

KEY FIGURES

1,152

New arrivals in reporting period
(New arrivals in Uganda are being manually registered and will be added to the official figures over the coming weeks)

792,082

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

668,308

New arrivals, registered and waiting registration (since 15 Dec. 2013)

123,774

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

263,000

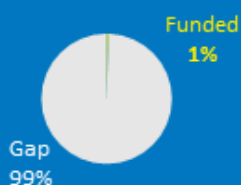
Refugees in South Sudan

1.7 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

REQUIREMENTS 2016:
USD 567.9 M

CONTRIBUTIONS 2016:
USD 3.0 M



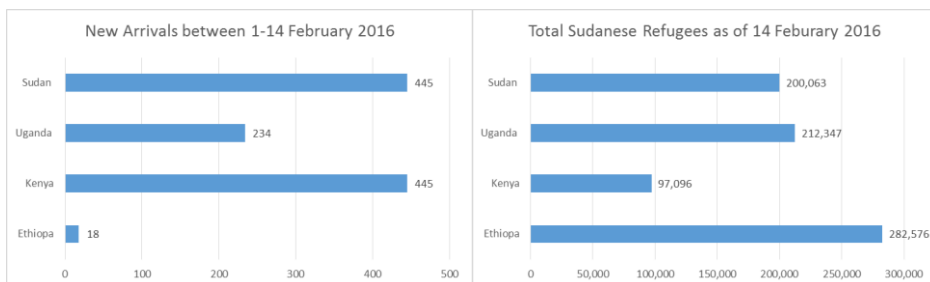
SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 84

1-14 February 2016

REPORTING PERIOD HIGHLIGHTS

- **In Ethiopia**, the security situation in the Gambella region improved and normal activities in Tierkidi and Kule camps have resumed. Staff members belonging to either the Anuak or Nuer ethnic groups, however, are currently not travelling to or working in the camps. Interventions are ongoing in Pugnido 1 and Pugnido 2 camps, and security escorts are accompanying essential movements between Gambella and Pugnido. A group of UNHCR and partner staff of Nuer ethnicity were safely relocated to Gambella from the ARRA compound in Pugnido. The number of new arrivals reduced from 556 in the period of 16-31 January 2016 to 18 in the period of 1-14 February 2016.
- **In Kenya**, as of 15 February 2016, Kakuma has received and registered 49,650 asylum seekers from South Sudan. This brings the total registered camp population to 186,205 with South Sudanese making up 50% (94,492) of the population. The number of new arrivals reduced from 664 in the period of 16-31 January 2016 to 445 in the period of 1-14 February 2016.
- **In Sudan**, individual bio-metric registration has been completed in all seven sites in the White Nile State. A total of 64,643 arrivals (16,484 households) were registered resulting in a 36 per cent decrease (31,797 individuals) in the household registration figures. A new area in Al Waral in El Salaam Locality has been demarcated to host 10,000 individuals (over 2,000 households). The number of new arrivals in Sudan significantly reduced from 4,720 in the period of 16-31 January 2016 to 455 in the period of 1-14 February 2016.
- **In Uganda**, the rate of new arrivals from South Sudan continues to be high. The average daily new arrival rate is 315 individuals per day, in 1-16 February and represents a three-fold increase compared to the same period last year. Eighty-five per cent of new arrivals are women and children under the age of eighteen presenting challenges in the service delivery of education, child protection and the prevention and treatment of sexual and gender-based violence.
- **In Yida, South Sudan** 609 new arrivals were registered from Kordofan and 60 were registered in Ajuong Thok. Eighty percent are women and 10 percent are children reporting hunger as the main reason for fleeing to South Sudan. In the first two weeks of February, 428 refugees were relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok, bringing the total number since the beginning of the year to 1,276. 502 Sudanese refugees were relocated from Yei town to Lasu refugee camp. An assessment in Unity State's Thonyor found IDPs in great need of assistance especially of shelter, food and non-food items.



Operational Context:

Overall

The trend in the increased numbers of refugees fleeing from South Sudan is expected to continue as the overall numbers have significantly increased in January and February 2016.

The Regional Refugee Response Plan for South Sudan is severely underfunded, with just 30% of the requested funding being met in 2015 which had a direct impact on the delivery of assistance to vulnerable populations including single mothers, orphaned children, survivors of sexual assaults and the mostly female population. Only 1% of Regional Refugee Response Plan for 2016 for South Sudan is currently funded.

