

### HIGHLIGHTS

- On 11 June 2014, South Sudanese President Salva Kiir and opposition leader Riek Machar agreed to form a transitional government in the following 60 days. Government and the opposition negotiators are slated to start talks on the formation of a transitional government of national unity and are required to cease all military operations during the negotiations or face punitive sanctions.
- On 9 June 2014, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) for South Sudan, Ms. Hilde F. Johnson, inaugurated a new protection site in Malakal (Upper Nile State) offering civilians a more spacious living area with better facilities. Relieving congestion in the existing Malakal protection of civilians site, the new facility has an area of 100,000 square metres and can accommodate between 8,000 and 9,000 internally displaced persons.
- The accelerated relocation of refugees from Burbiey to Kule 2 started on 7 June 2014 using IOM hired boats from Burbiey to Mattar way-station. The following morning they were transported on buses to Kule 2. With the support of NRC, six communal shelters have been constructed in Mattar including separate latrines (100 in total) for men and women. As of 11 June 2014, a total of 7,766 refugees had been relocated from Burbiey to Mattar and Kule 2. Based on the previous estimates the number of refugees remaining in Burbiey is about 13,000 refugees.
- A delegation from the Africa Union, led by several Commissioners visited Kakuma from 6 to 7 June on a fact-finding mission. One of the key objectives of the Commission of Inquiry was to assess the impact of the South Sudan situation on asylum seekers in the camp and get their perspective on the conflict. The team was able to interact with new arrivals in the camp and had discussions with community leaders. The team appreciated the interventions that UNHCR and its partners had in place to address refugees' material and psychosocial needs and the gaps as well.

**144,003**

South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia

**114,293**

South Sudanese refugees in Uganda

**86,320**

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

**38,390**

South Sudanese refugees in Kenya

**1,038,000**

IDPs in South Sudan

#### Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec.

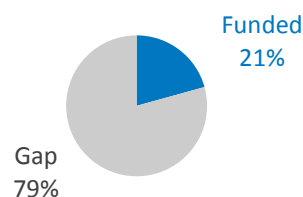
(as at 12 June)

A total of **1,421,006** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	144,003
Refugees in Uganda	114,293
Refugees in Sudan	86,320
Refugees in Kenya	38,390
IDPs since 15 December	1,038,000

#### Funding against the situation

**US\$427 million** requested for the situation



## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

### Operational Context

The security situation continued to deteriorate in parts of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. In Jonglei, the situation remains calm but unpredictable amid fears of potential clashes in the area of Pochalla. In Upper Nile State, sporadic shooting on the southern bank of the Sobat River and gunfire in Nasir County on 31 May were reported. Rapid response activities remained on hold in Mandeng, Nasir Country, due to renewed clashes.

In Unity State, the situation is tense with sporadic shooting ongoing. On 4 June, fighting was reported outside the state capital Bentiu. A military presence was reported north of Tourabeith and in Rubkona, tensions are high with the continued build-up of troops. Partners on the ground highlighted also significant movements of displaced people from Bentiu towards Sudan's Heglig area.



*Two small children stand outside a tent at the Reception Centre- Kakuma Refugee Camp (Kenya). ©UNHCR / C. Wachiya / March 2014.*

### IDPs

#### Protection

As of 11 June, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in ten Protection of Civilians (POC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 94,175, including 31,940 in Juba (Tompson and UN House), 18,003 in Malakal, 3,637 in Bor, 38,900 in Bentiu, 656 in Wau, 984 in Melut, 26 in Nasser, and 29 in Rumbek.

**SGBV:** Under-reporting of SGBV incidents is one of the major challenges in the prevention of and response to SGBV due to factors such as socio-cultural practices which discourage people from reporting incidents.

In Ajoung Thok, a campaign was organised in order to increase awareness among refugees to report incidents. A total of 306 refugees (of whom 105 men) participated in the campaign. The representation of 34.3% as men participants in the session is considered encouraging as UNHCR and partners continue to work with the communities to engage more men in SGBV prevention and response activities.

