



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 43

01 – 05 December 2014

KEY FIGURES

613,853

South Sudanese Refugees

483,024

New arrivals (as of 15 Dec. 2013)

247,942

Refugees in South Sudan

102,909

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: refugee relocation from Matar way station to Pugnido refugee camp.
- Uganda: relocate recently arrived refugees from transit centres to settlement plots.
- Kenya: engage the youth and community leaders to enhance peace among communities in Kakuma.

HIGHLIGHTS

- 05 December 2014 (Addis Ababa) – South Sudanese rebel faction of the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement (SPLM-IO) under the leadership of former vice-president, Riek Machar, begun its long awaited consultative conference in the South Sudanese border town of Pagak close to Ethiopia, rebel sources have confirmed (Sudan Tribune newspaper). The conference comes as part of the peace process between President Salva Kiir's government and Machar's opposition faction which has been mediated by the regional bloc (IGAD) in Ethiopia for the past 11 months.
- Calm returned in the Protection of Civilians PoCs in Malakal, enabling partners to resume aid operations. Humanitarian partners resumed aid activities following security improvements in the sites.
- The 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence were launched in South Sudan aiming to raise awareness about the dangers of domestic violence and early marriage and feature various activities, including songs, dance and drama.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec. (as at 04 December)

A total of **2,053,103** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

The security situation in the northern states of Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity remained tense and unpredictable. In Malakal PoC site, Upper Nile State, partners resumed aid activities following security improvements in the sites. Displaced people in PoC 1 and 2 were able to access markets. No incidents of harassment, intimidation or road blockage were reported. Food airlifts were also received from Juba. Partners in the PoC sites however identified the need to introduce livelihood and recreation activities targeting youth, who are reportedly idle and susceptible to manipulation and trouble-making. Community leaders from all the PoC sites continued to sensitize the youth on the importance of peaceful co-existence in the sites.

Cattle raids continued to be reported in Lakes State. An unidentified armed group raided Bariath cattle camp in Duoth Payam, Cueibet County and raided thirty heads of cattle. Humanitarian partners continue to monitor the impact of these events.

The security situation in Bentiu and Rubkona (Unity State) remained calm but unpredictable. Local authorities requested for assistance for an estimated 1,000 people arrived in Bentiu town. An inter-agency assessment team is investigating the situation to establish the needs.

IDPs



Protection

The Protection Cluster submitted the second Lakes State Humanitarian and Protection Situation Update. The report found that “Instability and violence in Lakes State continued to escalate throughout October-November with serious humanitarian and protection impacts on the civilian population. Of particular note is the expansion of the violence eastwards with increasing reports of inter-clan clashes, re-arming of communities, cattle raids between communities in Awerial County, and in the vicinity of Mingkamen.”

An estimated 1,000 people arrived in Bentiu after the start of the biometric registration exercise in the Bentiu PoC site and the opening of the southern corridor. The IDPs are now gathered in three locations in Bentiu town. On 29 November, UNHCR and UNICEF provided emergency NFI kits to 225 households / 932 individuals identified as vulnerable and in need of urgent assistance. Government officials and humanitarian agencies are engaged in ongoing discussions on how to assist IDPs within Bentiu town.

While the situation has returned to a semblance of calm in Malakal, residents of the old PoC 1 and PoC 2 still reported the inability to bring charcoal and food through the main road.

Partners have reported an increase in the number of IDPs and refugee returnees arriving at the Tomping PoC site (Juba): 60% coming from Bentiu, 40% from Uganda or Kenya. UNHCR intends to conduct interviews to better understand the motivation to return.

As of 1 December, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in nine Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 102,909 including 31,773 in Juba (Topping and UN House), 17,478 in Malakal, 2,694 in Bor, 49,612 in Bentiu, 450 in Wau, 913 in Melut and 29 in Nasser.

Refugees



SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Preparations for two new relocation sites in White Nile State (El Redis 2 and Debat Bosin) have now commenced. Establishment of initial facilities including health and WASH is currently underway.
- A further 2,174 new arrivals are reported in White Nile State this week. The situation of overcrowding in Al Alagaya continues, but will be alleviated by the imminent establishment of the two new sites. An inter-agency coordination meeting was convened on this issue by the Humanitarian Affairs Commissioner in Kosti on 1 December, including UNHCR, WFP, SRCS, Plan Sudan, ADRA, Rafa, ASSIST, GHW, WES, Ministry of Health and Tadabeer.
- Three child friendly spaces for host community children have now been established by El Eithar and Plan Sudan in El Redis, Al Kashafa and Jouri, respectively.
- The State Council for Child Welfare has now assumed formal responsibility for all family tracing, reunification and foster care arrangements for children in White Nile State. Additional child protection assessments will now be undertaken to follow up on the initial identification of vulnerable children by Elbir.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The relocation exercise from Matar Way station to Pugnido Camp is ongoing with support from IOM for transport. Thus far, 3,744 refugees have been relocated since the exercise started on 17 November, including 3,595 individuals transported by boat and road while 149 individuals with special needs were transported by helicopter.
- Following a visit to Pagak by UNHCR, ARRA and IOM, a campaign for refugees to express interest in relocating to Pugnido refugee camp commenced on 28 November. About 130 refugees were registered for relocation after the visit and were transported to Pugnido on 1 December via Itang Way station.
- The nationality screening process for refugees suspected to be nationals in Leitchuor is ongoing, with 89% of the targeted cases screened by a panel comprising Refugee Central Committee (RCC), ARRA and religious leaders.
- In Pugnido refugee camp, the Level II registration of newly relocated refugees commenced on 28 November. Thus far, 378 persons have been registered.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 23,720 children, including 6,754 in Kule, 9,214 in Tierkidi and 7,752 in Leitchuor, accessed child friendly spaces activities this week as compared to 29,120 children who attended last week. The decrease in attendance by about 18% signals the need for more facilities at the Child Friendly Spaces.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, Elegu collection centre has been receiving a steadily increasing number of refugees since 23 November. Since the last reporting period the number of new arrivals has more than doubled, from 340 to 602. Refugees fleeing the Equatoria region were frightened by rumours about a new rebel group and its alleged plans to attack the government. Madis (tribal group) account for a large proportion of people fleeing into Uganda. However, there are also Dinkas arriving, having left the Upper Nile state because of harsh living conditions and continuing lack of basic services.
- The collection centre was partially cut off for two days because of flash floods caused when the river that passes through Elegu burst its banks about four kilometres upstream from the trading centre. As a result, 23 refugees were stranded for a night in Elegu and had to be moved to safer areas by the police. The refugees were transported the following day to Nyumanzi reception centre.
- Also in Adjumani the 8 Ethiopian families, comprising 41 individuals, who arrived from South Sudan are still at Nyumanzi reception centre where they will remain and continue to receive services until OPM decides when and where to relocate them.

