

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 42

24 – 28 November 2014

KEY FIGURES

610,217

South Sudanese Refugees

479,388

New arrivals (as of 15 Dec. 2013)

244,638

Refugees in South Sudan

102,265

Civilians live in UNMISS bases

1,44 M

Internally displaced people

FUNDING

USD 567 million

requested for the situation



PRIORITIES

- South Sudan: distribute sanitary material to women and support PSNs in Upper Nile State.
- Sudan: Relocate the South Sudanese community in Shagara (Khartoum) to the new Bentiu site.
- Ethiopia: implement mitigation measures related to the rainy season.
- Uganda: relocate recently arrived refugees from transit centres to settlement plots.
- Kenya: discuss with community leaders and youths to enhance peace among communities in Kakuma.

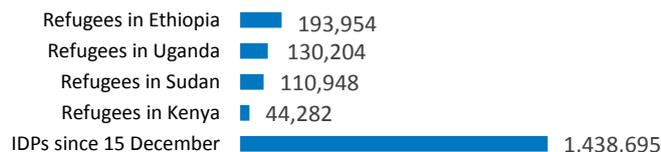
HIGHLIGHTS

- SOUTH SUDAN:** on 26 November, South Sudan launched a 16-day campaign against gender-based violence. The event, which also marked the launch of 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, was held under the theme, "Stop sexual and gender based violence and promote peace and co-existence in the state. Let us challenge militarism". Attended by officials from the government, UNMISS and UN agencies, the launch came amidst reports of serious gender-based violence in the state, which has resulted in some men and women losing their lives.
- SUDAN:** The South Sudanese population in Andalus open area (Khartoum) has also now been registered at household level. Both communities have been designated for relocation to the new Bentiu site in Jebel Aulia.
- ETHIOPIA:** The relocation exercise from Matar started on 17 November is ongoing. So far, IOM has relocated over 1,340 individuals from Matar, comprising 1,264 who were relocated by boat and bus and 76 vulnerable refugees who were transported by helicopter. There are approximately 13,000 people waiting in Matar for relocation, and there are plans to increase the numbers of refugees relocated in each movement.
- UGANDA:** In Adjumani, heavy rainfall is complicating the construction of latrines and causing the structures already constructed to collapse.
- KENYA:** UNHCR in coordination with DRA and partners continues to engage the refugee community leaders on issues such as the food situation and the measures in place to ensure security and safety in the camp. This is in light of the 50% reduction of food rations by WFP and the need to ensure that the refugees are confident that UNHCR and partners are doing everything that is possible to ensure their wellbeing.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec.

(as at 27 November)

A total of **2,048,912** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

The security situation in the country remained relatively calm, except for the northern states of Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity, where it remains tense and unpredictable.

In Unity State, about 10,000 people, mostly women and children from Southern Kordofan who fled recent fighting in the Nuba Mountains, are sheltering in Nhialdu and are in need of humanitarian assistance.

The security situation in Bentiu and Rubkona remained calm but unpredictable.

Malakal was marked by the escalating violence against civilians in the market and surrounding areas.

In Melut, the security situation was generally calm although there are rumors of planned attack by SPLA-IO of Wantu and El Jalhak. SPLA-IO movement is still in control of Wadakona. UNDSS and Indian Battalion have conducted a contingency planning meeting with all INGOs in Melut in case of major security incidents. Evacuation plans were also set up.

Security at the IDPs sites in Warrap State was calm but unpredictable mainly in the areas bordering Unity and Abyei.

There were reported frictions between the host community and the IDPs in Pariang County. The relation between IDPs and host communities seems to be deteriorating due to the issue of resources such as food, shelter and water.

IDPs



Protection

The IDPs at the PoC site in Melut have gone to the extent of using shelter materials as sources of energy as an alternative to firewood. Access to firewood continued to be a challenge to this particular case of IDPs at the PoC site.

In Melut, lack of latrines is also another major health and hygiene concern. In Dethoma 2 PoC site three blocks lack latrines. Incidents of diarrhea cases are on the rise due to increased rate of open defecation.

