

## SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 71

18 – 24 July 2015

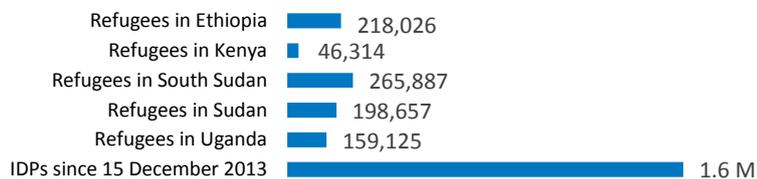
## HIGHLIGHTS

- In Central Equatoria State 1,138 cholera cases (including 38 deaths) have been reported in Juba County since 1 June. No refugee camps are affected at the time of reporting.
- “The sanctity of life should be paramount and everything should be done to protect civilians from risk and fear of death from violence in South Sudan”, the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. Stephen O'Brien, said at the Juba Protection of Civilians (POC) site on 22 July 2015 - accompanied by the new Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General and Humanitarian Coordinator in South Sudan, Mr. Eugene Owusu.

#### Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 22 July 2015)

A total of **2,488,009** people of concern



## KEY FIGURES

**753,113**

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

**622,122**

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

**130,991**

Old caseload before 15 Dec. 2013  
(covered by the regular budget)

**265,887**

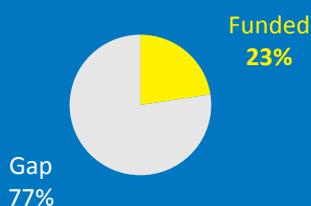
Refugees in South Sudan

**1.6 M**

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

**BUDGET: USD 779.4 M**

**FUNDING: USD 176.3 M**



*A South Sudanese girl taking care of her younger brother as their mother went to collect firewood in the forest near Pagak border, Ethiopia.*

©UNHCR/R. Riek, June 2015.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

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### Operational Context

- Rubkona County and Bentiu town (Unity State) appeared to be calm, allowing civilians to move around. Makeshift markets and shops have opened in the town. Night theft and robbery remains a challenge in Bentiu POC site. The UN Police (UNPOL) intensified its patrols and arrested four suspects.
- In media interviews, the Commissioner of Kajo-Keji Road announced that transport between Juba and Kajo-Keji in Central Equatoria State has been suspended indefinitely following the recent killing of five people on the road.
- IDPs in Bor POC site (Jonglei State) have been banned from leaving the site for their own safety, after one IDP who left the camp was killed.
- The presence of over 100,000 cattle in Bentiu and Rubkona towns is causing fighting between cattle raiders and alleged owners. Some cattle have entered the POC site - against UNMISS regulations - and this is also contributing to tension within the POC. The authorities have promised to drive the cattle away once vaccination has been completed by FAO and its partners.

### IDP Response



Protection (IDPs)

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#### SOUTH SUDAN

- A UNHCR protection monitoring exercise at Bor dockside and in Bor town (Jonglei State) identified 12 vulnerable households who will be verified and assisted with NFIs.
- UNHCR and the Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) conducted protection monitoring at IDP sites in Ortiji and Banchul (Upper Nile State). Protection concerns reported include tensions between the host community and IDPs over access to water and agricultural land, livestock theft and access to NFI assistance. HDC, in coordination with the Government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and *payam* administrators, will take a lead in ensuring that the host community and the IDPs live peacefully together.
- The Unity State Child Protection sub-committee with the relevant UNMISS Units continued to pay particular attention to the enrolment of child soldiers in Bentiu and Rubkona (Unity State). They met with the local authorities and have requested them to intervene and to stop such acts.
- As of 16 July, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in six POC sites is 166,142 including 103,913 in Bentiu, 28,663 in Juba UN House, 30,410 in Malakal, 2,289 in Bor, 665 in Melut and 202 in Wau.

### Refugees



Protection

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#### SOUTH SUDAN

##### Achievements and Impact

- Some 197 refugees who arrived in Upper Nile State from Kurmuk (Blue Nile State, Sudan) between 3 June and 20 July were registered in Kaya camp on 21 July.
- Decongestion of Doro camp and construction of shelters continued: 76 households of family size 8 and above in Chali-1 community received shelter materials and started construction. Some 58 households also received shelter materials in Chali-2 community.
- The Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement (ACTED) and UNHCR, in collaboration with International Medical Corps (IMC), facilitated an awareness campaign on female genital mutilation attended by 25 female youths and 500 school pupils in Gendrassa and Kaya camps (Upper Nile State).