In another session in the same camp, 100 women and girls were sensitized on the advantages of reporting SGBV incidents as well as on the causes and consequences of domestic violence.

In Kaya camp, 80 refugees (of whom 25 men) participated in a SGBV awareness session which included referral mechanisms available to survivors of SGBV.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

In Malakal, Upper Nile State, the relocation of displaced families to a new Protection of Civilians (POC) site began, with 544 families moved to 208 tents.

In Bor, Jonglei State, families living in flooded areas and near damaged drainage facilities were relocated to leveled areas.

POC3 is the new site where all civilians currently in Topping will be eventually relocated, on a voluntary basis. In this new POC site, the construction of perimeter walls, internal drainage, roads and shelter platforms elevation is ongoing.



## Shelter and NFIs

In Upper Nile State, over 2,000 displaced families in Renk, received non-food items (NFIs) with some also receiving emergency shelter assistance. NFIs were also distributed in Kodok and Wau Shilluk, for 4,020 and 9,600 families, respectively. At the Malakal PoC, the distribution of 9,000 mosquito nets is ongoing. Relocations are ongoing to some 400 tents in a new area in the PoC.

In Juba, over 500 families in Mahad School received NFIs. The distribution of mosquito nets and soap was completed in the Tong Ping site where 279 families received NFIs and shelter items. A further 2,500 families received shelter kits at the UN House site.



## Food Security and Nutrition

Humanitarian partners have reported a significant population movement north from Ganyiel in southern Unity State in search of food. Approximately 600 families moved to Amongpiny, Rumbek Centre County, where partners conducted needs assessments. To mitigate the deteriorating food security situation, WFP and partners airdropped two metric tons of seeds in Mayendit County to enable farmers to take advantage of the rainy season. Further airdrops are planned over the coming weeks.

Insecurity continues to affect WFP operations. A WFP contracted truck delivering food from Juba to Wunrok was looted by defected soldiers on 7 June, about 40 km outside of Wau. No injuries were reported though the driver's personal belongings and cash were stolen. The exact amount of food taken has not yet been confirmed.



## Health

In Central Equatoria State, the response to the cholera outbreak in Juba and surrounding regions is ongoing, with health partners implementing treatment, surveillance, laboratory testing and community awareness activities.

Six cholera treatment centres are operational, including one in Yei (an epicenter of past cholera outbreaks and where suspected cases have been reported) to serve areas in Central Equatoria State that are far from Juba. A reference laboratory to test cholera within South Sudan is also operational.

Cholera alerts have been issued in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile and Western Equatoria states, with health partners on alert in Kuajok in Warrap State, and Mingkaman in Lakes State where there are also suspected cases of the

disease. Health partners are estimating that up to 116,000 people could be affected by cholera in the next six months if the outbreak is not contained. As of 12 June 2014, a total of 1,628 cholera cases including 37 deaths (CFR 2.3%) had been reported. The outbreak spread outside Juba with several suspected cases in Yei and Kajo Keji in Central Equatoria State. The case fatality rate remained above the emergency threshold at 2.2 % (the emergency threshold is 1%).

Humanitarian partners are concerned over the closure of most health facilities in Jonglei State due to impassable roads, lack of personnel and limited referral services.

## Refugees



Protection

### SUDAN

- The relocation of 30,000 South Sudanese refugees from Kilo 10 (White Nile State) started on 8 June and, as of 12 June, over 8,000 people have been relocated according to the authorities. UNHCR through its implementing partner the Sudanese Red Crescent Society is transporting the refugees to the new sites while IOM is providing support through pre-departure and reception arrangements, as well as transportation of individuals with specific needs. Some 70 trucks have been made available to transport refugees.
- The relocation exercise is under the overall coordination of the Sudanese Government with daily coordination meetings involving all humanitarian actors taking place in Kosti. At the current rate and barring major rain in the coming days, the relocation exercise should be completed within the next 10-14 days.
- The refugees have mainly been transported to three relocation sites: Jouri, Al Kashafa and Al Redis. A high-level mission took place to Kosti and Al Kashafa relocation site on 11 and 12 June, involving representatives of the Federal Government, UN agencies and NGOs, with international staff members and the Representatives of UNHCR and IOM taking part.