UNHCR mission to Pibor observed the presence of many child soldiers and resultant negative social impact, adultery involving soldiers, and cases of homicide and suicide as well. UNHCR Field Office in Bor is planning interventions in coordination with Child Protection Subcluster. Forceful occupation of the returnees' plots/houses by soldiers was also a concern raised by some of those contacted by UNHCR during the mission.

In Bor, increase in alcohol consumption in the PoC has been reported by UNMISS security and UNHCR partner Non Violent Peace Force (NP). According to NP, this has resulted into high incidence of family disputes and assault cases which is difficult to manage by humanitarians.

Refugees



Protection

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Joint Extremely Vulnerable Individual (EVI) monitoring by UNHCR and the Commissioner for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) is continuing to expand, with identified cases including medical, psychosocial and child protection needs. Five unaccompanied children were identified by the Khartoum Council for Child Welfare this week and referred to UNHCR and partners for relevant support.
- The Sudanese Red Crescent Society and UNHCR (in collaboration with CVHW) registered a total of 2,129 households in Shagara open area from 19 to 22 November. Shagara represents the largest informal settlement of South

Sudanese communities in Khartoum, and has long been flagged by the Government of Sudan for relocation to Jebel Aulia locality. Movement to the new site in Bentiu is expected to commence in the coming fortnight.

