

HIGHLIGHTS

- 16 July – “I told [Security] Council members that this suffering is taking place in an increasingly complex environment,” Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Ms. Valerie Amos, told reporters after briefing the Council. “I warned the Council if we don’t take urgent action now, we will see a major humanitarian crisis unfolding in South Sudan with respect to food insecurity and the possibility of famine,” she added. Ms. Amos expressed dismay about intensified bombing and fighting during the planting season - May, June, and July. In urging an end to the ongoing violence, she said it would have a calamitous impact on families’ ability to feed themselves.
- 15 July - The revised Inter-Agency Appeal (South Sudan Refugee Emergency Revised Regional Response Plan - RRRP) was publicised in Nairobi. Governments, UN agencies, NGOs, donors (ECHO, USAID and Japan) as well as members of the Press attended the event. The event was well received and showed that the humanitarian community is working well together and is united in its concerns. The key issue that was raised was prioritization, specifically how to prioritize with reduced funding levels in the face of so many competing resource needs.
- 14 July - In an urgent effort to prevent cholera from spreading within the UNMISS Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site and surrounding areas, the mission began draining stagnant waterways in the camp. Ongoing, heavy rain in the Upper Nile State capital for the past few months has led to the buildup of water, which may take seven days to clear.

3,403 cholera

cases in South Sudan

240,673

refugees in South Sudan

97,126 civilians

live in UNMISS bases

1,5 million

People displaced by violence

418,841

South Sudanese refugees

Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec.

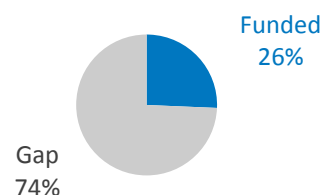
(as at 17 July)

A total of **1,521,484** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	172,092
Refugees in Uganda	119,707
Refugees in Sudan	86,444
Refugees in Kenya	40,598
IDPs since 15 December	1,102,643

Funding against the situation

US\$566 million requested for the situation



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

Overall, the situation was tense, especially around Independence Day on 9 July, but no major incidents were reported to date. With the rainy season, cholera and other waterborne diseases were of concern in sites where displaced people are living and among other vulnerable groups, including in harder-to-reach areas. Rapid response operations continued to reach people in difficult to access areas throughout Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, bringing the total number of people reached who were provided with assistance since March 2014, to 736,300 – according to OCHA.



Distribution of NFIs and shelter materials to Jouri relocation site, White Nile State. ©UNHCR / H. Abdalla / June 2014.

IDPs



Based on latest UNMISS' report, as of 16 July the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in ten Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 97,126 - including 31,940 in Juba (Tompson and UN House), 18,703 in Malakal, 4,123 in Bor, 40,574 in Bentiu, 563 in Wau, 1,189 in Melut, 27 in Nasser, and 11 in Rumbek.

UNMISS continues to remain concerned about the number of IDPs in its military bases, particularly in Bentiu where there are no movements away from the sites

Despite ongoing improvements, flooding occurs regularly in all protection sites. Given uncertainties surrounding the cessation of hostilities and the projected lack of available food in conflict affected states, the numbers of the IDPs in UNMISS bases are expected to remain high over the coming months.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Central Equatoria State (Juba): At Juba PoC Site 3, 330 people were relocated using UNHCR buses, bringing the total number of IDPs transferred to PoC 3 to 1,514/385 families. Some of the IDPs have now received training to continue shelter frame construction on a cash for work basis.

Eastern Equatoria State (Nimule/Melijo): UNHCR and Health Link (a National NGO) are finalizing a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to govern interventions at Melijo spontaneous settlement, to reach the most vulnerable population.

Unity State (Bentiu County): UNHCR and partners are identifying a new PoC site within UNMISS base to accommodate the present influx of IDPs fleeing armed conflict in Unity State.



Food Security and Nutrition

Through rapid response mechanisms, humanitarian partners were distributing life-saving food assistance through general food distributions and blanket supplementary feeding in Adok, Jikmir, Koch and Nhialdiu where over 120,000 people have been registered and distributions are ongoing. Furthermore, the rapid response partners are preparing to deploy for distributions to a number of other locations in Ayod, Duk, Fashoda, Nyirol, and Panyijar counties.