South Sudan

On 11 February, South Sudanese President Salva Kiir appointed opposition leader Riek Machar as First Vice President of the country in accordance with the power sharing provisions in the Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). Kiir removed James Wani Igga from the position of Vice President and reappointed him to the position of Second Vice President, a ranking below Machar. The president gave a 7-day ultimatum for Machar to return to Juba and form a unity government with him. However, Machar said he would return only when security arrangements are in place, including demilitarization of the capital and 2,910 opposition forces are transferred to Juba. The United Kingdom offered their support in response to the request made by Machar's to the international community. It is not yet clear how long it will take for the opposition forces to deploy in Juba and whether or not President Kiir will put on hold his plan to rush the formation of the government.

Fighting continued between Sudan's People Liberation Army (SPLA) and opposition forces in Greater Mundri counties of Western Equatoria State. According to media reports, SPLA launched an offensive in late January and on 14 February entered Medewu base, the headquarters of the opposition's commander on the ground in Mundri West County, forcing the opposition forces to tactically withdraw from the area.

OCHA on behalf of the humanitarian community issued a statement on 5 February calling for a process of public consultation following the adoption of the NGO Bill by the National Legislative Assembly which potentially could have a negative impact on NGOs.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Working Group released its December's Update on 8 February. According to the report, an estimated 2.8 million people or 23 percent of the population is likely to face acute food and nutrition insecurity (IPC Phases 3, 4 and 5) between January and March 2016. The bulk of this acutely food insecure population (57 percent) is located in the Greater Upper Nile states of Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile. Unity State remains the most affected because of continued fighting that has displaced large populations and disrupted their livelihoods. Some 40,000 people in Mayendit, Koch and Guit are in need of urgent food and other humanitarian assistance.

On 8 February, SPLA chief General Paul Malong Awan warned of possible unrest in the country, should he and those serving the cabinet and army be removed from posts as part of the formation of the TGoNU. The army chief left Juba on 5 February with more than five serving army generals from his home area Aweil, in Northern Bahr al Ghazal.

Update on achievements



Protection: including Child Protection, Education and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

Ethiopia:

- The biometrics equipment that will be used in Kule, Jewi, Okugo and Tierkidi camps was tested in preparation for biometrics field testing scheduled for late February 2016.
- UNHCR's partner, Plan International (PIE), worked with social workers in Kule and Pugnido 2 refugee camps. Due to the security situation, the child protection teams established remote monitoring mechanisms focusing on case management, Child Friendly Spaces and psychosocial support. 41 individuals were transferred to Addis Ababa and Sherkole camp for enrolment in the urban programme and family reunification.

Kenya:

- New arrivals from Eastern and Central Equatoria region are mostly women and children from the Lotuku tribe who cite education, insecurity, food shortage and family re-unification as reasons for flight. Plans are underway to identify and prepare foster parents for 231 newly arrived children of whom 19 are UAMs and 66 are separated children. Plans are also in place to rapidly recruit additional interpreters of Lotuku language.

Sudan:

- UNHCR and the Civil Registry of the Ministry of Interior conducted a birth registration workshop at the premises of the White Nile State police for 52 participants from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Welfare on 8–9 February. The workshop helped clarify the procedures for registering South Sudanese children born in Sudan.

Uganda:

- A headcount conducted by Interaid Uganda indicated that the Kiryandongo, Reception Centre is currently accommodating double its capacity. 12 registration staff were deployed to reduce the registration backlog and facilitate relocation from the Reception Centre to the settlement. 1,445 individuals were registered and the backlog has been cleared.
- In Kiryandongo UNHCR and Interaid Uganda assisted three families in preparation for family re-unification resettlement.
- In Arua, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) identified and screened 95 vulnerable and at risk children among the new arrivals at the Ocea Reception Centre.

South Sudan:

Sudanese Refugees

- Lutheran World Federation (LWF) provided dignity kits to 1,494 school girls in the accelerated learning programme and in primary, and secondary schools.
- In Ajuong Thok a child friendly space was established bringing the total number to 10. During the reporting period, 2,372 children (1,324 boys and 1,049 girls) attended programmes in the child friendly spaces.
- UNHCR and its partners the Commission for Refugees Affairs (CRA) and ACROSS completed the relocation of 502 Sudanese refugees from Yei town to Lasu refugee camp. Upon arrival, refugees received food and non-food items and plots of land to settle in the camp.
- In Juba, asylum-seeker certificates were issued to 163 Burundian nationals.
- In Makpandu camp, World Vision International (WVI) conducted peace education training for 16 participants from Bangasu, Burezigbo and Abakaya areas.