- An additional 426 households have also been registered by SRCS, UNHCR and CVHW in Andalus open area, and will commence movement after the relocation of Shagara.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Registration is suspended at Akobo and Pagak entry points, while in Burbiey registration is temporarily halted while the relocation exercise from Matar to Pugnido began. Registration is expected to resume soon.
- The issuance of the Proof of Registration document in Kule and Tierkidi refugee camps is ongoing. Thus far 49% (comprising 46,554 individuals) of the targeted population of 20,000 households was issued with the document.
- Community outreach activities aimed at supporting vulnerable children to improve their living conditions and well-being continue. Over the last week, 48 refugees were reached through this programme, comprising 18 in Kule, 2 in Tierkidi and 28 in Leitchuor.
- High alcohol consumption continues to be a concern in Kule and other locations. During recent security incidents in Kule camp, it was observed that a high rate of intoxication aggravated riots. ARRA has since confirmed that it is discussing with the Refugee Central Committee to consider a daytime ban on alcohol consumption in the camp.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani UNHCR, OPM, LWF and other partners relocated 45 families of 195 individuals from Nyumanzi transit centre to Ayilo II. There are still available plots in Ayilo II and Alere settlements for the relocation of new arrivals.
- In Adjumani LWF supported War Child Canada (WCC) in conducting a training course for the police on legal aid, GBV and child protection. Training was also provided on GBV and community policing for over 195 GBV Community Watch Group members from all the 14 settlements. Twenty-five localized GBV referral pathway billboards were set up and translated into Dinka, Arabic, Madi and English in six settlements. LWF also visited 23 children separated from their families (SC) and five unaccompanied minors (UAMs) in five settlements, and continued to make arrangements to support foster parents and caregivers in meeting the children's basic needs. They distributed clothes to 125 SC/UAMs and other children at risk in Olua I refugee village. TPO continued conducting activities at child friendly spaces reaching 564 children, which included film watching, football, netball, storytelling, the alphabet, counting and singing. They also conducted peer-to-peer learning for 87 children at Alere primary school.
- In Arua, a community dialogue meeting held at Ocea reception centre was attended by 60 participants who learned to identify, prevent and report SGBV cases and refer survivors for proper management, and also shared their progress, gaps and action points.
- In Arua, visits to 40 UAM/SC revealed that 13 children in Katiku village had dropped out of school. Their parents and caregivers cited the long distances between Katiku village and the closest primary schools as the reasons for this. The children and caregivers were counselled and will be monitored. Four BIDs were initiated for UAMs in Katiku village.
- In Kiryandongo, two new incidents of physical assault were reported, bringing the total number of incidents reported to 45. Thirty-nine trained community volunteers conducted 19 door to door outreaches on SGBV, identifying two SBV cases of domestic violence. Forty-four community outreach sessions have been conducted reaching 5,425 women and girls with information on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and SGBV.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU compiled 44 Best Interests Assessments (BIAs) for separated and unaccompanied children and children at risk. They conducted 31 individual counselling sessions for children, parents and caregivers, and referred seven children to WTU for school materials.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The problem of refugees moving to settlements spontaneously remains a challenge. Continuous registration is required to ensure that correct addresses are captured and refugees are provided with assistance in the location they reside.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Fifteen BIAs were carried out at the reception centre and 60 in the community. UNHCR Child Protection unit will oversee the submission of these cases for follow up and service delivery by various child protection agencies in the camp. Fifty-one UAMs were placed formally in the community with foster parents, drastically reducing the number of UAMs at the reception centre by half.
- No new SGBV cases were reported during the reporting week. Thirty-three home visits were conducted and referrals initiated accordingly for cash assistance, arbitration, IGA support, NFIS, counselling services and shelter. Additionally, 28 survivors were assessed during the week and issued with assorted NFIs.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR's Protection Team has documented an increasing number of cases where Immigration Officials are charging visa fees for South Sudan asylum seekers on the grounds that they are travelling back and forth between South Sudan and Kenya. This remains a major challenge for access to asylum for South Sudanese despite numerous interventions by UNHCR, DRA and local authorities to appeal for this practice to cease immediately. UNHCR has expressed concern over this practice which is unwarranted and goes against Kenyan and International Law. In addition to these charges, the asylum seekers have to pay for a temporary travel permit on the South Sudan side for clearance to cross the border.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- A special Inter-Agency Refugee Task Force meeting was held at Sub-Office Gambella with the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Miss Khung-wa Kang, who was paying a one-day visit to the region. Miss Kang commended ARRA, UNHCR and partners for their humanitarian services and noted that a lot of assistance had been provided to South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Kiryandongo, the bi-weekly Protection/Community services coordination meeting was held on 18 November 2014. Participants agreed to start holding weekly SGBV meetings and to encourage joint community activities.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Nutrition profile of the refugees remained stable according to the October 2014 MUAC screening. Nutrition surveys continued. Blanket SFP for pregnant and lactating women was conducted in Ajuong Thok coupled with MUAC screening which showed malnutrition among PLW of 5.2%.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- WFP dispatched November food allocations for 43,953 beneficiaries (751.98 metric tonnes) to Jouri, Al Alagaya, Al Kashafa and El Redis this week.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- WFP's November General Food Distributions (GFD) have been completed in almost all camps, transit centres and entry points with the exception of Leitchuor and NipNip, where distributions are still ongoing due to challenges related to the accessibility of the locations.
- While UNHCR and partners follow up on the repair of the road from Gambella to Leitchuor road by the Ethiopian Roads Authority, WFP is planning to transport 50% (500mt) of the December GFD allocation to Leitchuor camp by river. The plan is to distribute 50% of the ration as of 5 December and the remaining 50% as of 22 December.
- Commodities for the refugees being relocated from Matar Transit Centre to Pugnido camp have been prepositioned by WFP in Pugnido and refugees are receiving GFD as soon as they arrive in the camp.
- Nutrition programme beneficiaries were transferred from Matar way station to Pugnido refugee camp using treatment cards and referral slips to facilitate continuation of services for children, pregnant and lactating women. During the relocation, IOM provides hot meals to relocating refugees at Itang Waystation, while WFP supports with High Energy Biscuits.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, WFP in partnership with MTI provided 744 moderately malnourished children with food supplements.
- In Arua MTI and ArDLG carried out nutrition screening for 1,575 children aged 6-59 months. Forty were found to have moderate acute malnutrition while three had severe acute malnutrition. All were enrolled on the Supplementary Feeding Programme.
- In Adjumani, WFP and World Vision International completed the 10th cycle of general food distribution, which involved 1,227 metric tonnes of food.
- The November food cut for old caseload refugees was averted following a last minute donor support to WFP. However, the pipeline projection still remains uncertain for 2015.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Contrary to the anticipation that there would be unrest due to the food ration cuts, the GFD went on without any incidents and the general outlook is that the coming distribution scheduled for December will also go on without any issues. However, it remains of great concern that as time goes by and the refugees start to feel the effect, they may start to react to these food cuts. As such, it is important that the community continues to be engaged by UNHCR and all partners while WFP continues to do what it can to ensure the situation returns to normal by January/February 2015.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Maban, water supply stood at 21 l/p/d in Doro, 19 l/p/d in Gendrassa, 23.9 l/p/d, in Kya, and 19 l/p/d in Batil camp (target above 20 l/p/d). Crude latrine coverage remained 1:15 in Doro, 1:17 in Gendrassa and 1:23 in Kaya and 1:14 in Batil (target 1:20). In Yida, water consumption was 16.07 l/p/d; crude latrine coverage 1:12. In Ajoung Thok, crude latrine coverage is 1: 8.09; and water supply was 25.37litres p/p/d. Discussions with WASH partners and other stakeholders have taken place with a focus on improving WASH services in the camps through reviewing of strategic direction of the WASH sector in refugee operations and priorities for 2015.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Daily water provisions per site remain unchanged from last week, meeting the relevant SPHERE standard in all four sites in White Nile State.