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- In Khartoum, 64 Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) households (HH) were identified in July. ATM cards were distributed to all but one HH whose head of family has a visual impairment. Training was also conducted to all beneficiaries on how to use the ATM machine. The amount assisted is limited at 450 SDG (75 USD) a month maximum per household; however for those who have child protection issues combined this figure can be adjusted to a maximum of 1,000 SDG (167 USD). The standard EVI payments are available for three months only to avoid dependency; though for these beneficiaries the period had been extended for six months.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR participated in a community mobilization meeting on the usage and benefit of the mosquito nets with all Zone Leaders and the Refugee Central Committee (RCC) in Kule camp. Following the mobilization, 15,000 nets were provided on 16 July.
- The first Protection Working Group meeting was conducted in Jewi camp where a schedule was put in place to hold a weekly Child Protection/SGBV Working Group meeting to address concerns in relation to child protection/gender-based violence at the case management level.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, UNHCR followed up on a case of fighting in Boroli settlement between Murle youths (ethnic group from South Sudan). A community meeting was held to promote peaceful coexistence between the youths.
- Thirteen Best Interest Assessments were conducted by the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) for 12 separated children and one child at risk in Boroli, Nyumanzi, Baratuku and Ayilo I settlements (Adjumani). The key challenges identified included: provision of shelter, medical care, education, and clothes.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- Outreach activities were carried out by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in Kakuma 4 targeting 160 women and by engaging the community on SGBV related topics such as: empowerment of women in livelihoods in preparation to join livelihood group and referral mechanism on reporting of SGBV cases.



## Food Security and Nutrition

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- In Unity State, General Food Distribution (GFD) was completed in Ajuong Thok (AT) on 15-17 July and in Yida on 13-18 July. Refugees received 100 per cent of all the commodities with the exception of salt which is not available in the pipeline.
- In the treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) without medical complications (OTP) in Ajuong Thok, there are 59 children enrolled, while 338 are enrolled in the Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) Treatment Programme (TSFP). Programme performance indicators are commendable since the cure rate is above the 75 per cent threshold, with no deaths. The OTP cure rate is 78.6 per cent and the TSFP programme cure rate is 86 per cent.
- During the routine active case-finding by community nutrition volunteers in Yida, 2,657 children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition using MUAC: 54 (2 per cent) had MAM and 18 (0.7 per cent) had SAM. The MUAC malnutrition findings are within acceptable levels.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR continued to provide capacity building support jointly with nutrition partners to improve quality care in nutrition interventions to the community outreach workers (COAs). COAs have been oriented on community mobilization and basic concepts on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in all camps.
- Nutrition partners (GOAL, ACF and CWW) reported good progress in TSFP and BSFP programmes since sufficient stock was available.
- Two months ration for August and September has been pre-positioned in Akula community in the mobile storage units provided by WFP. This is mainly because access to the site is going to be challenging as the rain continues.
- Since the start of 2015, 18,580mt, 3,067mt and 938mt of assorted food commodities were dispatched to South Sudan through air, river and road respectively as of 17 July 2015.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, 17 children aged 6-59 months were screened by Weight for Height among the new arrivals: none had SAM and three had MAM. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled to respective rehabilitation programmes.



## Water and Sanitation

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- In Ajuong Thok (Unity State), 37 family and 2 communal latrines were constructed, giving a cumulative figure of 479 communal latrines and 2,537 family latrines. Crude latrine coverage is 11 persons per drop hole which meets UNHCR standards of a maximum of 20 persons per drop hole.
- In Yida, 69 shared family and 8 institutional latrines were constructed; 41 shared family latrines were decommissioned.

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- Plan International-Sudan, UNICEF and El Eithar charity organization completed the rehabilitation of 11 latrines in El Redis II site that were affected by storms and heavy rains in June. Work continues in constructing 12 new blocks latrines of six drop holes in El Kashafa (El Salam locality, White Nile State). Moreover, eight general cleaning campaigns and two hygiene promotion sessions in four sites (Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and II) in El Salam locality (White Nile State) were conducted. 835 (485 women, 80 men and 270 children) attended six general awareness sessions on latrine use, food hygiene, safety water and hand washing and five latrines management campaigns, including latrines cleaning and vector control were held in the same four sites. As a result of the general sessions, as well as the availability of latrines, open defecation has been significantly reduced. Moreover the site environment is improving due to the usage of garbage collection points.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- The WASH indicators are meeting between Sphere standards in all camps, except in Jewi camp where water supply is 8 litres per person per day (l/p/d) and sanitation coverage stands at an average of 48 persons for 1 latrine.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the per capita water supply ranges between 15-18 l/p/d. Five additional boreholes were drilled in Nyumanzi Settlement by LWF of which, one was motorized.
- In Arua, the per capita water supply is at 17.9 l/p/d. 936 households in Ocea village received aqua tabs for household water treatment due to some boreholes having found to contain coliforms. Household sanitation coverage is at 80 per cent.
- In Kiryandongo, per capita water supply is at 15 l/p/d.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, 17.5 l/p/d of water was supplied to refugees in Kakuma 4.
- Construction of two new elevated steel tanks in Kakuma 4 by Team and Team is ongoing with one tank complete and the second ongoing.



## Health

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- In Upper Nile State, MENTOR Initiative has started identification of volunteers and meeting community leaders to kick-start malaria prevention in the camps in response to the reported seasonal increase of malaria cases.

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, 5,118 consultations were made from the seven health units in White Nile State: 40 per cent (2,048 cases) were patients under 5 years old. Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) constitutes the highest proportion at 21 per cent of the entire population however it is higher with population under 5 years old (25 per cent). Malaria contributed to 10 per cent for all population (11 per cent for population under 5 years old). Bloody diarrhea contributed to 2 per cent.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Six deaths were reported, five in El Kashafa site, and one case of still birth at El Redis I (El Salam locality, White Nile State): they were due to Acute Respiratory Infection, malnutrition, diarrhea. In response to the rise of death cases in El Kashafa (12 cases within the last two weeks) an investigation team consisting of WHO and the Ministry of Health will survey the site on 27 July.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- Provision of vaccination of new arrivals continues for children under 15 years old at Pagak, Akobo and Burbiey entry points to prevent the outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases. Hence, 519 children between 6 months to 14 years of age received measles vaccine and 587 children less than 15 years of age received Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV).
- Some 5,000 Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (LLITNs) were distributed in Kule camp and an additional 10,000 will be distributed shortly to cover all those who have none and those at risk of malaria infection.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, crude and under 5 mortality rates are at 0.1/ 10,000 and 0.2/10,000 per day respectively. Malaria remains the major cause of morbidity with an incidence rate of about 30/1000 population per week. Despite the high incidence rate, resulting deaths are relatively low (at around 0.4 per cent case fatality rate). There is a high daily consultation per clinician per day (rate of 1:69, standard is 1:<50)

- In Arua, malaria continues to be the most prevalent disease. 160 participants attended a training session on the prevention and control of diseases and infections. The training focused on how to use protective equipment should there be an outbreak of infectious diseases.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- Preparations for the polio campaign are underway and all required vaccines and supplies have been received.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Malaria cases continue to increase but all preventive measure have been emphasized in coordination with the community health programme and the WASH partner (NRC).



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

## SUDAN

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Selection of beneficiaries to accommodate the extensions in the five sites in El Salam locality (El Kashafa, El Reis I and II and Um Sangor) and El Jabalain (Al Alagaya) in White Nile State is ongoing based on arrival date and prioritization for the EVIs including pregnant women, elderly, disabled, and sick people.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Jewi camp, the road construction by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is in progress. The NRC is currently working on the first layer of selected materials for the 6km road and completed bush clearing for the internal 2.5km roads in Jewi camp as well.



## Shelter and NFIs

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Yida (Unity State) 202 persons with special needs received core relief items, including blankets, buckets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, jerry cans and plastic sheets.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Kule camp, the NRC has completed 2,800 transitional shelters of the planned 2,970. The NRC is also constructing UNHCR office complex construction and the current progress is at 92 per cent.
- In Tierkidi camp, the NRC has completed 2,800 transitional shelters of the planned 2,884. UNHCR office complex constructions progress is at 95 per cent.
- In Jewi camp, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has constructed 270 transitional shelters out of the planned 770.
- In Pugnido camp, NRC has constructed 400 transitional shelters of the planned 500.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impacts

- Kalobeyei site beaconing (boundaries) is scheduled to be carried out by the Turkana County surveyors in coordination with UNHCR and expected to be completed shortly. As part of the new settlement strategy, UNHCR, LOKADO, DRA and Kalobeyei ward administration carried out a site scoping exercise to assess the status of the existing institutions (such as schools, health centers, and water points) around the Kalobeyei site in order to establish a master planning for the settlement by incorporating all actors and stakeholders concerned.

 Education**SOUTH SUDAN****Achievements and Impacts**

- Materials have been pre-positioned for constructing of 10 new classrooms in Doro camp (Upper Nile State). The DRC has started construction of eight new classrooms in Batil camp.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- The pupil-teacher ratios in Makpandu and Napere (Western Equatoria State) primary schools are 43:1 and 52:1 respectively, falling short of the UNHCR standard of a maximum of 40.

**ETHIOPIA****Achievements and Impacts**

- During the reporting period, the Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC) started building two secondary schools (one in Kule and one in Tierkidi camp) for the new academic year 2016.

**UGANDA****Achievements and Impacts**

- In Adjumani, interviews for the award of Albert Einstein Germany Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) scholarships were conducted by a panel consisting of representatives from UNHCR, OPM, WTU and two refugee leaders. Of the shortlisted 32 refugee applicants, eight scholarships were given out: one to a female candidate for a Master's degree and seven to candidates for undergraduate studies.

## 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	Sphere Project/UNHCR emergency	UNHCR post-emergency
Water	> 15 l/p/d	> 20 l/p/d
Latrine	1:50	1:20
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	0.5 mg per litre	0.2 to 0.5 mg per litre
Kcals	2,100/p/d	2,100/p/d
GAM	N/A	< 10%
Crude and under-five mortality rates	<1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively	<0.75/1,000 per month and <1.5/1,000 per month respectively

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Inter-Agency South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for 2015 was issued in December 2014 to address the needs of South Sudanese refugees in the region (post-December 2013). Subsequently, UNHCR's requirements were presented in detail by operation - covering the needs of South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda as well as IDPs in South Sudan - in the original version of the Supplementary Appeal (issued in February 2015). On 8 April 2015, the Supplementary Appeal has been revised for the following reasons:

- Since the establishment of the budgets on which the RRP and the Supplementary Appeal were based, it has become clear that the scope of the needs of people affected by the emergency inside South Sudan has evolved considerably;
- While the initial focus was on South Sudanese refugees and people displaced internally in South Sudan by the violence that began in December 2013, more than a year later, it is evident that many sectors of the population living inside South Sudan have equally critical needs; they include groups of refugees who had sought refuge in South Sudan prior to the outbreak of conflict at the end of 2013, as well as Sudanese refugees who continue to seek refuge from fighting in South Kordofan, and also people at risk of statelessness.

The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current overall financial requirements for the South Sudan Situation therefore amount to USD 779.4 million.

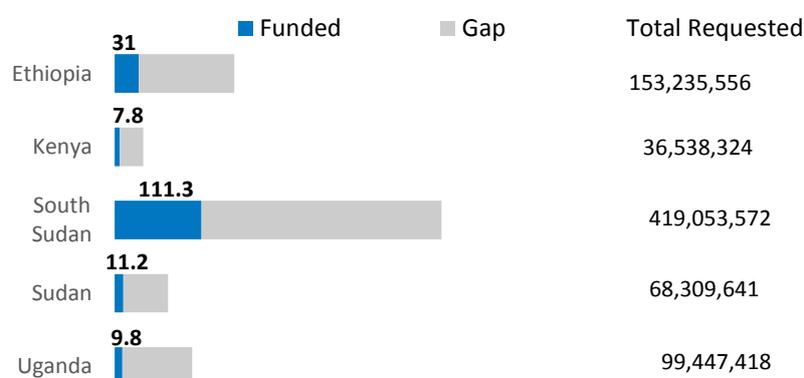
UNHCR is grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR income and financial needs for providing protection to the persons of concern as listed above.

### Donors who have contributed to the Funding (in million US\$) as at 21 July 2015

#### situation:

Canada, CERF, Common Humanitarian Fund South Sudan, Common Humanitarian Fund Sudan, European Union, Finland, France, Holy See, Japan, Luxembourg, Private Donors Canada/France/Germany/Italy/Japan/Spain, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Kingdom, United States of America

A total of **US\$176.3 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$5.1 M of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country. These figures are based on the Revised Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Supplementary Appeal (April 2015).

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

## ANNEXES - LIST OF ACRONYMS

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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 Programme)

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)

MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition )

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)  
NCKC (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)  
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)

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**Links:**

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

South Sudan Situation: regional overview as of 22 July 2015