### ETHIOPIA

- IMC concluded the recruiting of outreach social workers (all of them women). They will be trained on case management, referral mechanisms and basic concepts of SGBV. The training is to be extended to staff of other agencies/NGOs and volunteer social workers, focusing on psychosocial support and referrals of GBV cases to appropriate protection agencies.

### UGANDA

- In Adjumani, OPM/UNHCR with partners the Danish Refugee Council (DRC-DDG), the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Save the Children Uganda (SCiU) and the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) carry out protection and community services activities in the settlements. In Kiryandongo UNHCR organised a two-day training on protection for the district judiciary.
- In Adjumani, War Child Canada (WCC) continued providing legal assistance and counselling to SGBV survivors. They assisted a victim of domestic violence in court (with the perpetrator found guilty) and registered nine domestic violence cases. Twenty-three people were supported in total so far. Ten calls were made using the SGBV hotline reporting SGBV incidents. WCC has also set up mobile legal-aid clinics in Nyumanzi and Ayilo I settlements.
- In Arua, a two-day SGBV training in Rhino camp organized by CARE on SGBV was held on prevention activities and response, SGBV task force roles and responsibilities and referral mechanisms for the victims. Ten members of the task force from six villages of Ngurua, Siripi, Simbili, Agulupi, Ocea and Ariwa benefited from the training. A similar workshop was organized for the taskforce of the remaining villages of Odobu 1 and 11, Tika 1-IV, Katiko I and II and Olujobo.
- In Kiryandongo, one case of domestic violence was reported and handled with assistance from IAU and OPM.

## KENYA

- UNHCR Protection Unit continued to attend the relocated refugees. Diverse protection issues were reported, including cases of separated families and refugees with medical and resettlement appointments in Nairobi. The Protection Unit is also still in charge of daily border monitoring to ensure that asylum seekers have safe access to territory. The Immigration Department, in conjunction with DRA, receives and issues entry clearance to South Sudanese arriving at the border. In collaboration with DRA and NCKK 10 vulnerable households of 46 individuals were identified from the reception center and allocated vacant houses in the camp. Home visits and monitoring of persons with specific needs are ongoing.
- Three SGBV cases were reported compared to 11 in the past week. All the cases were reported within 72 hours and survivors received the necessary medical interventions and support. Sensitization sessions continued for case workers, refugee leaders and community security officers.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

## ETHIOPIA

- With the rains subsiding during a few days, the condition of the transit centre in Burbiey has improved. There are still more refugees living across the Baro river in Burbiey.

## UGANDA

- Adjumani has received total of 75,414 refugees since 16 December. They are being hosted in Nyumanzi TC and in the settlements of Nyumanzi, Ayilo I & II, Baratuku, Boroli, Mungula and other smaller existing sites. There are currently 938 refugees in Nyumanzi reception centre.
- Arua has received 11,081 individuals since 16 December. These refugees are accommodated in Rhino Camp settlement after being registered at Ocea Reception Centre (RC).
- Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received a total of 24,650 South Sudanese refugees since 16 December. The latest census presented by Kiryandongo Local Government reports 25,800 individuals living in the host communities (including Butuda IDP settlement).



## Food Security and Nutrition

## SOUTH SUDAN

- 62% of the requirements for the remaining 15-day distribution (i.e. 688 MT) has still not been delivered in Maban at the time of writing this SITREP. If trucks contracted by WFP for local procurement do not arrive from Paloich (Melut County) airdrops will be necessary.

## SUDAN

- General Food Distributions continued in White Nile State, specifically in Al Alagaya with 3,000 people receiving rations during the reporting period. To date, over 46,100 people have received food assistance in White Nile and South Kordofan States.