- 789 women and 195 children were trained in hygiene promotion activities in Al Kashafa, El Redis and Jouri relocation sites by Plan International Sudan.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Pugnido, the extension of the water distribution system to the new arrival area was undertaken by UNHCR's partner IRC. Three tap stands, each with six faucets, were installed in the new settlement site and water is now available at all tap stands.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the average water availability stood at 19 l/p/d. WHH drilled a borehole at Elegu collection point at the South Sudan border crossing, and a water tank has been installed. This will put an end to the trucking of water to the collection point. LWF repaired six boreholes in five settlements and re-trained members of water councils in Nyumanzi settlement on how to maintain and clean water sources. SCiU completed construction of 500-litre Rain water harvesting systems at the latrines in Baratuku and Nyumanzi settlements. LWF installed tippy taps in 33 households in Nyumanzi and Olua I and II settlements.
- In Adjumani average number of users per latrine is 1:11. LWF identified and trained 10 hygiene promoters in the three settlements in sanitation and hygiene promotion. SCiU carried out safe water chain session with Separated Children in Baratuku and provided 75 of them with 20-litre jerrycans and soap.
- In Arua, the average water supply indicator remained at 15.0 l/p/d, supplied through 57 functional boreholes (supported by UNICEF/DRC-DDG, Oxfam, Malteser, URCS, ZOA, IAS, ArDLG).
- In Arua IAS mobilized from two primary schools in Rhino camp on how to use the re-usable sanitary pads (Afri-pads) and distributed 150 packets of sanitary pads to promote improved hygiene. Household sanitation coverage is at 61%, representing a 1:9 latrine stance: user ratio, with a total of 1,251 complete household latrines (supported by Oxfam, DRC/UNICEF, IAS, and URCS and CARE).
- In Kiryandongo, an average of 14 l/p/d is being supplied overall in the settlement. Thirty-seven water sources (all boreholes with hand pumps) are currently in use in the settlement. The overall latrine per person ratio is 1:17 and the latrine coverage stands at 55%.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua, UNHCR is continuing to lobby WASH partners for additional support in constructing institutional latrines to reduce the latrine stance for pupil ratio from the current 1:88 to the national standard of 1:40.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- NRC has constructed a total of 1,590 family shared latrines in Kakuma 4. A total of 522 household latrines have also been constructed. One family shared latrine is used by five households and this brings the latrine coverage in Kakuma 4 to 23.8% and latrine to user ratio at 1:21.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Per capita water distribution in Kakuma 4 is currently at 13.8 l/p/d which is below the UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d. UNHCR in coordination with LWF is continuing with measures to improve supply by repairing destroyed pipes, checking water leakages and also working on the installation of three 100,000-litre elevated steel tanks in Kakuma 4.



Health

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- A suspected measles outbreak is ongoing in Yusuf Batil camp in Upper Nile, where 17 cases have been identified. Two suspected measles cases were also reported each from Doro and Yida camp, and one suspected case each from Kaya and Gendrassa. Blood samples taken for confirmation; measles and polio vaccination, and Vitamin A