IDPs

Highlights of the activities of the Protection Cluster (PC) are as following:

- Training was conducted on basic protection and the Solutions Working Group was rolled out in Bentiu, Unity State on 1-5 February. The PC team advocated for the support for the protection of civilians outside the Civilians Site and for the use of the Hotspot Matrix to track incidents and inform troop deployment.
- Discussions were led by the UNMISS Protection of Civilians Unit on the development of a Protection of Civilians Response Plan for Leer, where UNMISS has recently established a Temporary Operating Base (TOB) on 8-10 February. The PC is working with UNMISS to identify potential scenarios and protection response options for affected communities if fighting resumes.

- Coordination support and solutions discussions were held with a concurrent mission from the UNMISS Relief, Reintegration and Protection (RRP) Section in Bor, Jonglei State on 10-12 February. A Solutions Working Group was established.
- A contingency plan was prepared including a risk analysis identifying minimum preparedness actions and gaps, and assessing in-country response capacity and constraints as part of inter-agency efforts to address the deteriorating economic and humanitarian situation in South Sudan.

Education

South Sudan:

- National certificates were distributed by the Ministry of Education to 105 students who completed senior level 3 at Soba secondary schools.
- In Maban camps, Save the Children (SCI) and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) enrolled pupils for the 2016 academic year. 226 candidates of Bunj Secondary School wrote final examinations.
- In Lasu refugee camp, the 2016 academic year began with registration of 1,647 (794 girls and 853 boys) in two primary schools and 73 students (17 girls and 56 boys) in the secondary school.
- In Gorom refugee camp, 420 pupils (262 boys and 158 girls) registered in primary school and 356 children (150 boys and 206 girls) in kindergarten. 98 adult learners (81 women and 18 men) enrolled in adult literacy programmes.
- In Makpandu camp, 542 students registered in primary, secondary and adult schools for the 2016 academic year.

In Ajuong Thok, primary school classrooms are over congested, with more than 2,000 children so far registered in each primary school. UNHCR is working with its partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) to construct temporary classrooms using local materials.

Uganda:

- In Arua, Rhino Camp Settlement four classrooms and two offices, including 10 drainable latrines for girls and boys has been constructed. It is expected that 3,200 refugees and 1,000 nationals will attend the school which is expected to open 22 February, 2016.
- In Kiryandongo, sessions were held with youth to determine their preferred computer courses and to agree modalities such as service charges for long-term maintenance and the role of the community in the management of the first Community Technology Access (CTA) Centre. Upon installation of solar power, the CTA is expected to open in March.



Health

Ethiopia:

- The first draft of the Public Health Strategic Plan developed with the input of partners for 2016-2018 is now complete.
- As a result of the security situation, health Centres in Kule and Terkidi refugee camps reported a shortage of Anti-TB and anti-retroviral therapy (ART) drugs provided through the Gambella Regional Health Bureau (GRHB) and the Pharmaceutical Fund Supply Agency (PFSA). UNHCR, ARRA and partners are addressing the shortage. Patients are currently being referred to Matu and Jimma Hospitals outside of Gambella.
- Due to the reported increase in diarrheal diseases in Jewi camp, ARRA conducted an awareness raising campaign on diarrheal disease prevention at the community level in four zones of the camp reaching 2,500 individuals.

Kenya:

- The high number of reported malaria cases over the previous month has reduced to normal levels.

- Consultancy visit by AMREF specialists in surgery, radiology and pediatrics will offer treatment services in Kakuma from 15 to 19 February.

Sudan:

- 10,684 individual consultations were held at seven clinics in the White Nile State sites between 31 January and 13 February 2016. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) accounted for 28.5 per cent of all consultations, followed by malaria at 11 per cent, and diarrheal disease at 9.7 per cent.

South Sudan - Sudanese Refugees:

- In Pariang, UNHCR partner Action Africa Help International (AAHI) completed the construction of an additional block for Pariang County Hospital.
- In Maban camps, no new cases of Hepatitis E were reported in the first two weeks of February, after the initial two cases reported in January.
- In Yei, UNHCR provided medical supplies to Morobo County Hospital to enhance delivery of services to both refugees and host communities.