## ETHIOPIA

- WFP prepositioned food in Kule 1, Kule 2 and Leitchour camp for monthly distribution to 51, 476 beneficiaries in Kule 1, 47,207 in Leitchour and 30,000 in Kule 2.

## UGANDA

- In Adjumani, two hot meals are being served at Nyumanzi transit centre. WFP completed mobilization for the first cash distribution planned for 11 June. The fifth cycle of general food distribution is under way in Adjumani refugee settlements. In Kiryandongo, three hot meals are provided in the reception centre.





## Water and Sanitation

### ETHIOPIA

- In Kule 02 refugee camp, MSF-H is accelerating the digging of pit latrines, to respond to the increase of new arrivals coming from Burubiey entry point.
- The fourth water bladder was finalized in Kule 02 and is already providing drinkable water. Road clearing to ease access to water points was finalized.

### UGANDA

- In Adjumani, there is an average of 18 l/p/d being supplied in Adjumani TCs and settlements (the highest indicator being 30.4 l/c/d in Mungula and the lowest being in Ayilo I at 9.4 l/c/d). 78% of the water is being supplied through hand pumps, 7% through motorized boreholes, and 15% through water trucking. Water user committees are being established and trained at all water points with the support of elected refugee leaders. Borehole drilling campaigns are under way in Ayilo II.
- In Kiryandongo, an average of 14.7 l/p/d is being supplied in the settlement. 84% of the water is supplied from boreholes fitted with hand pumps and the remaining 16% from water trucking. A new borehole drilled by IRC was opened in the reception centre.

### KENYA

- 1,097 communal latrines have been constructed so far for the new arrivals in Kakuma 4. The latrine to user ratio remains within the UNHCR standard for emergencies.
- AAR Japan handed over the water project to UNHCR. The organisation was involved in the extension of water pipeline from a borehole specifically drilled to enhance water supply to Kakuma 4. The 4.8 kilometre long pipeline will enable efficient and affordable delivery of water to residents as it connects to a water tank that is about 500 meters from Kakuma 4 and the pump at the site with the capacity to pump about 60 cubic meters per hour.



## Health

### SUDAN

- Between 31 May and 5 June, 796 consultations took place in Kilo 10 and 382 in Al Alagaya. The main diseases remain acute respiratory infections, diarrhea and cases of malaria.

### ETHIOPIA

- Routine and on arrival vaccination programmes are ongoing in the camps and entry points. Since 15 December, 85,699 children (6 months to 15 years) were vaccinated for measles; 66,714 children (0-15 years) were vaccinated for polio; and 39,036 under five were given Vitamin A.
- The under 5 mortality rates for Leitchuor and Kule 1 camps are below the standard for emergency (2/10,000/day) and the crude mortality rate is below the emergency standard of 1/10,000/day.

### UGANDA

- In Adjumani, malaria cases have increased as a result of the rainy season. In Kiryandongo malaria remains a major health concern in the settlement accounting for 60% of the patient attending health centres.

### KENYA

- 586 malaria cases were reported in the past week - 41% of the reported cases were among children under five years. Watery diarrhea cases were recorded at 316 as compared to 346 in the previous week. Nine deaths were reported in the past week. An Internal Outbreak Control Team (OCT) meeting was held last week to come up with a cholera outbreak preparedness plan. An interagency meeting was also held this week to come up with a contingency plan.



## Shelter and NFIs

### ETHIOPIA

- 6,400 tents will be airlifted from Dubai to Addis Ababa/Gambella within the next days. UNHCR Addis will work with the government to secure the necessary permits.

### UGANDA

- In Adjumani and Arua districts a standard non-food items package and shelter kit are being distributed to refugees upon relocation to land plots.
- In Adjumani DRC-DDG completed the dumping, spreading and compaction of murrum on two kilometres of road in Ayilo I settlement and three kilometres in Nyumanzi settlement. Murrum dumping, spreading and compaction is still in progress in Nyumanzi settlement. DRC-DDG completed the installation of five lines of culvert along the Magara /Ayilo spine road and one in Mungula, including the construction of headwalls on the culvert lines.
- In Kiryandongo renovation of the five communal shelters (replacing plastic sheeting with iron sheeting) at the reception centre was completed.