supplementation, and deworming started in Yida with MSF-F and IRC, and in Kaya with IMC; the same will start in Doro, Batil, and in Gendrassa camps on 01 December 2014 in collaboration with MSF-B, Medair, and IMC respectively. WHO and UNICEF have pre-positioned the vaccines and some of the supplies and accessories in Maban. In Yida, all the children below 15 years old entering the camp from the Nubba Mountains are being vaccinated. An integrated measles, polio, and Vitamin A campaign was conducted in Ajuong Thok. Meanwhile, surveillance, active case finding, and management is intensified in all the camps.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Concurrent nutrition survey and integrated measles / polio campaign, coupled with critical shortage/high turnover of qualified health manpower for partners in Maban are the main challenges.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Pugnido refugee camp, ARRA's medical team started providing emergency health services to the newly relocated refugees in the reception centre. The team also provided measles and polio vaccination to 145 children under 5 years during the week.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, MTI carried out "Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (EMTCT)" campaign through HIV testing for mothers. Thirty-one mothers were tested, all of whom posted negative results, and also tested 397 other individuals for HIV/AIDS (HCT), two of which tested positive.
- In Kiryandongo, Village Health Teams (VHTs) continued to conduct home visits and health education sessions in the settlement. Sixty-eight pregnant women were tested for HIV, and one pregnant mother tested HIV positive and was enrolled for EMTCT.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Kiryandongo, insufficient office space is a handicap in conducting interviews with refugees in a secure and confidential manner.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The overall health profile of the refugees, both older population and new arrivals remained stable with no abnormal morbidity and mortality rates experienced. A total of nine deaths including four under-fives (due to pneumonia, malaria and malnutrition) were reported translating to an under-five mortality rate of 0.2/10,000/day and a crude mortality rate of 0.07/10,000/ day compared to UNHCR standard of <1/10,000 p/d and <0.5/10,000 p/d respectively.
- The major diseases of public health importance were respiratory tract infections, malaria and watery diarrhea. A total of 1,930 new cases of malaria were seen compared to 2,074 new cases in the previous week. This was a 5.2% decline in the incidence rate and a case fatality rate drop from 0.75% in the previous week to 0.3% (standard is <1). Malaria prevention and control interventions, including the distribution and proper use of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITN), prompt case management, larviciding and Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) are ongoing to avert an outbreak.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Incidence rates for both malaria and diarrhea were within the usual seasonal levels. The low incidence rate notwithstanding, the absolute number of new cases of malaria is likely to increase due to the high camp population coupled with the ongoing rains.

Shelter and NFIs

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Site clearance, demarcation and allocation of plots are all ongoing in Pugnido refugee camp, with 140 family tents pitched and three reception hangers constructed.
- ARRA started distributing non-food items to the newly relocated refugees from Matar way station. As of 22 November, 610 new arrivals to Pugnido had been provided with non-food items.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, LWF conducted follow-up meetings with the refugee leaders in Baratuku settlement to get feedback on an earlier assessment on people whose homes and property were damaged by heavy rains. The majority of those affected are willing to be relocated to other settlements in Adjumani. LWF distributed soap to 4,428 households with 22,079 individuals in 11 settlements, and also supplied 30 households with 148 individuals with NFIs.
- In Arua, NFIs were issued for distribution for the 10 households of 42 individuals who were recently registered at Ocea reception centre.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- NCKK roofed 210 shelters in Kakuma 4 in the past week, resulting in a cumulative total of 5,594 durable shelters at the site. About 75% of the targeted shelters have been roofed ensuring that the number of refugees with adequate housing facilities is increased. The current shelter model that has been adopted is made with eucalyptus frames that act as the support structure for the mud brick walls. A further 10 transitional shelters (T-shelters clad with tarpaulin) were constructed for vulnerable families and those affected by the recent floods. A cumulative total of 154 T-shelters have been constructed at the site.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The need for land remains a critical and urgent one as there is no more space in Kakuma to put up more shelters. The camp is hosting 55,000 refugees over and above its design capacity and as such service delivery has been overstretched. The over congestion could contribute to friction among refugees and make it difficult for the security organs to properly manage situations as experienced recently. The regular relocations from the reception centre have stalled as a result and with the rains, the need to secure new land to allow decongestion and accommodate new arrivals is very urgent.

Education

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Pugnido, stationery materials (519 pencils and 1,038 exercise books) were distributed to 519 children aged between 4-6 years at two learning centres.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The primary education programme in Pugnido under ARRA's coordination is ongoing with students attending their regular learning programmes in the four junior and primary schools. However, a shortage of desks, absence of gender-segregated latrines, and a lack of text and reference books remain as challenges. Staff is also sometimes required to attend other duties including food distribution and registration of new arrivals which affects the quality of service delivery in the schools. ARRA is also addressing the issue of low class attendance which was observed in the Village 12 primary school.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, ADRA supported Mungula, Boroli and Alere schools through water provision, food security/livelihood and environment projects. It has set up food crop-growing projects, planted fruit trees and wood lots in the schools and supplied them with hoes, pangas and slashers. They are constructing kitchen shelters and stores for food and garden tools for the three schools and motorizing three boreholes. They also completed a classroom block in Ayilo II settlement.
- In Arua, WTU provided assorted NFIs donated by UNICEF and URCS to 30 orphans and vulnerable children in various educational institutions.

Working in partnership

- South Sudan: In the reporting period, an inter-cluster meeting with the Unity State Coordinator took place where key issues such as problems faced by agencies and the need to improve coordination with UNMISS were discussed. The meeting was intended to strengthen the coordination and relationship with UNMISS and will be conducted on a monthly basis.
- Sudan: The multi-sectoral Khartoum Rapid Needs Assessment report has now been finalized and endorsed in partnership with the Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) with invaluable contributions and expertise provided by government, national and international NGOs and UN agencies. An Arabic version is currently being translated, and should be shared prior to the end of October. The findings of the Khartoum Rapid Needs Assessment will be used to inform higher-level countrywide planning, including the UN Strategic Response Plan. In order to ensure adequate resources for such activities, the report will also be used for fundraising and appeal purposes as appropriate.
- 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. In both Addis Ababa and Gambella, discussions on the Regional Response Plan for 2015 were completed.
- 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. There have been consistent weekly Inter-Agency meetings chaired by UNHCR and co-chaired by DRA to address the emergency response and issues arising since the start of the influx.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

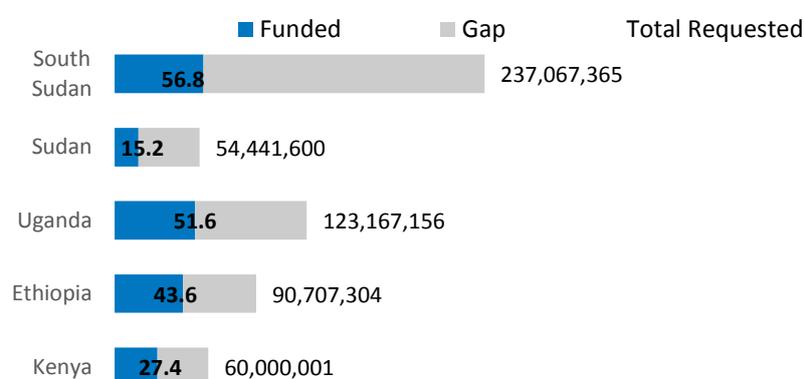
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection 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\$ 567 million for 2014.

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

situation:

Australia, Canada
 CERF, Chile, Common
 Humanit. FD South
 Sudan, Czech
 Republic, Denmark,
 Estonia, European
 Union, France,
 Germany, Ireland,
 Italy, Japan,
 Luxembourg,
 Netherlands, Norway
 Private Donors
 (Australia, Canada,
 Germany, Italy,
 Japan, Qatar, Spain,
 Switzerland, United
 Arab Emirates,
 United Kingdom,
 United States of
 America), Sweden,
 Switzerland, United
 Kingdom, USA.

A total of **US\$219 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes \$20 million of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country.

Note 2: 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, and Private Donors.

Note 3: These figures are based on the Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Revised Supplementary Appeal (August 2014).