Uganda:

- In Arua, Oxfam through its local partner Ceford donated three motorized tricycle village ambulances to Wanyange, Agulupi and Tika IV villages. This support is expected to improve referral services.
- In Adjumani and Arua, malaria and respiratory tract infections accounted for 75% of illness among refugees and the host community.
- In Kiryandongo, a total of 28 persons were enrolled to receive anti-retroviral therapy (ART). The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in Bweyale has been reported to be at 8% as of Jan 2016 (higher than the national rate at 6.5%). Real Medicine Foundation (RMF) and Kiryandongo District Local Government conducted an integrated community outreach in which 350 children received immunization. 54% of all the laboratory tests are positive for malaria, affecting children under five years old. UNHCR and partners are planning community awareness campaigns on malaria treatment, prevention and control.

To reduce the number of referrals to Kiryandongo general hospital, there is a need for a minor surgery clinic. Power black outs in the in-patient and maternity units hinder management and treatment of patients in addition to putting patients at risk. Assessment has been done by UNHCR and action to fix the inverter in inpatients' ward and the battery replacement for the maternity ward is urgent.



Food Security and Nutrition

Ethiopia:

- The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) resumed in Jewi Kule, Pugnido 2 and Tierkidi, while the Stabilization Centres in both Jewi and Pugnido 2 camps re-opened after a brief closure due to the security situation.
- Preparations are underway for the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) which is scheduled to take place during March 2016.
- A total of 25 new Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Program (OTP), a slight decrease as compared to the previous week during which 74 cases were admitted. The current caseload is 1,228 children under-five years with SAM in the refugee camps, including 314 in Jewi, 127 in Tierkidi, 227 in Kule, 269 in Pugnido 2 and 291 in Pugnido camps.
- A total of 135 new Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases were admitted in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP), a significant decrease as compared to the previous week when 402 cases were admitted. The decrease is believed to be due to the security situation. The current caseload of MAM for children under-five years is 2,821 individuals, including 613 in Jewi, 328 in Tierkidi, 535 in Kule, 484 in Pugnido 2 and 613 in Pugnido.
- There were 105 new cases of children under-five and 62 new cases of Pregnant and Lactating women (PLW) admitted in the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs (BSFP) in the camps. The current caseload of children aged between 6 and 59 months in BSFP is 43,600, including 10,051 in Jewi, 10,468 in Kule, 10,296 in Tierkidi, 8,276 in Pugnido and 4,509 in Pugnido 2 camp. A total of 13,145 PLW are currently enrolled in the BSFP, including 1,833 in Jewi, 4,112 in Kule, 4,057 in Tierkidi, 2,128 in Pugnido and 1,015 in Pugnido 2 camp.

- The Fresh Food Voucher project located at Terpam market for 3,118 refugee households in Tierkidi camp also resumed on 10 February. The project provides supplementary food to refugees, mainly women and children.

Kenya:

- 196 children aged 6-59 months were screened by weight for height at the reception centre on arrival in Kakuma, out of which 12 (9.1%) were found with severe acute malnutrition and 15(12.4%) with moderate acute malnutrition. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled in respective rehabilitation programs.
- UNHCR & WFP have organized a round table discussion with donors including DFID and ECHO on the 15 February 2016 to strategize on how to improve food insecurity in the camp.

Sudan:

- In North Kordofan State, WFP's General Food Distribution (GFD) resulted in 418 South Sudanese beneficiaries receiving a full food distribution basket for the months of January and February.

South Sudan

- In Yida, the number of children enrolled in the moderate malnutrition programme was down from 554 children in week one to 396 children in week five. This is understood to be a result of a decrease of malaria cases and to access to land where families can grow vegetable to supplement GFD.
- In Maban, WFP carried out February's GFD in Kaya, Doro, Yusuf Batil and Gendrassa camps reaching more than 130,000 refugees. The monthly food rations (reduced by 70 per cent) included cereals, pulses and cooking oil.
- In Lasu refugee camp, January's GFD reached 9,870 refugees. The monthly food rations (reduced by 70 per cent) included sorghum, yellow peas, vegetable oil and salt.
- In Gorom refugee camp, ACROSS carried out February's GFD, reaching 1,651 refugees.

Uganda:

- In Arua, MTI conducted nutrition screening for 4,182 individuals (2,078 refugees and 2,104 nationals). There were 62 (1.3%) cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (27 refugees, 35 nationals) and 86 (1.5%) cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) (35 refugees, 51 nationals). All SAM cases were enrolled for therapeutic feeding and MAM cases received Supplementary blanket feeding program.



