoring the situation in Upper Nile State after the fighting erupted on 1 April south of Kodok (Akoka County). As of 10 April, 4,466 new arrivals had been registered in the Malakal POC site, bringing the total number of IDPs in the POC to over 26,000.

Refugees

Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Since 23 December 2014, 10,974 refugees have been relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok (Unity State): 85 per cent of them were new arrivals. As part of an ongoing process to issue identity documentation for the protection of persons of concern, 210 individual proof of registration ID slips were issued to refugees over 15 years old who were relocated to Ajuong Thok during the reporting period.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The Jamjang-Malakal road via Tonga has been closed by the Government due to alleged insecurity near Tonga (an area between the two places). Four trucks heading for the UNHCR operation in Maban County (Upper Nile State) currently in Pariang County (Unity State) are stationed in the Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) compound in Jamjang, pending a change in the situation.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 61 per cent of all arrivals have been registered at household level in White Nile State and 52 per cent in Khartoum. Household registration in Khartoum focused only on Shagara and Andalus open areas, as these were the two locations (out of 28 open areas) selected for the relocation to Bantiu site in Jabal Aulia locality (Khartoum State).
- 72 per cent of children have been registered so far in White Nile State, with over 11,000 children (30 per cent) under 5 years old. The average percentage of female headed households is 85 per cent.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Since 9 April, movements through Joda border crossing point in El Jebelain Locality (White Nile State) have significantly increased. Joda is located some 135km from Kosti, with Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin camps lying approximately 10-15km from the border point. On 14 April, the State Security Committee of White Nile State, led by the Governor and the HAC Commissioner, visited Joda to assess the situation. A meeting with humanitarian actors took place on 15 April and a Joint Assessment Mission (UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, Jasmar and the Ministry of Health) went to Joda border crossing point. Estimates indicate that approximately 1,000 households may be at Joda, in addition to some Shilluks moving through the reception area towards the camps. The new influx is both Sudanese nationals who were residing in Joda town on the South Sudanese side, as well as Shilluks from South Sudan from Joda town, Renk and its surrounding areas. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is undertaking household registration at Joda to ascertain numbers. Individuals moving directly to the camps will be captured in the daily household registration.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- ARRA and UNHCR briefed the Refugee Central Committee (RCC) members on the imminent relocation of refugees from Leitchuor camp to Jewi camp. Some RCC members expressed opposition to the relocation of refugees outside the Nuer zone, citing security concerns. However, they promised not to stop any refugee willing to relocate to Jewi camp. It was agreed that RCC members should be taken to Jewi for “Go and see, come and tell”. Each of the four main clans in the camp will be represented during the proposed visit.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and members of the SGBV inter-agency working group have developed a joint training schedule for 2015 in order to improve coordination of training activities among agencies involved in SGBV related interventions.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Following heavy rains on 15 April, many areas in Kakuma camp were flooded. While most of the roads, the *lagas* (dried up rivers that flood when they are filled) and some blocks were flooded, there were no signs of displacement or collapsed houses. UNHCR is conducting further assessments to identify affected families, including host community members that would need assistance.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- A secondary food distribution site has been opened on a pilot basis in Doro camp (Upper Nile State). If it will be operationalized, it will reduce the distances refugees have to walk to access General Food Distributions.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The main focus of the Gambella operation was to work with partners to get infrastructure and facilities ready in Jewi camp to receive refugees from flood-prone Leitchuor camp. Clearing of the main access in Jewi camp road was

completed. Site demarcation (1,200 plots), detailed survey and allocation of space for partners are ongoing. Relocation of refugees from Leithchor to Jewi camp is scheduled to start soon. Infrastructure, WASH and health facilities and shelter are in place and water and food have been pre-positioned.

Food Security and Nutrition

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 1,680 children were screened for acute malnutrition across all sites in White Nile State, of which 18 (1 per cent) were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 41 (2.4 per cent) with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).
- WFP continued to provide transit rations at Joda reception center (White Nile State). During the reporting period, 180 beneficiaries (146 children under 5 years old and 34 Pregnant and Lactating Women) received their one-month Plumpy Nut rations. Al Kuek reception center (White Nile State) has resumed operations with 17 beneficiaries (12 children under 5 years old and five Pregnant and Lactating Women) registered and received transit rations. None of the beneficiaries were identified as acutely malnourished in both centres.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In order to enable timely food response to new refugee arrivals, UNHCR, WFP, and ARRA provided High Energy Biscuits (HEBS) to registered beneficiaries arriving through Akobo entry point.
- Nutrition partners (GOAL and ACF) reported that both the Target Supplementary Feeding Programme and the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme were progressing well and sufficient nutrition food was pre-positioned in the camps. During the relocation, HEBS and hot meals were provided to refugees by WFP/ARRA and IOM respectively. Refugees also received GFD and nutrition foods (6-59 months of children and Pregnant and Lactating Women) upon their arrival at the camps.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR discussed with WFP the action plan document for rolling out a food voucher scheme. The need for further clarification on the level of access to beneficiaries' information given to Safaricom (the partner service provider) was highlighted.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Ajuong Thok, vandalism of WASH facilities was on the rise. Pipes have been cut to divert water to individual homes. Follow-up actions on how to reduce vandalism is being explored with community leaders and other stakeholders.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Plan International and SIDO continued to have regular hygiene promotion activities on a weekly basis that included hygiene awareness, house-to-house visits to disseminate personal hygiene awareness messages, food safety, and hand washing.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The total amount of water supplied in Kakuma 4 was 5,247m³ (15.13 litres per person per day). Latrine coverage stood at 33.9 per cent for both family shared and household latrine categories and 14.5 per cent coverage for household latrines only.



Health

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 4280 consultations took place in the reporting period and ARI, malaria and diarrhea were still the leading causes of attendance across all camps. No alert of any epidemics were reported.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Monitoring trends of hepatitis E cases in Pugnido is ongoing and 19 cases were reached during the reporting period. UNHCR has supported mapping of pregnant women and location of cases across the camp. The distribution of 800 pieces of soap was undertaken by targeting this vulnerable group and a health information campaign at household level was also conducted in the camp.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of refugees was stable with mortality indicators remaining within the Sphere/UNHCR standards. The trend of watery diarrhea slightly increased compared with the past weeks while the trend for malaria has shown some improvement. UNHCR and IRC continue to closely monitor the health situation.



Shelter and NFIs

SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- A total of 9,252 South Sudanese refugee HHs have been assisted with NFIs and shelter across the seven camps in White Nile State, with 369 households served.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Shelter and NFI distributions in White Nile continued to be delayed due to the ongoing inter-camp relocation to ease overcrowding and will resume once it will be finished in the coming weeks. The current shelter/NFI gap is approximately 20 per cent, with no gap in El Redis II, Dabat Bosin and Um Sangor, the newer and smaller camps with a combined population of just over 15,000 people.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- NCKK and NRC constructed 260 transitional shelters in Kakuma 2 and 55 in Kakuma 4 for the new arrivals.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Kakuma has been overstretched but progress has been made following extensive consultations between UNHCR, DRA, the County Government, and the host community to obtain new land. UNHCR has been informed by DRA that the final draft of the Memorandum of Agreement for the new land has been presented to the Governor's office for his endorsement.

 Education

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- A mobile library is being started in Doro Camp (Upper Nile State) by UNHCR implementing partner Save the Children. The library will be run by the Schools' Reading Clubs.

SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is still a lack of space in Al Alagaya camp with 55 HHs currently occupying the school. UNICEF has provided four tents to Al Alagaya camp as a temporary measure to ensure education services to continue. UNHCR and partners are working on longer term solutions for the next school year, as the academic year ended 31 March 2015. UNHCR will also tackle overcrowding by relocation between camps in White Nile State, as well as provision of further individual shelter material.

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: UNHCR continues to coordinate the refugee response in Gambella and a number of donors and partners continue to visit the operation. In Addis Ababa, the Refugee Task Force remains an important coordination body while several consultative meetings have been held with partners, donors and UN agencies on the flooding response.
- 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.

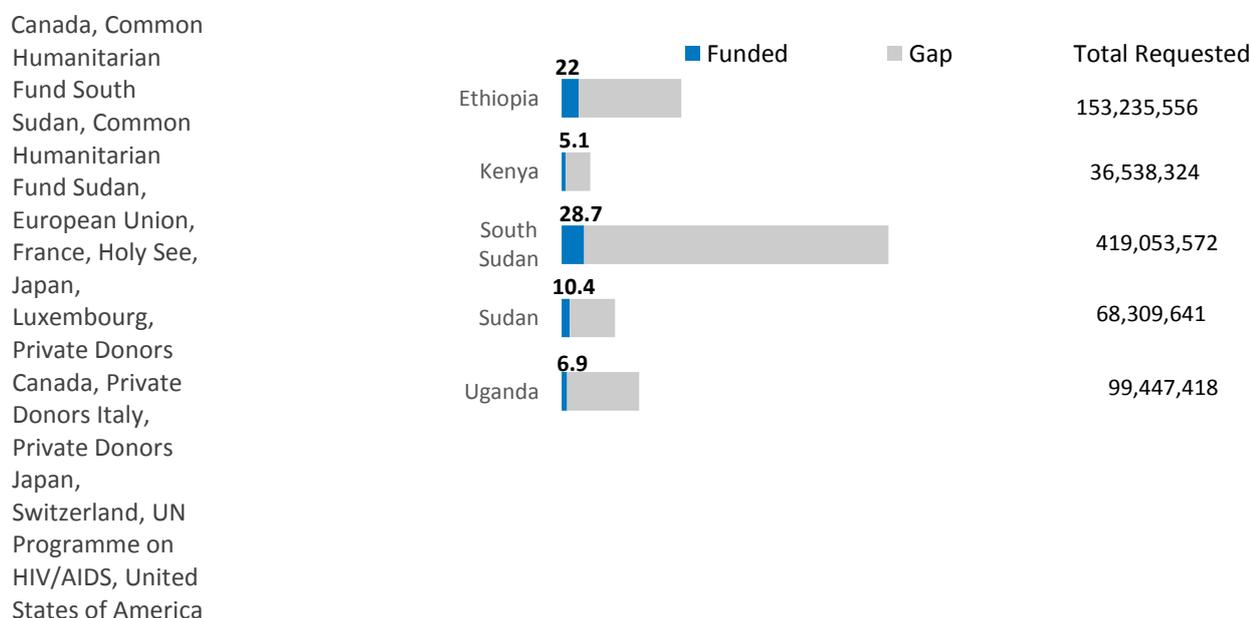
The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current 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 14 April 2015

situation:

A total of **US\$73.1 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$2400 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, Denmark, France, 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 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); (MAM) Moderate Acute Malnutrition; SAM (Severe 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)
 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)

Contacts:

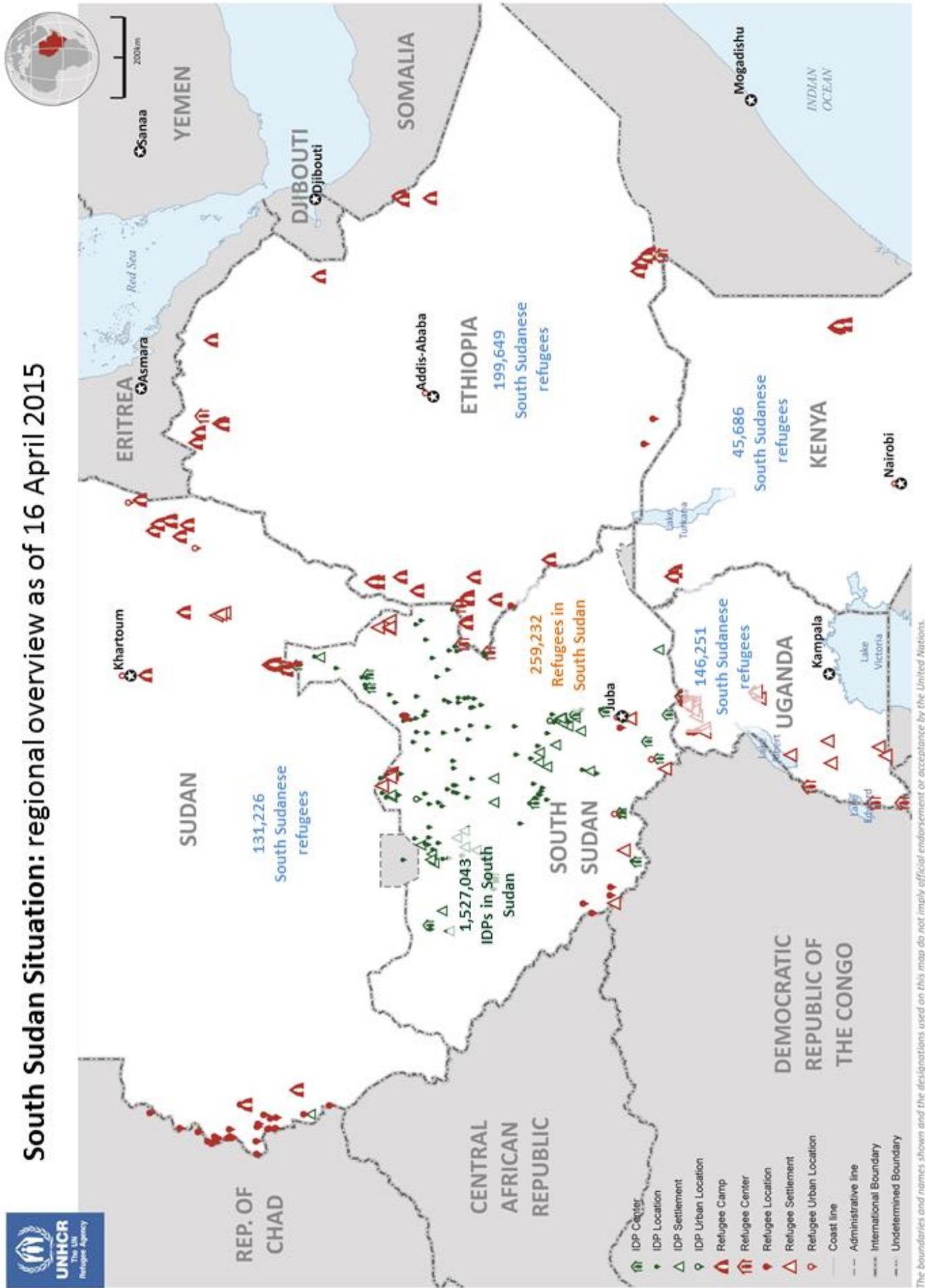
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Links:

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

South Sudan Situation: regional overview as of 16 April 2015



The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.