

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 55

16 – 27 March 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 24 March, the United Nations Security Council expressed its “profound disappointment” at the failure of all parties in South Sudan to conclude an agreement that would bring the country closer to resolving the ongoing conflict. In a presidential statement, the 15-member body underscored “the seriousness and urgency” of the situation and reiterated its “strong condemnation” of the repeated violations of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, signed by the Government and the Opposition last year. The Council also underlined its intent to impose sanctions to encourage all parties to accelerate efforts in forming a Transitional Government of National Unity and to “take effective and comprehensive steps” to end all acts of violence.
- On 24 March, South Sudan's National Legislative Assembly voted to extend President Salva Kiir's term in office by three years from 9 July 2015 to 9 July 2018. The Parliament also extended its own term as well as the one of the state legislatures by three years. According to media reports, out of 332 members of Parliament, 270 attended the sitting, with 264 voting in favour of the bill and 6 against.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013 (as at 26 March 2015)

A total of **1,992,754** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	197,314
Refugees in Kenya	45,494
Refugees in Sudan	128,957
Refugees in Uganda	144,455
IDPs since 15 December 2013	1,476,534

KEY FIGURES

647,049

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

516,220

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

130,829

Old caseload (before 15 Dec. 2013)

257,673

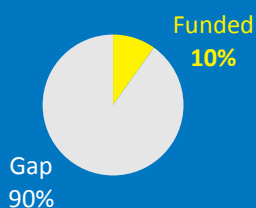
Refugees in South Sudan

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 587 M

FUNDING: USD 58 M



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

In South Sudan, tension remained high in the Greater Upper Nile states and heavy fighting and artillery shelling were reported in Bentiu and surroundings. According to an OCHA report, an artillery shell landed in the Bentiu POC site, interrupting humanitarian services. In Lakes State, partners stated that some 100 people were killed and 36 others wounded in heavy inter-communal violence in six cattle camps in Rumbek Centre and Rumbek East counties. Some 1,400 cattle were looted. Authorities strengthened security to prevent an escalation of clashes in other areas. Humanitarian partners were monitoring the situation.



Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- **Refugees:** on 9 March traditional leaders stopped the expansion work to decongest Doro site (Maban County, Upper Nile State). Issues have been addressed with host communities from Tiwji village and work on extending the new site has resumed. The first batch of 36 refugee households from Ragarik Community will move to the site shortly.
- **IDPs:** between 13 and 19 March in Mingkaman (Lakes State), UNHCR partners carried out GBV awareness-raising sessions for 904 beneficiaries (324 women, 138 men, 235 girls, and 207 boys).
- As of 19 March, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in six Protection of Civilians (POC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 112,590 including 34,674 in Juba UN House, 21,368 in Malakal, 2,374 in Bor, 52,908 in Bentiu, 362 in Wau, and 904 in Melut.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Refugees:** increased mobilization and recruitment targeting ex-soldiers have been reported in the camps. UNHCR is working to prevent child recruitment through child protection mechanisms and education.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The relocation of South Sudanese from Shagara open area (in Khartoum) to Bantiu site (in Jebel Aulia, Khartoum State) ended on 25 March. A total of 1146 households (6,876 individuals) were transported to the new site in Jebel Aulia since the relocation began on 10 March. The Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) along with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) facilitated the exercise, with technical and financial assistance provided by UNHCR.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The registration of refugees for relocation from Nip Nip camp to Pugnido camp (started on 11 March) was temporarily halted on 20 March by elders from the host community. They reportedly told ARRA that continuation of refugee relocation against the wish of the host community could lead to conflict. To date, 634 refugees have expressed an interest to move and a total of 388 refugees have been relocated to Pugnido camp including the initial convoy of 366 refugees on 16 March. Local authorities are expected to address the issue, following UNHCR's intervention.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 267 refugees are waiting for Level I registration in Leitchuor Refugee camp. Steps with ARRA are made for their registration and to ensure continued border monitoring so that all new arrivals can be registered at the border. Since the beginning of the rainy season last year, ARRA and UNHCR closed the reception centre in Burbiey due to flooding. New arrivals are now going to Leitchuor camp.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- Eleven families of 69 individuals were registered in Kiryandongo. In other areas registrations continued to be carried out manually while biometric registrations were handed over to the Government. In Adujmani, new arrivals were entering Uganda via the Elegu border at a rate of 33 individuals per day. Newly arriving Dinka reported fighting in Pariang while Madi arrivals were in a state of fear after a person was killed in an attack by unknown people in Nimule (South Sudan). In Arua, eight families of 22 individuals were received at Ocea Reception Centre.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR supported 10 GBV survivors with cash assistance and other material such as sanitary wear, clothes and mattresses. A further 283 beneficiaries were assessed by NCKK caseworkers during home visits and approved for further assistance in the coming weeks.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

SOUTH SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Bentiu POC site (Unity State) expansion: 71 out of 78 pieces of heavy machinery arrived on site. Construction of the external berm and security ditch is 44 per cent complete.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Protection Cluster partners express concern because the extension of the new Bentiu POC site will not be ready before the rainy season, exposing IDPs to protection risks.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- 51,316 refugees from flood-prone Leitchuor and Nip Nip refugee camps will be relocated: 2,888 refugees from Nip Nip and 48,428 from Leitchuor. Refugees from Nip Nip will be moved to Pugnido camp, which currently hosts nearly 56,000 South Sudanese refugees. Those from Leitchuor camp will be relocated to the new Jewi camp (18 kilometres from Gambella) which was opened on 15 March. Jewi camp is currently being developed: site planning and road construction have started. Community and plot layouts were completed for the first phase of development for 13,000 refugees.



Food Security and Nutrition

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 3936 children were screened for Acute Malnutrition across all sites in White Nile (El Redeis 1 and 2, Jouri, Alagaya, and Kashafa), of which 17 (0.4 per cent) were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 128 (3 per cent) with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).
- March General Food Distribution (GFD) was completed in six camps in West Nile, except in El Redis 1 where it is still underway. A total of 1,026 MT of food has been distributed to 61,015 refugees.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- March GFD was completed in all camps except in Leitchuor camp where it is still ongoing. Sufficient food was prepositioned in the camps. Nutrition partners GOAL and ACF reported that Target Supplementary Feeding

Programme (TSFP) and Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) progressed well with 6,028 and 44,642 beneficiaries enrolled and receiving nutrition support in TSFP and BSFP interventions respectively.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The second cycle of March GFD took place from 16 to 23 March 2015 for a target population of 23,898 households (96,408 individuals) and, out of these, 22,232 households (91,791 individuals) were served, representing 93 per cent of the target population.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Field observations revealed a high rate of open defecation and poor water and food handling practices in Ajuong Thok (Unity State). UNHCR, through the WASH partner, mobilized Community Health Promoters to raise awareness in the community of good hygiene practices. More latrine slabs arriving from Juba are expected to improve the latrine coverage.

SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Plan-Sudan and SIDO (with UNICEF funding) conducted regular hygiene promotion activities on a weekly basis, which included hygiene awareness, and house to house visits to disseminate personal hygiene awareness messages such as food safety and hand washing.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Water provision in all camps (Kule, Tierkidi, Leitchuor, Pugnido and Okugo) was maintained within the Sphere standard: Kule 16.5 litres per person per day (l/p/d), Tiekidi 17.52 l/p/d, Leitchuor 16.5 l/p/d, and Pugnido 16.4 l/p/d. Sanitation coverage in all camps was maintained at below 50 persons per latrine and within Sphere Emergency standards.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, average water coverage was 21 l/p/d, for the first time the coverage has exceeded the UNHCR minimum standard of 20 l/p/d. Tap water was available in most blocks in the settlements reducing water trucking by 90 per cent. Sanitation provision was at 1:12 latrines/person. In Arua, water per capita rose to 15.7 l/p/d following the completion of a solar-powered piping system, funded by UNHCR and Oxfam, in Ocea village in Rhino camp. In Kiryandongo, average water coverage was 15.5 l/p/d. Sanitation provision stood at 1:14 compared to the UNHCR minimum standard of 1:20.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The total amount of water supplied to residents in Kakuma 4 was 5,782m³ (per capita water distribution: 17 l/p/d). The latrine to user ratio in Kakuma 4 was at 1:15. Household latrines' coverage stood at 14.2 per cent.



SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Three hepatitis-E cases have been reported in Doro camp and were admitted in the isolation centre in Doro clinic. On 20 March a joint assessment was conducted by UNHCR, MSF-OCB and IOM to identify mitigation and immediate response measures to contain the situation. Water quality tests were conducted to assess contamination risks and the general WASH situation in the affected area was reviewed.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile, a total of 1037 medical consultations were held in El Kashafa site, along with 686 in Jouri clinics, 1953 in El Redis (two sites) and 1109 in Alagaya. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) remained the primary cause of attendance, followed by malaria, diarrhea and eye infection. In South and West Kordofan, 377 consultations were registered by the clinics of the Health Sector Partners (Save the Children-Sweden). In Kordofan, malaria was the primary cause of attendance, followed by ARI, diarrhea, and eye infection.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and WHO visited Nyine Nyang Field Office in Leitchuor camp and conducted a maternal death audit along with ARRA and MSF-F staff from Leitchuor. The review was done at the MSF and Matar Health Centres. Results are pending.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of refugees remained stable with mortality indicators within the Sphere/UNHCR standards. The UNHCR-facilitated African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) outreach mission was composed by a physician and surgeon. The physician reviewed 132 patients with medical conditions while the surgeon performed 28 surgeries and undertook 52 consultations and gave treatment for various surgical conditions.



Shelter and NFIs

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR Supply Unit continued movement of tents from Dimma to Pugnido camp. As of 20 March, 520 tents were delivered. UNHCR released 10 rolls of 4X50M plastic tarpaulins to IOM to support the relocation of refugees from Nip Nip to Pugnido. UNHCR Supply Unit also received 300 tents from UNHCR Addis Ababa warehouse.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

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

 Education**SUDAN****Achievements and Impact**

- The Ministry of Education (MoE) highlighted the importance of evaluating the children's real grades and level of understanding. A proposal will be submitted to UNHCR to conduct the evaluation. The education sector agreed that work is necessary to improve the refugee children's education. MoE plans to prioritize tasks such as hiring teachers, supporting transition to new schools and determining the real level of education.

ETHIOPIA**Achievements and Impact**

- Following UNHCR's intervention, the issue of 33 refugees currently studying in Gambella University and not receiving a salary for the past three months was resolved. The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) reported that 300 youth receiving vocational / skill training will graduate on 31 March in Tierkidi Refugee camp.

UGANDA**Achievements and Impacts**

- In Adjumani, routine monitoring revealed an increase in primary school enrolment to 67 per cent and gross enrolment to 84 per cent as a result of educational materials' distribution, guidance sessions for school clubs, teacher deployment, and construction of educational facilities.

KENYA**Achievements and Impacts**

- The *Skype in the Classroom Project*, supported by UNHCR and Microsoft and implemented by FilmAid International, started. The project will be piloted in five primary schools and 10 teachers will be trained on how to use Skype in the classroom. The project will be used as a platform to connect classrooms in Kakuma with global resources and contacts that can enrich the educational programmes in the camp.

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

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 those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR income and 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. Further to the release of the 2015 Inter-Agency Regional Refugee Response Plan for the South Sudan Situation launched in December 2014 in Nairobi, the UNHCR Supplementary Appeal presents UNHCR's planned response to the emergency from January to December 2015. The Appeal covers the needs of South Sudanese refugees in host countries, as well as IDPs within South Sudan for a total budget of USD 587 million. It is designed to enable UNHCR to boost its response to the most critical operational gaps identified in the four asylum countries. In South Sudan, UNHCR will cater to the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs, focusing on delivering protection and camp management and coordination activities.

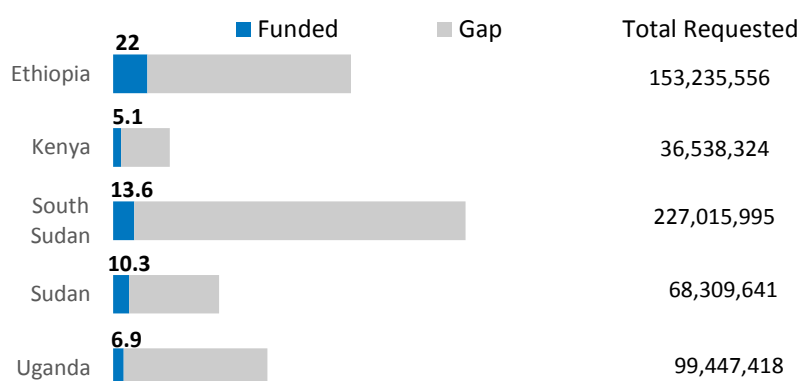
The document is also available at: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>

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

situation:

Common
Humanitarian
Fund Sudan,
European Union,
Japan,
Luxembourg,
Private Donors
Canada, Private
Donors Italy,
Private Donors
Japan,
Switzerland,
United States of
America, Holy
See, Common
Humanitarian
Fund South
Sudan

A total of **US\$58 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$1900 of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country. These figures are based on the Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Supplementary Appeal (February 2015).

Note 2: Major donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Australia, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Private Donors. Other donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Holy See, India, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, and Private Donors.

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Links:

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

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 Programming)

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)

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)
NCKK (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)