Water and Sanitation

Ethiopia:

- In Jewi camp, LWF operates the water treatment unit, water quality monitoring and maintenance of water points. Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE) water trucking provides an average of 15 litres of water per person per day (l/p/d). The latrine coverage in Jewi is reported to be 1:39.
- In Kule and Tierkidi refugee camps, latrine coverage is 1:8 and 1:18 respectively.
- In Okugo camp, water coverage is 20 l/p/d and latrine coverage is 1:8.
- In Pugnido and Pugnido 2 camps, water supply is reported to be 16 and 17 l/p/d respectively. Latrine coverage is 1:29 for Pugnido and 1:40 for Pugnido 2 camp.

Kenya:

- Per capita water distribution in Kakuma 4 is 22.1l following a cumulative supply of 14,942m³ of water.
- NRC WASH engineers repaired leakages and monitored PH and chlorine levels from households, tap stands and storage tanks with chlorine residuals varying from 0.5 to 1.0mg/l at tap stands and 0.2 to 0.5mg/l at household level. Monitoring of water treatment at all boreholes and maintenance of cleanliness at water storage points continues.
- The water supply distribution systems were inspected to identify possible leaks at areas prone to faecal contamination.
- Community hygiene promoters conducted a latrine clean-up campaign in Kakuma 4. Hygiene promoters demonstrated how to clean and cover the latrines and conducted two jerry can clean-up campaigns.

- 820 household assessments were conducted in order to raise awareness on proper water collection and storage, malaria prevention and control and latrine usage.
- Hygiene activities conducted in collaboration with community members and included deodorizing 150 latrines with ash and draining 61 stagnant water ponds to prevent mosquito breeding.

Sudan:

- Plan International (funded by UNICEF) dislodged 114 latrines in El Redis I site and distributed soap to 1,000 families in El Kashafa site. The State Ministry of Health (funded by UNICEF) dislodged 50 latrines at Jouri site. Regular WASH promotional activities are ongoing in the White Nile State sites.
- Indicators show an improvement in the White Nile State. Currently, out of seven refugee sites, three sites are within the emergency standard of 20 persons per latrine and two sites meet the emergency standard of 20 litres of water per person per day.

Uganda:

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage increased from 19 l/p/d to 22 l/p/d. Water continues to be trucked to Ayilo II, Maaji II and Maaji III. In Arua, Rhino Camp settlement, the water level supply dropped to 10 l/p/d due to the dry season. To address the water shortage, water trucking services were provided from high yielding motorized boreholes in Yoro. This was supplemented by additional trucking of 30,000 l/p/d by Welthunger Hilfe (WHH) to Wanyange B and C villages and Ocea Reception.
- Oxfam and Malteser International repaired dysfunctional motorized systems in Ocea and Tika V villages and are closely monitoring the output of the system. Motorized systems were provided with diesel for extra hours of pumping water, and together with DRC and water user committees in Simbili I and Odobu II villages, repaired two boreholes-equipping them with hand pumps. These interventions increased the water level to 15 l/p/d. In Kiryandongo, the average available safe water per person per day is at 16.5litres.



Shelter and NFIs

Ethiopia

- In Jewi camp, IOM has completed construction of 500 shelters. 400 shelters are receiving grass thatching, and beneficiaries are mud plastering the remaining 100 shelters.

South Sudan

- In Doro camp, UNHCR partner DRC distributed sanitary kits to 134 women of reproductive age.
- In Maban, UNHCR partner Humane Development Council (HDC) completed the construction of 100 shelters for IDP and host communities. A total of 1,000 out of 1,050 shelters planned for 2015 project have been completed.
- In Bor, UNHCR distributed NFIs to 105 IDPs who arrived from Unity state's Mayendit transiting to Uganda, including kitchen sets, jerry cans, drinking water, soap, cups and mosquito nets. IDPs cited lack of education and dire economic issues as a primary reason of fleeing from South Sudan.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

South Sudan:

- UNHCR partner UNOPS completed 92 percent of the 14 km of internal roads in Pamir. UNHCR prepositioned materials for the construction of Pamir reception centre.
- In Bunj town, UNHCR partner Human Development Council (HDC) completed the rehabilitation and repair of two boreholes at Bunj clinic and Hai Neem residential area.

Links: