

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 66

15 – 19 June 2015

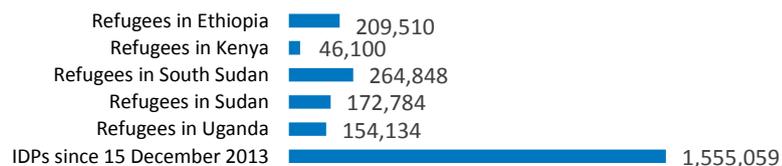
HIGHLIGHTS

- The South Sudan Government and the Opposition (SPLM-IO) have endorsed the inclusion of new parties to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) led peace process aimed to end the conflict in the youngest African nation. The new IGAD-Plus initiative will now incorporate the African Union, the United Nations, the European Union, China and the Troika (United Kingdom, United States of America, and Norway). It will also include five African countries (South Africa, Nigeria, Algeria, Chad, and Rwanda) each representing different blocs of the continent, which will participate actively under the IGAD's expanded mediation process.
- Some 14,000 South Sudanese (mainly women and children) have fled into Sudan from 12-14 June. A key priority for the humanitarian community is to prepare for the upcoming rainy season, which is due to start in the coming weeks and will further complicate operations. Rapid scaling up of water, sanitation and hygiene interventions is critical as rains will also heighten the risk of water-borne diseases such as dysentery and cholera.
- The Regional Government in Gambella (Ethiopia) gave the approval for Pugnido II to be developed into a refugee camp to receive newly arriving South Sudanese refugees as well as those already in the reception centers. UNHCR and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) will soon start developing the new site, which is located some 4km away from the older Pugnido camp.
- On 19 June, the Governor of Turkana County (Kenya) officially handed over the land for a new camp in Kalobeyei, 20 km from Kakuma. The terms of agreement were signed by the UNHCR Kenya Representative, the MP for Turkana-West, the Commissioner of the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) and Turkana County Secretary in the presence of the Governor and other government officials. This comes after a year of negotiations between UNHCR, DRA, the County and sub-county officials and the local community.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 18 June 2015)

A total of **2,402,435** people of concern



KEY FIGURES

714,456

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

582,528

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

131,928

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

264,848

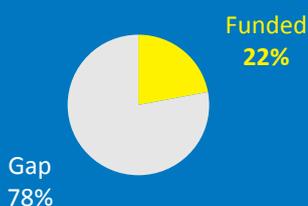
Refugees in South Sudan

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 779.4 M

FUNDING: USD 171.8M



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- The general security situation in Yei (Central Equatoria State) was calm, allowing UNHCR operations to continue in the area of response. Rumors of a possible attack resulted in deployments of Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) reinforcements from Juba and new check-points set up in the town. This caused panic among residents, some of whom moved their families to the rural villages while others crossed the border to Uganda.
- The security situation in Maridi (Western Equatoria State) is unpredictable due to ongoing conflict between cattle herders and local community causing 11 deaths, destruction of homes and looting of properties in town. Local communities are displaced to bushes and are reluctant to return to town. All road movement through Maridi is temporarily suspended for humanitarian agencies. Area Security Management Team (ASMT) members in Western Equatoria State agreed on the extension of the restriction until the return of the United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS) Military Liaison Officers (MLO)/Rwandese battalion who are currently in Maridi to assess the security situation and show the presence of UNMISS.
- UNHCR attended a meeting in Bor (Jonglei State) convened by the United Nations Panel of Experts established by the Security Council pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) on South Sudan. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce members of the panel and their roles while in South Sudan. The Coordinator of the Panel, Mr. Vladimir Zhagora of Belarus, informed that they were in South Sudan to identify groups or individuals across the country who might engage in acts that will destabilize or undermine the peace process. These groups or individuals would be recommended to the Security Council to impose sanctions such as travel ban and assets freeze.
- The South Sudan Government and the Opposition have rejected the new IGAD+ peace proposal for establishing a lasting settlement to the conflict citing differences in the allocation of positions in the National and State Governments down to the lowest administrative division in the County, the Boma.

Protection (IDPs)

- In the reporting period, UNHCR registered 2,817 individuals at the entrance gates to the Bentiu Protection of Civilians (POC) site in Unity State. The majority who arrived in the POC site were from Koch (533), Rubkhona (128) and Guit County (107) - children constituting the largest number followed by women. The reason for their flight was torture and rape in Koch of teenage girls and young women. Others said they were being insulted as supporters of rebels on their way to the IDP camps by soldiers in Bentiu and Rubkhona.
- As of 11 June, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in six POC sites located on the UNMISS bases was 136,590, including: 72,643 in Bentiu, 28,663 in Juba UN House, 30,410 in Malakal, 2,374 in Bor, 2,135 in Melut and 365 in Wau.

Refugees

Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR, the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA), and World Vision International (WVI) will start the relocation of 96 households from Nabiapai to Makpandu refugee camps (Western Equatoria State) on 19 June 2015. In collaboration with the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) plots are demarcated in the settlement.
- A total of 13,114 new arrivals have been registered in Unity State since 23 December 2014 to date. 54 per cent are male and 46 per cent are female; 78 per cent are women and children.

SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The overall situation in Upper Nile and Unity States (South Sudan) remains critical. In the last two weeks, Sudan experienced a large influx of refugees (15,696 individuals). West Kordofan State has received 9,159 individuals (1,786 households). On 9 June, the Government Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) notified humanitarian partners of large scale movement of South Sudanese to Kharasana, Keilak Locality. Arrivals continue to cross the border at an estimated rate of 100-150 people per day. They join a small population of around 900 South Sudanese who arrived in 2014. Onward movement of small numbers to Khartoum and other locations has also been seen. Arrivals have come from the border areas north of Bentiu, the state capital, which is some 60km from the border of Abyei and Keilak localities (West Kordofan State). Families have walked nearly 40km from the border areas north to Higlig town in Abyei locality, a major hub of oil production in Sudan. Those arriving are in poor physical condition, with three deaths reported, two upon arrival and one on the journey, where food and water were scarce. Nearly 7,000 of the arrivals are children, three quarters of the total influx. Of these, 3,496 are children under 5 years old. Preliminary registration has thus far identified 147 UAC/SC, 83 injured and 100 pregnant women. White Nile State also received 6,351 refugees (1,369 households) who have joined El Redis 2 (1,861 individuals), Jouri (1,419 individuals), Al Alagaya (1,348 individuals), El Kashafa (1,292 individuals), El Redis (873 individuals) and Um Sangor (616 individuals). In the last month, White Nile State has received a huge influx of almost 18,000 refugees, stretching the basic services and space available across all sites. Negotiations remain ongoing regarding the extension of current sites and planning of three Government-endorsed potential site areas in the State.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Of the 5,855 new arrivals at the Pagak reception center, 3,939 people have completed Level 1 registration and are awaiting relocation to a camp. All have benefitted from food distribution which will soon be followed by distribution of core relief items.
- 1,869 refugees are waiting for Level 1 registration in Akobo Tiergo entry point. UNHCR is undertaking consultation with ARRA for their registration.
- Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) referral pathways have been established in Jewi camp, including prevention, reporting, medical response, and legal response/access to justice.

UGANDA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, a significant increase of South Sudanese new arrivals was recorded, with an average of 87 individuals daily. This recent increase has been triggered in particular by the escalated indiscriminate violence in Malakal (Upper Nile State) and by the food insecurity in the country.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Maban (Upper Nile State), malnutrition trends were still high among children under 5. In May, in three out of four camps, the malnutrition levels as measured during nutritional screening have passed over 10 per cent. Only Batil remains below with 7.2 per cent. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) levels were also on the rise. Kaya was the most affected, with 2 per cent of SAM.
- Malnutrition among Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) is still high in all camps: Kaya 24 per cent; Gendrasa 17 per cent; Doro 32.9 per cent; and Batil 32.4 per cent of those measured. UNHCR and partners have agreed to conduct assessment on malnutrition among PLW to tackle the root causes. Contributing factors include: lean/pre-harvest season where opportunities of alternative foods are less despite the General Food Distributions (GFD); increase in malaria and diarrhoea; nutrition food pipeline breakdown (which also affected children); disrupted Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) due to the lack of corn soy blends (CSB) ++; and delay in the

Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for children under 2 and PLW (the latter was originally planned to start in April 2015).

Mitigation Approaches included review protocols and improve service quality of the nutrition programmes; planning by WFP to start airlift and airdrops of nutrition foods; seeds distribution plans in all camps; and use of Mother Support Groups, TSFP, Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programme (OTP) and Stabilization Centre sessions to sensitize the refugees and most vulnerable groups. Initiatives are also ongoing at Juba level to bring in nutrition products to allow TSFP for PLWs and BSFP for children. WFP plans to airdrop and/or airlift CSB++ to Maban. In the meantime, UNHCR, WFP and partners agreed to use cereals, pulses and oil as an alternative for TSFP for PLW until CSB++ or CSB+ arrive in Maban to resume the TSFP PLW sessions. All partners received their share of products to start the sessions.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In South Kordofan, 11.87 metric tonnes of food were distributed to South Sudanese refugees for an average of 46 kilos (0.5 kilos a day) of sorghum, oil and salt for the next 90 days ration to cover the rainy season of June, July and August.
- During the reporting period, WFP finalized GFD for two months to 68,919 South Sudanese refugees in White Nile State. WFP supplementary feeding programmes interventions are ongoing in White Nile and 0.557 metric tonnes of Plumpy Sup was distributed to 202 children under 5 and 32 PLW at Joda reception center in White Nile State. 0.402 metric tonnes of super cereal was distributed to 54 children with MAM under 5 in Al Kashafa site, of these 37 children were newly admitted. In total, 22.086 metric tonnes of super cereal was distributed to 3,681 beneficiaries (3,226 under 5 years old and 455 PLW) in seven sites in White Nile State. 1,437 children were screened for acute malnutrition across all sites in White Nile State: 31 had SAM and 42 MAM.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services are ongoing at nutrition centres. The number of children under 5 currently with MAM is 2,667 (610 Jewi, 827 Tierkidi, 670 Kule, and 560 in Pugnido camp). A total of 206 new cases were admitted in the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP). The number of children under 5 with SAM was 893 (209 Jewi, 241 Tierkidi, 241 Kule and 202 Pugnido camps); 127 new SAM cases were admitted in the OTP.
- BSFP services are being provided for children under 5 and PLW in the camps and transit centers. A total of 40,622 children under 5 are enrolled (9,194 Jewi, 14,263 Tierkidi, 14,078 Kule and 3087 Pugnido camps); 591 new cases were admitted in the BSFP during the reporting period. A total 10,339 PLW are also enrolled (1,311 Jewi, 3,624 Tierkidi, 3,677 Kule and 2,227 Pugnido camps); 335 new cases were admitted in the BSFP.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, Medical Team International (MTI) carried out 1,893 nutritional screening (791 refugees, 1,102 national) for children aged between 6-59 months. Records obtained reveals 50 (14 refugees, 36 nationals) new clients enrolled on SFP, two discharged cured (SFP) (two refugees, no nationals), 28 (16 refugees, 12 nationals) enrolled for TFP and five discharged cured (four refugees and one national).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, WFP shared the Food Basket Monitoring report for the fifth cycle of GFD in Ayilo I refugee settlement. From the reported results, overall 71.4 per cent of the new cases and 69.7 per cent of the PSNs are not pleased with the given ration. Reasons given for displeasure were congestion at the Food Distribution Point (FDP), long waiting times (more than 6 hours), missing salt (reported by PSNs), unequal sharing and insufficient ration (as it does not last their needs for the full month). The majority of the interviewees reported to be satisfied with the level of security granted at the FDP. Discussions are ongoing on how to improve the distribution mechanisms and continue sensitisation on the ration scale.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Yida (Unity State) water points have been analyzed and found to be free of coliforms. Household water has been analyzed for Free Residual Chlorine and found to be in the normal range. Crude water coverage was 14 litres per person per day (l/p/d). Sixty-eight shared family and nine institutional latrines were constructed.
- The drilling and pumping test activity of the second borehole was completed in Ajong Thok camp (Upper Nile State). The borehole is productive and the yield is nearly 8m³/hr, expected to increase with time. Crude water coverage stood at 17 l/p/d.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Four large scale water systems in Dabat Bosin, Um Sangor, Al Kuek border area, and Al Niaem village, in addition to three additional pipeline and tank systems, are almost complete in White Nile State. These water systems will supply enough water to ensure at least 20 l/p/d for site inhabitants and host communities.
- 691 South Sudanese new arrivals (364 women, 63 men, and 264 children) attended five general awareness sessions in Al Salam locality on latrine use and hand washing. Due to the continuous activities on hygiene promotion, open defecation had decreased considerably in all sites.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Eleven block latrines in four sites in Al Salam locality (White Nile State) were affected by the storm.
- 75 per cent of the latrines in Al Alagaya site (White Nile State) are not in good functioning condition, as the structure was damaged by the storm, including three blocks constructed with zinc sheets.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Water treatment and trucking continued in Jewi camp with daily per capita supply of 7.2 litres. Three additional water points were installed in the camp bringing the total to 14. Side by side, design and modelling of a permanent water supply system for Jewi camp is ongoing, including drilling of a new borehole.
- General environmental cleaning and decommissioning of latrines continue in the former Leitchuor camp with 120 latrines already decommissioned.
- In Pagak entry point, with the current production of 30,000 litres of water from the motorized borehole, the population receive an average of 6 l/p/d and this is further augmented by a couple of hand pumps.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, average water coverage was 21 l/p/d. The average water supply across Rhino camp settlement (Arua) remained 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 within the reporting period.
- In Kiryandongo, water was at 15 l/p/d, and latrine coverage at 1:14. Fifty PSNs pit latrines are at completion stage. This will improve the sanitation in Kiryandongo.



Health

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Maban (Upper Nile State), review of cholera emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP); sensitization activities on acute watery diarrhoea and cholera continued in the camps. Sample tests from bloody diarrhoea cases turned negative.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Malaria cases are increasing across the camps with the start of the rainy season. Distribution of mosquito nets to targeted vulnerable population groups as part of the NFIs continued.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Five health centres for host communities in Al Alagaya, Jouri, El Redis, Al Kashafa, Dabat Bosin sites and Al Warad villages are 75 per cent constructed as part of commitment to South Sudan refugees' host communities. Roofing and bathroom construction remains outstanding. Once completed these health centres will service 100,000 people at full capacity. Currently the sites have semi-permanent Primary Health Care clinics so this will increase capacity and facilitate referral of emergency cases.
- WHO, the Federal Emergency Health Action Directorate of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Health and UNFPA participated in a mission to the South Sudanese arrivals sites in Al Salam locality (White Nile State) on 10 June to assess the situation of the sites and clinics after the strong weather and to monitor the construction of Jouri and Um Sangor clinics. The weather affected all sites including Jouri, where four tent clinics collapsed, while a part of the fence and WFP rubhalls in Al Kashafa and Um Sangor and some shelters were affected. The reconstruction of the Jouri tent clinics has started and is expected to finish shortly.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In the reporting period, the fourth round of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) campaign was successfully completed in all refugee locations and entry points for 8,841 (87.8 per cent) individuals in Tierkidi; 8,335 (90.8 per cent) in Kule; 11,180 (76.6 per cent) in Pugnido; and 8,776 (115.7 per cent) in Jewi.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Malaria topped the list of morbidities in most refugee locations. UNHCR and partners initiated the distribution of mosquito nets in high-risk areas targeting vulnerable groups.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the health status of refugees was within the UNHCR standards as crude and under 5 mortality rates were 0.1/ 10,000 per day and 0.2/10,000 per day compared to their respective thresholds of 1/10,000 and 2/10,000 per day. The top cause of morbidity was malaria accounting for 40– 80 per cent of the daily outpatient consultations. The surge in the malaria incidence is being effectively managed as in-patient case fatality rate was below 0.5 per cent.
- In Arua, the MTI, Global Refuge International (GRI) and Aura District Local Government (ArDLG) through District Health Officer (DHO) office continued to provide both curative and preventive healthcare services to both persons of concern and the host community in four health facilities of Olujobo HC III and Ocea HCII. MTI, GRI and DHO carried out 2,334 consultations (722 refugees, 1,612 nationals with the following disease prevalence among others: 1,408 (415 refugees, 993 nationals) cases of malaria, 535 (178 refugees, 357 nationals) cases of Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI), 178 (45 refugees, 133 nationals) cases of Intestinal Worms, 149 (41 refugees, 108 nationals) skin infections and 49 diarrhoea (10 refugee, 39 nationals). Since the beginning of the year, total of 46,062 (16,834 refugees, 29,228 nationals) consultations were conducted, accounting for 37 per cent refugee consultations compared to 63 per cent nationals.



Shelter and NFIs

SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- On 15 June, emergency shelter materials were dispatched to Al Kashafa and El Redis 2 to relieve the current congestion in the sites as a result of heavy influxes received over the past weeks.

- Distribution of non-food items (NFIs) to some 3,500 South Sudanese refugees who arrived before 15 May and 4,000 families targeted for rehabilitation is ongoing in all sites.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Kule camp, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) completed 2,580 (87 per cent) of the planned 2,970 transitional shelters while IOM completed 1,490 (69 per cent) of the planned 2,150 transitional shelters. Construction of the UNHCR office in the camp is at 85 per cent.
- In Tierkidi camp, NRC completed 2,528 (87 per cent) of the planned 2,884 transitional shelters while DRC completed all 835 (100 per cent) transitional shelters as planned. UNHCR office complex construction progress is at 85 per cent.
- In Jewi camp, DRC has constructed 3,000 emergency shelters and NRC 2,046 shelters making a total of 5,046 emergency shelters. 90 per cent of the population in Jewi camp has received emergency shelters while the remaining 10 per cent has been accommodated in communal facilities awaiting plot and emergency shelter allocation.
- In Pugnido camp, NRC completed (60 per cent) 300 of the planned 500 transitional shelters.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, UNHCR continued to monitor the construction of the infrastructure projects to ensure good quality works. Works at 41 sites are at finishing stages. Final documentation has been finalized and the projects are due for commissioning soon.



Logistics

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UN agencies and non-governmental organizations in South Sudan recently launched an emergency airlift operation to deliver kits containing life-saving supplies to IDPs in hard-to-reach areas. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) announced on 16 June that the first distribution of about 4,500 survival kits was delivered by helicopter, for some 28,000 people. The kits are designed to provide short-term assistance to the most vulnerable families fleeing violence in locations that remain inaccessible and they contain mosquito nets, short-maturity vegetable seeds, fishing supplies, water-carrying containers, water purification tablets, oral rehydration salts, nutritional biscuits for children and kitchen sets. For many displaced and food-insecure communities, the survival kits may be the only humanitarian aid they receive during the next crucial weeks of the lean season.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR road movements to Juba via Lainya are on hold due to increased armed robbery incidents along the Yei-Juba road. Field Office Yei is now routing road missions through Koboko-Moyo-Adjumani (Uganda) and to Nimule-Juba, a distance of 500 Kms for 8 hours or more. There is need for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to increase flight schedules for Yei to at least twice a week to minimize use of the road option for staff.

SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The rainy season began two weeks prior to expectations. Heavy showers in White Nile State have started to affect the access of humanitarian personnel and supplies. A flash storm in the second week of June caused damage to communal shelters and disrupted basic services within the South Sudanese sites in Jabalain and Al Salam localities. On 10 June, an assessment of damage caused by the storm was made, estimating 30 per cent damage in El Redis; three communal shelters were destroyed with a few cases of injury.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In the reporting period, the UNHCR rented helicopter transported 47 passengers to areas within Gambella.
- 3,600 litres of diesel fuel was dispatched to Field Office Pugnido.

Education

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Kiryandongo, interviews for UNHCR/WTU Vocational Scholarships were conducted by a panel composed of UNHCR, OPM, WTU, Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), Refugee Leaders and Kiryandongo Technical Institute. Fourteen students were selected as successful candidates (three for Block Laying and Concrete Practice, three for Electrical Installation, seven for Motor Vehicle Technology and one for Tailoring and Garment Cutting). They will be certified under the Uganda Business and Technical Board upon successfully completing the courses.
- In Adjumani, a meeting was held with teachers at Nyumanzi primary school to discuss how to raise performance and enrolment. As part of the Day of the African Child celebrations, UNHCR and WTU sensitized children at Ayilo primary school about this year's theme, "End Child Marriage in Africa."

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- A team from Vodafone Foundation is in Kakuma to prepare for the launch of the Instant Networked Classrooms project. The eLearning project will be launched in Green Light secondary school and in a community library in the camp. The project seeks to answer accessibility of learning materials and connectivity issues that pose a challenge in most schools in the camp. The Instant Networked Classrooms are mobile, quick and easily deployable.

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.

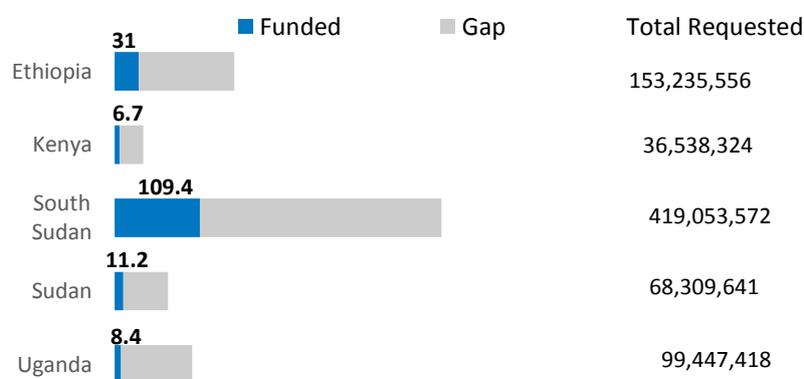
UNHCR is grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR income and financial needs for providing protection to the persons of concern as listed above.

Donors who have contributed to the Funding (in million US\$) as at 17 June 2015

situation:

Canada, CERF, Common Humanitarian Fund South Sudan, Common Humanitarian Fund Sudan, European Union, Finland, France, Holy See, Japan, Luxembourg, Private Donors, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Kingdom, United States of America

A total of **US\$171.8 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$5.1 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, Japan, 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, Romania, Russian Federation, 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)

MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition)

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>

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