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Links:

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

ANNEXES

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)
People with Special Needs (PSN)
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)



South Sudan Emergency: Regional overview of refugees from South Sudan

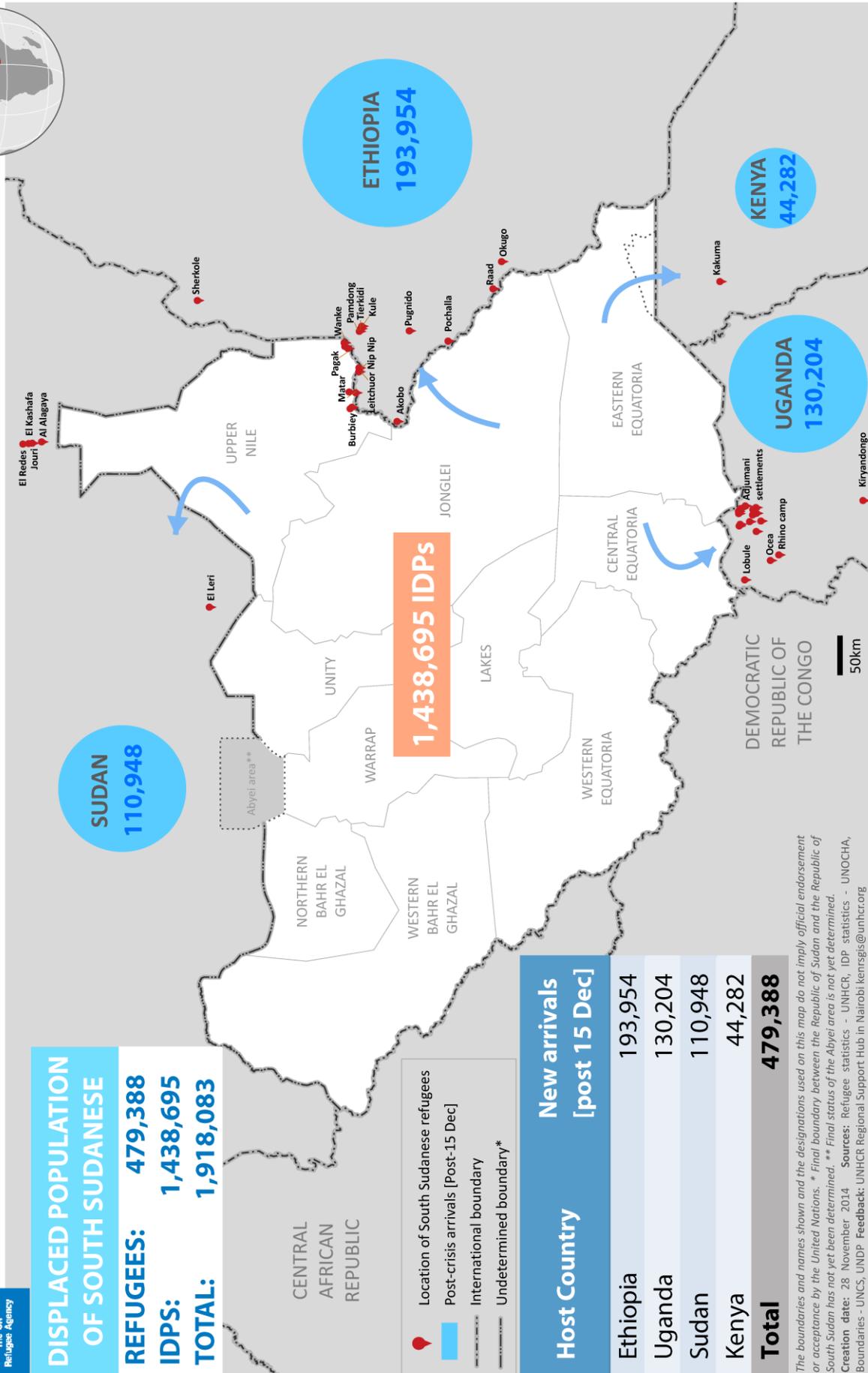
New arrivals since 15 Dec 2013 | as of 27 November 2014

DISPLACED POPULATION OF SOUTH SUDANESE

REFUGEES: 479,388

IDPS: 1,438,695

TOTAL: 1,918,083



Host Country	New arrivals [post 15 Dec]
Ethiopia	193,954
Uganda	130,204
Sudan	110,948
Kenya	44,282
Total	479,388

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: 28 November 2014 Sources: Refugee statistics - UNHCR, IDP statistics - UNOCHA, Boundaries - UNCS, UNDP. Feedback: UNHCR Regional Support Hub in Nairobi kenmsgis@unhcr.org