Health

According to WHO, as of 13 July a total of 3,403 cholera cases including 80 deaths (case fatality rate 2.4%) have been reported in South Sudan. In Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State, the cumulative number of registered cholera cases reached 652, with 17 deaths. Currently 207 patients are undergoing treatment. Hepatitis E in the Mingkaman displacement site is a concern with 11 new cases recorded.

Refugees



Protection

SUDAN

- ASSIST started the roll out of its activities in the White Nile State and South Kordofan. During the past week they identified 552 elderly persons among the refugees in Ajori camp, Gerad camp - 92 (32 male and 60 female), Abujihaba locality - 385 (250 female and 135 male). ASSIST will continue with the documentation of these individuals so as to identify the most vulnerable elderly who fled without family members.

ETHIOPIA

- Level 2 registration is ongoing in Kule 1 and Kule 2. In Kule 1, 79% of a total population of 51,476 participated in the exercise while in Kule 2, 12% of a total population of 49,003 people were registered. Level 2 registration exercise is complete in Leitchuor Camp, which has a population of 47,485 people.
- So far, the Level 2 registration exercise, which captures age and gender, reflects that there are over 55,000 school-age children in the three camps of Kule 1, Kule 2 and Leitchuor, over 47% of the entire registered population. The gross enrollment rate in the three camps in Education in Emergency (EiE) programmes is 15%.
- In Burbiey, the rate of new arrivals and registration decreased to approximately 250 people per day over the last week. Interviews with new arrivals reflect that the decrease in the number of arrivals is linked to ongoing

fighting around Nasir, which has made roads towards Burbiey unsafe for travel. The new arrivals indicate that more people are on their way from counties further away from the border, due to food insecurity.

UGANDA

- Adjumani: On 14 July OPM and UNHCR completed an exercise carried out in Boroli settlement to verify the national identity of certain refugees. During the verification period (8 - 14 July) OPM and UNHCR assessed 97 cases and made decisions on whether the people concerned were bona fide refugees or Ugandan nationals. Individuals who wish to appeal the decisions concerning them will have a month in which to do so.
- Arua: UNHCR visited “POCs of Special Protection Risks” at Yoro base camp. It referred one of the POCs to Arua hospital for treatment and the patient subsequently returned to base camp. It also followed up on several individual protection cases at both settlements and continued collaborating closely with partners to establish systematic reporting and the follow-up of SGBV and child protection cases.
- Kiryandongo: UNHCR, Inter-Aid Uganda (IAU) and OPM jointly visited three police stations to gain a better understanding of reported cases and crime around the settlement, mostly involving theft. IAU visited a court to follow up on cases involving refugees and organized awareness initiatives involving the police, refugee leaders, UNHCR and OPM to sensitize the community on security and crime and encourage it to cooperate with the police in investigating crimes and maintaining security.

KENYA

- An inter-agency mission was undertaken to the border to receive and transport asylum seekers as well as check on the status of the Transit Centre. The mission was co-led by UNHCR, NRC and LWF. The team also included RCK for protection monitoring of the border processing of asylum seekers, IOM and DRA.
- As of 14 July, 1,061 new UAMs, (370 girls and 691 boys) had been received since December 2013 bringing the total UAM in Kakuma to 3,609 (961 girls and 2648 boys). Out of these, 555 (104 girls and 451 boys) South Sudanese UAMS were registered as refugees.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

- IOM is relocating refugees from Burbiey using both boats and buses, so that refugees who register in Burbiey are moved to Matar either on the same day as their arrival or on the next morning. Relocation was then undertaken from Matar to Kule 2; however, as Kule 2 is now full the relocation will begin to the new site, Pamdong, as soon as it is ready to receive refugees. Thus far in July 2014, IOM has relocated over 16,000 individuals.
- Flood water caused by rising river levels in Burbiey is now within 200 metres of the registration area in Burbiey. With the onset of the rainy season, the river is now rising above the banks and flowing towards the site. UNHCR and partners will be forced to move many facilities to Matar, with ARRA maintaining a smaller registration site at Burbiey itself for screening and fixing of wristbands (Level 1 registration). NRC has already started constructing a new storage facility in Matar which will be shared by ARRA, WFP and ACF. Further discussions are ongoing with ARRA and partners on how to ensure that basic and emergency services are available at both Matar and Burbiey.