### KENYA

- 8,281 tents have been put up at Kakuma 4, accommodating 36,231 individuals (8,818 families). Roofing of durable shelters continued and so far 895 roofs have been completed. Thirty family tents were pitched at the reception centre that has a capacity of 2,000 individuals. Seventy-six shelters for unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and three shelters for people with disabilities were completed in the past week.



## Education

### SUDAN

- In White Nile, Plan reported that due to the logistical schedule for the relocation, all activities regarding education are suspended for the time being. Plan Sudan with support from partners will establish 12 new CFSs in the three new locations.

### UGANDA

- In Kiryandongo WTU distributed scholastic materials to the four existing schools in the settlement. Enrolment at Canrom primary school has increased three-fold from previous term with a total of 2,082 pupils enrolled. As such an additional ten classrooms and toilet facilities are needed.

### KENYA

- Implementation of the double shift system in the emergency schools is yet to stabilize due to the high enrolment – there are currently over 6,000 students enrolled. Lack of a fence also makes control and management difficult. Plans are underway to address these gaps. Construction of the permanent classrooms in Kakuma 4 is expected to be completed soon which will contribute in decongesting part of the classes in the emergency schools.

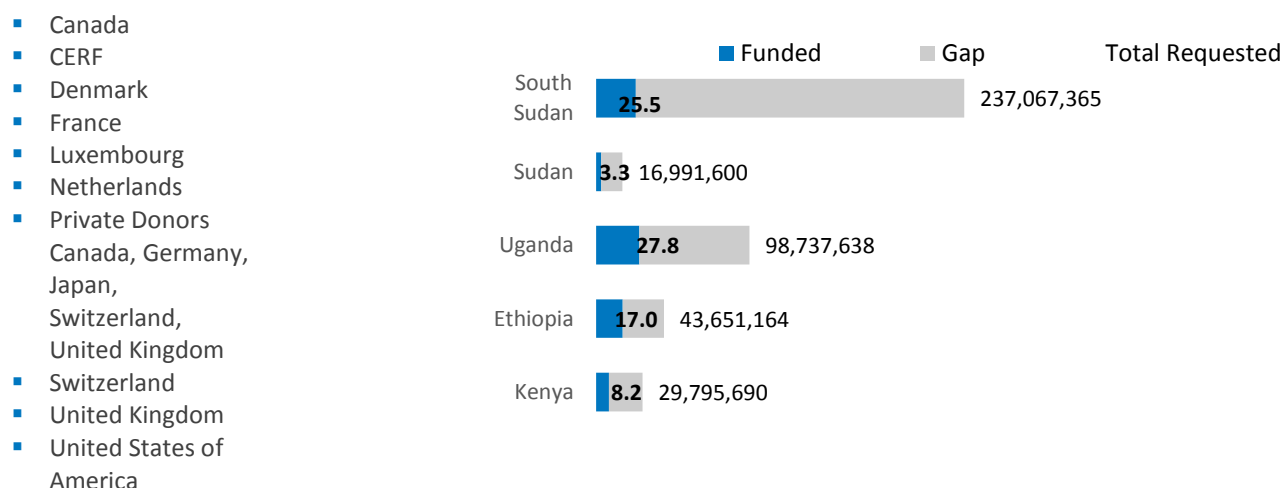
## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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\$ 427 million for 2014.