- In Adjumani and Arua, LWF joined UNHCR, ARC/UNFPA and all other partners in launching the 16 Days of Activism on Gender Based Violence that was held in Nyamanzi settlement under the theme: “Protecting rights and preserving childhood” and “working together to prevent child marriages”.
- In Arua, three community dialogue meetings were conducted in four villages in preparation of this year’s 16 Days SGBV Activism. Overall 200 refugees attended the meetings that involved: DRC-DDG, OXFAM, OPM, PAG, MTI, UP, RWC and UNHCR.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua, PSNs in Tika village face one major challenge, theft of household items. DRC-DDG visited 20 UAM/SC and four of them complained that they lacked school uniforms. DRC-DDG also took note of reports of misconduct among teenage girls who have been seen loitering in villages and will ensure that the adolescents receive counselling.
- In Adjumani and Arua, five complaints were registered by LWF following the opening of complaints boxes in Nyamanzi and Baratuku settlements.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR facilitated a Community Policing Training (CPT) in Kakuma in the past week which was attended by over 70 security personnel drawn from the host and refugee communities, local administration officials, police and humanitarian agencies. Issues of security and policing were discussed at length and there was wide consensus that community policing contributes to improve security in the camp.
- As at 1 December 2014, 1,062UAMs (including 770 South Sudanese UAMs) and 4,218 separated children had been registered since the influx begun. This brings the cumulative number of registered UAMs and SC in Kakuma to 3,264 and 13,434 respectively. 46 BIAs were carried out at the reception centre and 58 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.
- One new SGBV case was reported during the reporting week and 20 previous cases were finalized through community based arbitration, referral to child protection and to UNHCR for durable solutions. 20 home visits were conducted and referrals initiated accordingly for cash assistance, arbitration, IGA support, NFIS, counseling services and shelter. Additionally, 42 survivors were assessed during the week and issued with assorted NFIs.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR’s Protection Team has noted during its regular monitoring missions to the border that there is a trend of South Sudanese asylum seekers/refugees crossing back to South Sudan. According to the immigration officials at the border, around 100 – 200 people are crossing back and forth between Kenya and South Sudan on a daily basis. Some of the reasons given by individuals returning to South Sudan are: the recent insecurity due to fighting in the camp among South Sudanese communities; women and children were returning as a precaution; the recent reduction of food cuts by 50% by WFP.
- An increasing number of cases where immigration officials are charging visa fees for South Sudanese asylum seekers have been documented. The officials argue that since the individuals are travelling back and forth between South Sudan and Kenya, they are not genuine asylum seekers. But in the absence of proper vetting at the border for people travelling in and out of Kenya, UNHCR insists that the charging of visa fees is unwarranted and goes against Kenyan and International law. Despite interventions by DRA, the local authorities and UNHCR appealing to Immigration to stop charging visa fees, the protection teams continue to document cases of charging of visa fees even from genuine asylum seekers. This therefore remains a major challenge for access to asylum for South Sudanese.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Pugnido, an inter-agency coordination meeting on the relocation exercise from Matar way station was held to discuss progress and challenges, as well as other camp issues.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the construction of communal shelters and registration offices at Elegu collection centre is expected to be completed in December 2014.
- In Adjumani and Arua, the fencing of the Nyumanzi transit centre and the construction of a semi-permanent structure and drainable latrines are in the final stages of completion.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, following the drilling of a borehole, a water tank has been installed. As a result, the tracking of water to the centre has been stopped.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Nutrition programmes are being implemented as planned with no major trend change. Nutrition surveys continued in all camps with data collection completed in Yida, Ajong Thok in Unity state, Doro, and Yusuf Batil in Upper Nile camps and are ongoing in Kaya, and Gendrassa (Upper Nile). The data collection in the remaining Maban camps is planned to be completed shortly. Blanket supplementary food programme was conducted for pregnant and lactating women in Ajong Thok.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Throughout November, 14,801 children under 5 years of age have been screened for malnutrition, with total 2,308 cases of severe acute malnutrition identified across all four sites in White Nile State.
- 1,843 pregnant and lactating women have also been provided with counselling on infant and young child feeding practices in the same locations.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- WFP's General Food Distribution cycle for November has been completed in all camps.
- A total of 20 severely and 18 moderately malnourished cases of children under five have been transferred from Matar Way station to Pugnido refugee camp where they are continuing treatment.
- UNHCR, WFP and ARRA jointly conducted post-distribution monitoring in Kule refugee camp on 25 November and in Tierkidi on 27 November to understand the refugees' perceptions on the overall food distribution process and the utilization of the food ration to recommend necessary changes on the design of rations and the targeting of beneficiaries. The data collected through the monitoring exercise is currently being analysed.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Kiryandongo, 287 children were screened at health centres during routine screening. 1 child was found to have severe malnutrition and 8 with moderate malnutrition. Sensitization sessions on nutrition were held in which 221 refugees participated. Food preparation for children was demonstrated and good practices for infants and young children were highlighted.
- A joint WFP/UNHCR mission visited Kiryandongo to monitor cash-for-food activities. 110 households received monthly cash in lieu of food ration.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Data collection activities for the Annual Standardised Expanded Nutrition survey continued smoothly despite the rainy weather and will be concluded on 3 December 2014. This is a survey that is conducted annually and is facilitated by UNHCR. The survey is used to monitor the nutrition and food security aspect in the camp; through the findings, it is possible to see whether there is an impact on nutrition through the various nutrition programmes and the interventions in place. It also enables UNHCR to assess the prevalence of malnutrition among children aged between 6 – 59 months in the camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The GFD is ongoing without any incidents, however, it remains of great concern that as time goes by and the refugees start to feel the consequences of the food rations' cut, they may start to react. As such, it is important that the community continues to be engaged by UNHCR and all partners even as 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

- The WASH implementation in the major camps is in line with requirements to meet the UNHCR standards. Review of the WASH plans and priorities for 2015 has taken place, with the view of moving from emergency to more sustainable solutions. Water supply and sanitation indicators during the reporting period remained within acceptable limits. In Maban, on average the water supply per person per day is at 20 liters (standard water 1:20) while the number of persons per latrine stands at 17(standard latrine 1:20). In Yida, 43 new shared family latrines and 6 new institutional latrines were constructed. Crude latrine coverage is 1:12, while water supply was 18.5 l/p/day. In Ajoung Thok, 30 new family latrines were constructed and 15 WASH staff trained on WASH approaches and tools to be used in the camp. Crude latrine coverage stood at 1: 8, while water supply is 19 l /p/d.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Daily water provisions per site continue to meet the relevant SPHERE standard in all four sites in White Nile State.
- 290 women and 561 children were trained in hygiene promotion activities in Al Kashafa, El Redis and Jouri relocation sites by Plan International Sudan.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WASH support to schools in relocation sites in White Nile States remains critical, with no water currently available at present.
- With regard to the establishment of new sites, WES has confirmed it will provide 6 water bladders in El Redis 2 and 4 in Debat Bosin. Two Oxfam tanks and 720 meters of pipeline are already available, but additional financial support is required to set-up platforms and support tanking costs.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Preliminary epidemiological data analysis points to alcohol as the likely cause of the incident in Kule refugee camp between 16-17 November, during which 119 patients were admitted at the MSF-H Kule Health Centre with symptoms including disorientation and vomiting. Individuals aged between 15 and 45 years were the most affected, with females comprising over half of the cases. One patient died and the rest were discharged on 19 November. While the diagnosis is not yet confirmed, samples of blood from several patients, water and alcohol samples have been taken for further analysis in Addis Ababa.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, average water availability was 19 litres/person/day in refugee settlements. LWF completed drilling three boreholes in 3 villages for host communities. The average number of users per latrine is 1:11. Sanitation activities are implemented through the community-based approach. Coverage in Alere II village has increased since OXFAM completed the construction of 40 latrines, 20 of them for PSNs.
- In Arua, the average water supply indicator dropped to 13.8 l/p/d owing to broken-down boreholes, which are under repair.
- In Adjumani and Arua, thanks to support from Oxfam, DRC-DDG/UNICEF, IAS, and URCS & CARE, 1,278 household latrines have been constructed, bringing household sanitation coverage to 62%, or 1 latrine stance for 9 users.
- In Kiryandongo, water at an average of 15 l/p/d was provided to all refugees in the settlement. Efforts are under way to increase availability of potable water at 20 l/p/d when two more boreholes drilled by Inter-Aid in November will be commissioned and two boreholes drilled through support from UNICEF will be motorized. The latrine coverage during the reporting week remained at 1:17. Fifteen stances of permanent drainable latrines in schools were completed, while 85 are at various stages of construction. In addition 24 latrine slabs were distributed and 74 tippy taps were also provided to households.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Kiryandango, self-relocation by refugees is causing delay in completing construction of latrines by the refugees. Vigorous sensitization and community mobilization is required towards hygiene and sanitation improvement. Narrow passages leading to some of the households makes delivery of latrine construction material difficult.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- NRC constructed 65 family shared latrines in Kakuma 4 in the past week, resulting in a cumulative total of 1,655 family shared latrines in the area. A total of 572 household latrines have also been constructed so far. One family shared latrine is used by five households and this places the latrine to user ratio at 1:20.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Per capita water distribution in Kakuma 4 is currently at 14 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

- The general health profile of the refugees remains within acceptable standards. Distribution of antimalarial and malaria rapid diagnostic tests is ongoing in the camps. Community sensitization, surveillance, active case finding, and management are intensified in all camps.
- IRC and MSF-F, in collaboration with UNHCR, continued a vaccination campaign (measles, polio, and vitamin A) in a temporary vaccination centre at the entry to Yida camp, following reports of a measles outbreak in the Nuba Mountains in Sudan. The vaccination, which started on 20 November 2014, targets all children under 15 and a total of 5684 and 5661 respectively have been vaccinated against polio and measles as at 02 December. UNHCR and UNICEF will continue to provide vaccines and accessories for the campaign, in collaboration with MSF-F. The integrated immunization campaign was also conducted in Ajoung Thok camp; 5826 and 5551 under 15 children were vaccinated against polio and measles respectively, while 2572 were given Vitamin A.
- In Maban, integrated measles, polio, vitamin A and deworming campaign has been ongoing following the recent reports of suspected measles cases from the camps. So far IMC has completed the campaign in Gendrassa and ongoing in Kaya; MSF-B has started the campaign in Doro which will be complete soon; while Medair has started the campaign in Batil on 4 December and is progressing well.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- A yellow fever vaccination campaign covering all four sites in White Nile State has now commenced as of 1 December. All individuals from 9 months to 60 years of age will be targeted.
- A total 3,624 medical consultations took place in the four relocation sites in White Nile State this week. Acute respiratory infection remains the most common cause of attendance, followed by malaria, diarrhoea and eye infection.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Tierkidi, MSF-F completed the Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) and Pentavalent vaccination campaign which is expected to reduce the incidence of lower respiratory tract infection and reduce hospitalization rates. Meanwhile, the Regional Health Bureau is currently finalizing Polio Vaccination Campaign for both the host community and refugees.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani and Arua, the integrated reproductive health service camps are ongoing in all settlements. The Reproductive Health Uganda team reported a high attendance for sexually transmitted infections case management (in female and male patients) and an increased uptake of family planning methods (in particular Depo Provera injectable and contraceptive implants) compared to camps conducted earlier this year. The topic was addressed during the World Aids Day, celebrated at Arinyapi Sub County on 01 December, and integrated HIV messages will continue to be shared by health partners at all settlements.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The overall health status of the new arrivals and of the pre-existing camp population remained stable. The Under 5 mortality rate remained at around 0.2/10,000/day and crude mortality rate at about 0.07/10,000/day compared to UNHCR standard of <2/10,000 p/day for U-5 and <1/10,000 p/day for crude.
- 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) were ongoing to avert an outbreak.
- A UNHCR facilitated team of African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) specialist doctors comprising a Psychiatrist, Obstetrician/ Gynecologist and a Sonographer were in Kakuma 1-5 December to offer specialized medical services to members of the refugee and host communities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average consultation per qualified clinician per day was 1:75 which is an improvement from the previous week's 1:83. However, this is still below the desired UNHCR acceptable standard of 1: <50.
- An additional USD 1 million is needed to establish a full-fledged hospital, including installation of equipment in Kakuma 4.



Shelter and NFIs

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Pugnido refugee camp, site clearance, demarcation of about 850 plots, and allocation of plots is ongoing as refugees relocate from Matar way station. Over the last week, 463 tents were pitched and three reception hangers were constructed. Road clearance activities also commenced. ARRA continues to distribute non-food items to newly relocated refugees arriving from Matar way station.

- Preliminary site surveys were carried out in both the Leitchuor Axis and in the area north of Gambella town on the way to Demidolo. Leitchuor Axis is considered not suitable for relocation while the site north of Gambella is deemed suitable. The surveys were carried out in collaboration with ARRA and the authorities.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- A joint UNHCR and OPM mission was conducted during the reporting period to monitor implementation of construction activities in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo. The implementation was found to be on track.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- NCKK roofed 33 durable shelters in Kakuma 4 in the reporting period, resulting in a cumulative total of 5,627 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 30 transitional shelters (T-shelters clad with tarpaulin) were constructed for vulnerable families and those affected by the recent floods. A cumulative total of 184 T-shelters have been constructed at the site.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The need for land remains critical and urgent as there is no more space in Kakuma to put up more shelters. The camp is above its design capacity and 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 recently experienced.

Education

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 111 schools in a box, 88 recreation kits and 70 plastic mats (for a total of 4,440 students) have been distributed to schools in El Redis, Al Kashafa and Jouri sites, as well as host community schools in El Redis Almadrasa, El Redis Albahar and Jouri village.
- In South and West Kordofan, where children are largely absorbed into existing host community schools, 224 South Sudanese children of a total 3,240 students were also provided with school supplies.
- Procurement of school books in White Nile State has now been finalized with the State Ministry of Education, with distribution expected to take place next week.
- Plan Sudan has committed to continuing teacher support through meal incentives until 31 December 2014. UNICEF, UNHCR and Plan Sudan are currently in discussions to address this issue for 2015.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Overcrowding remains a concern in relocation sites in White Nile State. To respond to the issue, relocation to two new sites in Redis and Alagaya will commence in the coming week.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- At the refugee high school in Pugnido, the newly constructed classroom block was completed, while one Economics and two Mathematics teachers recently recruited by DICAC started teaching.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, 17 FAL instructors in Rhino Camp settlement received training to enable them to run literacy and community classes.

- In Kiryandongo, schools were officially closed for the end of the year. Construction of additional classrooms in Canrom and Arnold primary schools is ongoing with progress at 78%. The construction of additional classrooms and teachers' accommodation in Bidong and Panyadoli Hill has started.

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.
- Uganda: In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meeting chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners takes place on a monthly basis. In Adjumani, sectorial meetings chaired by UNHCR take place fortnightly. In Kiryandongo, interagency meetings are held on a monthly basis as the situation stabilizes.
- 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

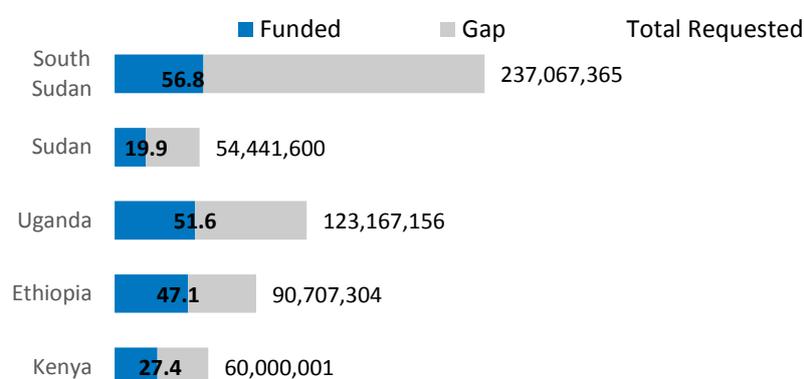
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection 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\$223 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)