UGANDA

- Kiryandongo: IAU is managing the reception centre, where the focus continued to be on general sanitation, hygiene and cleanup activities aimed at improving the reception conditions. Three hot meals continue to be prepared daily for 473 individuals who make up 94 households.
- Arua: overall, 162 refugees in 34 families were relocated to Tika IV and Ngurua villages. This brings to 10, 343 the cumulative total of new arrivals, (or 2,187 families), registered in ProGres who have so far been officially relocated to Rhino villages. The majority of 720 registered refugees (268 families) are believed to have relocated spontaneously to various villages and locations.

KENYA

- Kakuma is yet to be provided with land by the local authorities to settle new arrivals. The Reception Centre in Kakuma continues to receive refugees fleeing from South Sudan.



Food Security and Nutrition

ETHIOPIA

- Nutrition services are continuing in the GOAL and ACF nutrition centres at Kule 1, 2 and Leitchuor, including Stabilisation Centres, Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes and targeted Supplementary Feeding and Blanket Supplementary Feeding programmes.
- The preliminary results of a Nutrition Survey just concluded in Leitchuor, Kule 1 and 2 camps reflects that the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) level ranges between 26-30% in the three locations and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) between 6-10% as per a weight for height measurement index. The GAM levels have therefore reduced from as high of 38% seen at the initial phase of the emergency, which was recorded using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference. This indicates that the efforts of UNHCR, WFP and partners are helping to reduce further deterioration of the poor nutritional states refugees continue to arrive in. Nevertheless, these results also reflect a serious situation requiring strengthening and expansion of existing programmes to bring the GAM levels to less than the emergency threshold of 15% and SAM to less than 2%.
- Nutritional screening continues to be conducted at three reception centres in Pagak and Burbiey and as relocated refugees arrive at Kule 2. Overall, the results indicate that the new arrivals continue to enter Ethiopia in poor nutritional status. At present, there are 14,489 children between 6 and 59 months and 4,174 pregnant and lactating women in the Blanket Supplementary Feeding programmes in the three camps.

UGANDA

- Adjumani: WFP's sixth cycle of general food distribution remained on track in Adjumani refugee settlement and was expected to be completed within the week of 15 July. WFP continued with its new cash distribution programme launched in June, and which involves giving cash instead of food to refugees who have chosen this as a form of assistance. OPM, WFP and UNHCR monitored the cash distribution exercise to verify the identities of beneficiaries as well as to register new ones. Routine activities carried out included the supply of high energy biscuits to refugees arriving at Elegu and hot meals to those at Nyumanzi reception centre. In addition, WFP distributed cash to 35 households comprising 268 individuals in Adjumani refugee settlements.
- Arua: DRC-DDG received new arrivals, and continued assisting them with three hot meals per day at Ocea reception centre. As at 11 July, 87 refugees were receiving hot meals daily.

KENYA

- Nutrition activities are ongoing in the camp. As at 13 July a total of 101 children aged 6-59 month screened by Weight for Height out of which 13 were found to be having Moderate Acute Malnutrition and 15 Severe Acute Malnutrition. All the identified malnourished children were enrolled in appropriate feeding programmes for nutritional rehabilitation.



Water and Sanitation

SUDAN

- Heavy rains affected latrines construction in Ridaise area where six blocks were completely destroyed and 22 drop holes filled up with water.
- Water trucking activity is ongoing by Plan Sudan through national NGO AIEithar Charity Organization.
- Water pipe line supplies supported by UNICEF reached Kosti but laying and installation not started yet due to heavy rains in the last couple of days.