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

#### situation:

A total of **US\$88 million** has been funded



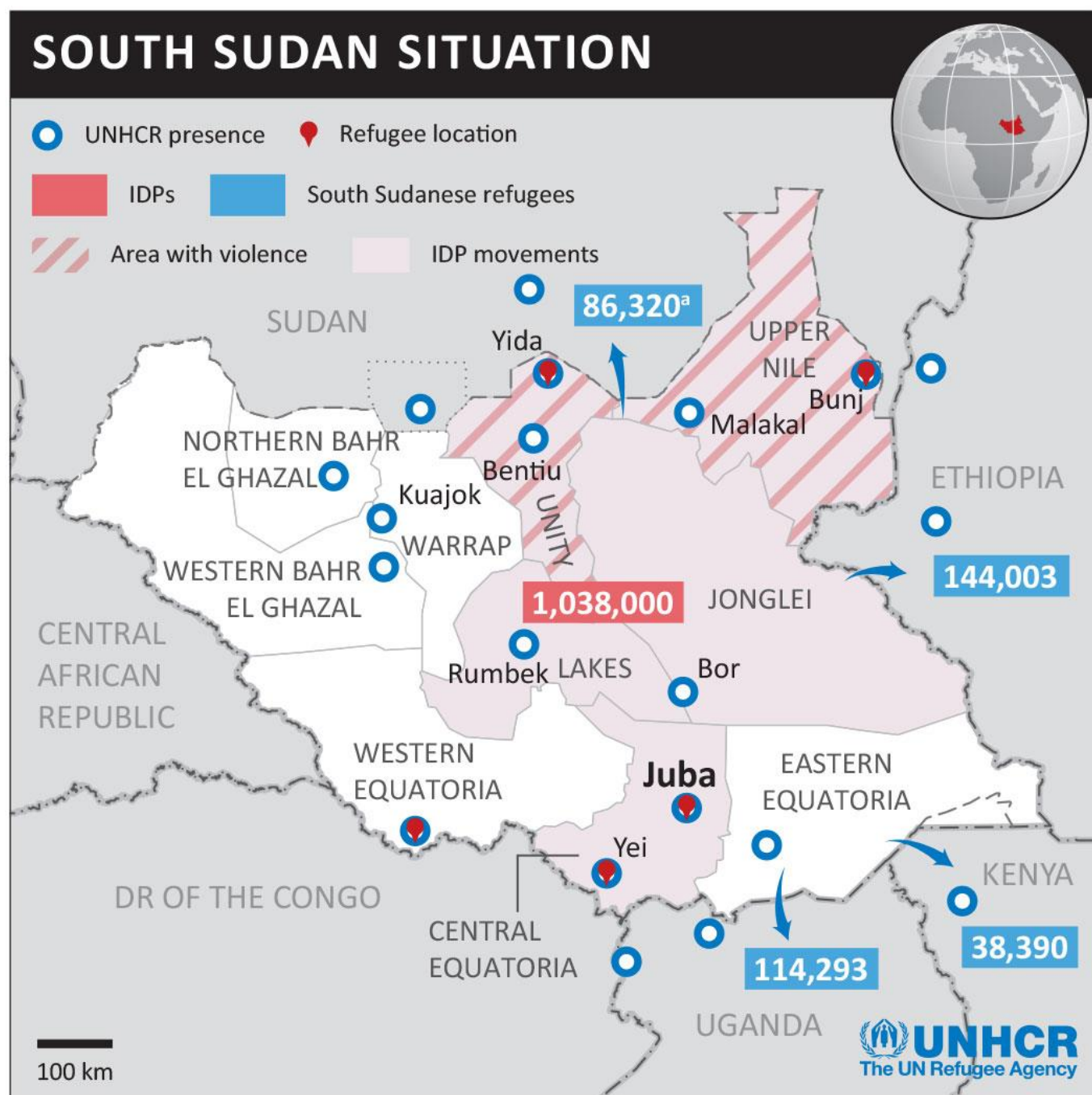
Note 1: In 2014 the following donors have given unearmarked funds to UNHCR: Algeria, Australia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia,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

Note 2: These figures are based on the Revised Supplementary Appeal (April 2014).



## ANNEXES

### Annex 1



<sup>a</sup>This figure does not include new arrivals in Abyei PCA Box.

Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR, OCHA.

*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: 13 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>