ETHIOPIA

- The sanitation situation in Burbiey deteriorated last week as a larger group of refugees arrived and at the same time, IOM was not able to move people from Burbiey to Matar and onwards to Kule 2. This situation has now been rectified.
- In Leitchuor and Kule 1, refugees are receiving an average of 10.8 and 9.3 litres per person per day respectively while in Kule 2, refugees are receiving an average of 14.8 litres of water per person per day.
- A household survey was conducted in both Kule 1 and Leitchuor which indicated that water access is above 19 litres per person per day in Leitchuor and 16 litres per person per day in Kule 1, just under the UNHCR standard of 20 litres per person per day. 86% of households indicated their satisfaction with water supply.
- The ratio of people per latrine continues to improve in Leitchuor and Kule 1 but increased in Kule 2 due to the large numbers of people who have been relocated to the camp over the last few weeks. The ratio of latrines to people is 1:47 in Leitchuor 1, 1:73 in Kule 1 and 1:60 in Kule 2.

UGANDA

- Adjumani: the digging of household latrine pits continued in Nyumanzi and Olua I and II refugee settlements. However in Nyumanzi settlement the exercise was hampered by heavy rainfall. Among other things LWF distributed: plastic slabs to 100 households, 165 small jerricans to facilitate hand washing, and 400 treated poles to 100 households in Nyumanzi and Olua I and II settlements. It also monitored the construction of drainable latrines at Elema health centre II and Dzaipi primary school.
- Arua: the average water supply remained at 16l/p/d within Rhino Camp settlement. UNHCR-hired water trucks, carried on supplementing 29% of the water supply, while 62% was from hand pumped boreholes and 9% from piped systems. There are 141 people per water point (the emergency target is 500) but the challenge has been the low yield at many of the water points. With support from the German Red Cross, URCS carried on with the three-step water treatment of 40,000lts per day, while Oxfam chlorinated trucked water and monitored its quality. Free residual chlorine levels at tap stands were 0.5mg/l on average and 0.2mg/l at household level, which complies with UNHCR standards.
- Kiryandongo: an average of 15 l/p/d is being supplied overall in the settlement. IAU repaired two boreholes during the reporting period.

KENYA

- Water trucking continued. Water delivery on an average 12 l/c/d against 15l/c/day SPHERE standards for an emergency situation.



Health

ETHIOPIA

- Malaria had an average of 4.3/1000/week incident rate this week, followed by watery diarrhoea and bloody diarrhoea with average incidence rates of 3.2/1000/week and 2.2/1000/week respectively. Out of the total consultations, diarrhoea accounts for 5.8% of consultations at Leitchuor, 6.9 % at Kule 1 and 8.5 % in Kule 2.
- To prevent mortality and morbidity, an integrated community outreach programme is being implemented by all partners in the camps. Community outreach workers are providing prioritized health messages door-to-door with an average ratio of 1 worker for each 50 households. The Community Outreach Workers have been focusing on delivering preventive messages at household level while WASH partners are disseminating hygiene promotion messages.

UGANDA

- Adjumani: the crude mortality rate was 0.1 deaths per 1,000 people. All deaths involved people over five years of age. Overall there were 3,979 consultations in Nyumanzi HC II. The leading cause of morbidity was malaria with a 51% crude incidence rate. This was followed by acute respiratory infections with 30%. The total number of rapid diagnostic tests conducted was 1,336 whereof these 914 tested positive for malaria.
- Arua: no major incidents of disease outbreaks were reported in Rhino. However, information from the Health Ministry suggests that there is cholera outbreak in Arua district. Colleagues and agencies have been advised

that all precautions be taken to ensure that the refugee settlements are not affected. An MTI report showed a rising trend in malarial cases. Preventive and curative health services continued in all the four health facilities in Rhino Camp settlement. Other health activities included: OPD consultations given to 1,068 patients (342 refugees, 726 nationals) by health partners, and; in-patient admissions of 43 patients (14 refugees, 29 nationals).

- Kiryandongo: 54 refugee children under five years and 193 refugee above 5 years along with 28 national children under five years and 83 nationals above five years consulted health facilities. Additionally, 81 nationals and refugees benefited from the supplementary feeding programme. There were also 21 refugees and nine nationals on the plumpy nut feeding programme.

KENYA

- Generally, the health status of new arrivals from South Sudan was stable. No excess illness (morbidity) or mortality was reported among them. Like the pre-existing camp population, the incidence rate of diseases of public health importance, such as respiratory tract infection, malaria and watery diarrhea remained within the usual endemic levels. The crude mortality rate was 0.13/10,000/day and the under-five mortality rate was about 0.26/10,000 per day compared to a standard of <1/10,000 per day for crude and <2/10,000 per day for under-five.



Shelter and NFIs

SUDAN

- As of 15 July, UNHCR field teams in WNS together with SRCS had completed the distribution of NFI packages (blankets, sleeping mats, water jerry cans, and cooking sets) and shelter construction material (timber/ tools/ bamboo and grass mats) to some 4701 HHs (1,077 in Al Kashafa, 1,663 in Jorie and 849 in Al Ridais, covering the total relocated population. New arrivals in Jorie (some 180 hhs) are being registered and will be assisted once the registration is completed.

ETHIOPIA

- UNHCR and partners are using a shelter strategy in all camps involving both emergency shelters (tents) and transitional shelters (tukuls). As tukuls are built, the emergency tent is recycled and used for new arrivals. This allows a greater number of refugees to be accommodated. UNHCR is currently liaising with the Refugee Committees on the lists of people and the numbers of tents that can be recycled.
- In the absence of dry grass due to the rainy season, which would normally be used to roof the tukuls, UNHCR's shelter partner NRC is using UNHCR plastic sheeting as roofs. The first phase of 800 tukuls is planned to be completed by 10 August.
- In Kule 1, tents previously pitched in flood-prone areas were relocated to higher ground, while in Kule 2, three kilometres of access road was cleared with one kilometre remaining. Land clearing and road construction will continue to enable movement of water trucks and other services in the camp when it rains.

UGANDA

- Adjumani: overall 143 PSNs have benefited from LWF-supported house construction, and these include 93 houses that have been completed and occupied in Boroli, Baratuku and Nyumanzi settlements.
- Arua: items distributed in the reporting period included: 216,000 male, 4,000 female condoms to Siripi health centre III for distribution Olujobo HC III, Ocea HC II and Odoibu HC II; CRIs to 174 families at Ocea reception, and; sanitary materials to four women in Yoro base camp.

KENYA

- A total of 270 new shelters were roofed in Kakuma.

 Education

SUDAN

- The Education Sector participated in a joint mission with Donors and UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP, and UNHCR) to visit Kosti on 15-16 July. Sites visited included Al Kashafa and El Redeis, where education options were discussed with partners on the ground, including Plan Sudan, ADRA, and UNHCR.
- Twenty UNHCR waiting reception areas have been committed to be used as shelters for temporary learning spaces and Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) - Kashafa 8, Alredief 8, Jurie 12. In Alagaya two CFSs with 1509 children and waiting reception shelters have been committed to be used as Temporary Learning Spaces.

UGANDA

- Arua: UNICEF donated two tents for early child development centres in Rhino Camp. The two tents were pitched in Ocea and Tika villages. In Rhino settlement, DRC-DDG distributed learning and instruction materials to seven child development and eight FAL centres. The materials included exercise books, text books, chalk and blackboards. It is to be noted that the dropout rate in the first term is 235 nationals and 326 refugees, but the reasons are yet to be established.
- Kiryandongo: WTU completed construction of six blocks of classroom in two schools.

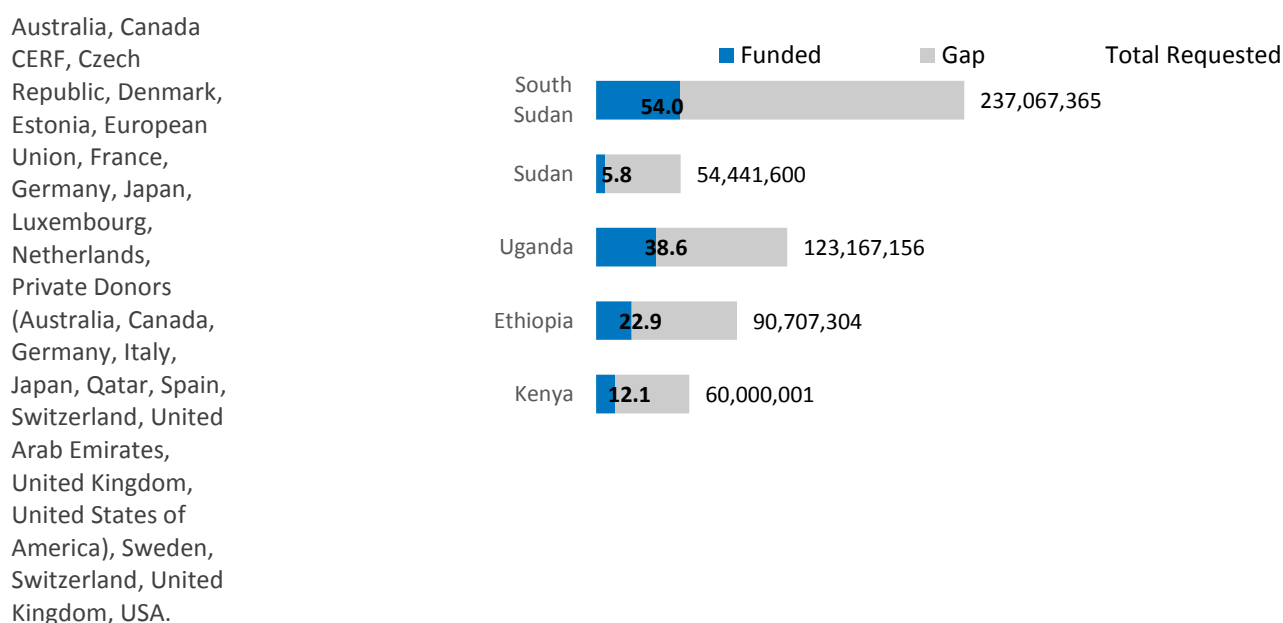
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

UNHCR is very 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 for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection and assistance to South Sudanese refugees in the neighbouring countries, as well as discharging its responsibilities in the inter-agency framework to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs in South Sudan. The South Sudan Situation covers Supplementary Budget activities in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. Total revised requirements amount to US\$ 566 million for 2014.

Donors who have contributed to the situation: Funding (in million US\$)

situation:

A total of **US\$145 million** has been funded



Note 1: In 2014 the following donors have given unearmarked funds to UNHCR: Algeria, Australia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Private Donors.

Note 2: These figures are based on the South Sudan Refugee Revised Regional Response Plan – RRRP (July 2014).

ANNEXES

Annex 1



Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Creation date: 27 Jun 2014.

Annex 2

ACRONYMS

Action Africa Help International (AAH-I); Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U)

Action Contre la Faim (ACF)

Acute respiratory infection-ARTI

Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)

Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA)

Area Security Management Team (ASMT)

Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)

Best Interest Assessments (BIAs); Best Interest Determinations (BIDs)

Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programming (BSFP)

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Centre for Voluntary Humanitarian Work (CVHW)

Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs)

Child Protection Information Management System (CP IMS)

Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA)

Document Registration Agreement (DRA)

Education in Emergencies (EiE)

Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (EBSFP)

Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC)

Emergency Shelter and Non Food Item (ES/NFIs)

Field Security Coordination Officer (FSCO)

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

General Food Distribution (GFD)

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)

High energy biscuits (HEB)

Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)

Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response (IDSR)

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

International Rescue Committee (IRC)

Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITNs)

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

Médecins Sans Frontières France (MSF-F)

Medical Team International (MTI)

Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC)
 Ministry of Education (MoE)
 Ministry of Health (MoH)
 Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)
 National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK)
 Non-Food Items (NFI)
 Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
 Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
 Out-Patient Department (OPD)
 Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP)
 per person per day (pp/pd)
 Protection of Civilians (PoC)
 Protection and Deterrent Force (PDF)
 Reception Centre (RC)
 Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC)
 Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU)
 Separated Children (SC)
 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)
 South Kordofan State (SKS)
 Sudan People's Liberation Army In Opposition (SPLA I/O)
 Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS)
 Target Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)
 Training of Trainers (TOT)
 Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)
 Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs)
 United Nations Country Team (UNCT)
 United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)
 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR)
 United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
 Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) project
 Windle Trust Uganda (WTU)
 World Food Programme (WFP)
 World Vision International (WVI)

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Links:

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