

## KEY FIGURES

**608,916**

South Sudanese Refugees

**478,087**

New arrivals (as of 15 Dec. 2013)

**244,638**

Refugees in South Sudan

**102,265**

Civilians live in UNMISS bases

**1,44 M**

Internally displaced people

## FUNDING

**USD 567 million**

requested for the situation

Gap  
62%



Funded  
**38%**

## PRIORITIES

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

## SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 41

17 – 21 November 2014

## HIGHLIGHTS

- SOUTH SUDAN: Measles outbreak has been reported in the Nuba mountains (Sudan), with some 800 cases and 18 deaths confirmed so far. Currently there are about 5000-8000 people on transit to Yida refugee settlement (South Sudan). A vaccination center is going to be set up at the entry to Yida to make sure all eligible children are vaccinated as they arrive.
- SUDAN: Household registration of the South Sudanese community in Shagara (Khartoum) has commenced this week, and is expected to be complete by Sunday. Relocation of the population to Bentiu will then commence imminently.
- KENYA: WFP was forced to cut food rations to over 500,000 refugees (both protracted and the more vulnerable new arrivals) by up to 50 percent. The cuts in Kakuma and Dadaab for refugees and host communities started and are expected to last for November and December 2014 and possibly January and February 2015, unless WFP receives a financial contribution soon. Cuts are expected to negatively affect the vulnerable population's general health and nutrition status and are likely to result in unhealthy and risky coping and survival practices.
- ETHIOPIA: On 17 November UNHCR has started the relocation by boat of some 15,000 South Sudanese refugees from the Matar way station in western Ethiopia with the movement of the first group of 125 refugees. They are expected to arrive at Pugnido refugee camp, at a distance of nearly 300 km.
- UGANDA: Cuts in food rations may also take effect in Uganda in the coming months. WFP's refugee activities face a severe funding crisis with the cuts to take effect as early as December 2014. 100% rations will go ahead this month, with the situation for December still pending.

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

(as at 20 November)

A total of **2,044,020** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	193,922
Refugees in Uganda	129,913
Refugees in Sudan	109,970
Refugees in Kenya	44,282
IDPs since 15 December	1,438,695

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

### Operational Context

Authorities in Unity State say that health and humanitarian conditions are deteriorating across the state. Markets are not functioning as the majority of roads have been blocked by heavy rains and flooding. Many humanitarian organizations have also left the state following recent fighting between the government and opposition forces.

Inter-ethnic tensions escalated in the PoC sites in Malakal, as a group of youth in the new PoC sites continued to block humanitarian services from reaching the displaced people in PoC 1 and 2. The youth are also preventing people from PoC 1 and 2 from accessing the market and traders from selling food to them. Incidents of harassment, intimidation and assault, including on aid workers were reported, resulting in the scaling down of some services. National staff was particularly targeted, affecting timely and effective delivery of humanitarian services in the sites.

Health partners reported a five per cent increase in acute watery diarrhea cases in PoC 1 and 2, due to the disruption of sanitation and hygiene campaigns. Nearly 1,000 displaced people from PoC 1 and 2 are living in temporary learning spaces denying some 1,000 children access to education. A humanitarian delegation led by the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator visited the area to assess and resolve the situation.

Elsewhere, heavy fighting between armed groups in Pigi/Canal and Fangak counties, Jonglei State, reportedly led to the displacement of about 14,000 people to Old Fangak area. An unknown number of people remained displaced in Ayod and New Fangak areas. Sixteen aid workers were relocated from Canal and Old Fangak areas. An assessment team travelled to Old Fangak to assess the situation, and recommend appropriate response.

A convoy of 14 WFP trucks with approximately 700 MTs of food arrived Melut on 12 November from Sudan through Renk. No insecurity incidents were reported on the way. It is anticipated that more food to be delivered through the Sudan corridor. Also WFP food barge started moving from Kosti on 14 November on the River Nile and is expected to reach Melut in 3-4 days. WFP is expected to distribute 30-day food rations for IDPs in Melut immediately after getting the updated data from IOM upon completion of ongoing biometric registration.

There is a measles outbreak with over 800 cases and 18 deaths in the Nuba Mountains of Sudan, where refugees from Yida frequently move back and forth, especially during food distribution. In South Sudan there is one suspected case of measles in Yida, a ten-year-old girl arriving from the Nuba Mountains. The patient is isolated at MSF-F hospital in Yida as suspected measles. Sensitization and measles awareness campaign are ongoing; IRC/MSF continued routine immunization activities in all health facilities; and, IRC and MSF F have set up a temporary vaccination point on the road to Jau to vaccinate against measles (and polio) all children below 15 years old entering the Camp from the Nuba Mountains.

### IDPs



#### Protection

In preparation for the upcoming biometric registration of IDPs at the PoC sites in Bentiu, IOM and other humanitarian agencies including UNHCR and UNMISS RRP held a series of consultative meetings with the IDP community leaders of all the PoC sites to agree on the principle of the biometric registration to be conducted before the end of November. It was agreed that the IDPs in PoC 6 (new arrivals) would receive food for November and all the other PoCs would wait for the biometric registration to be completed. The registration is expected to commence on 22 November 2014 and last for about 10 days.

UNHCR led the participatory assessment exercise in the PoC site in Wau, Western Barh-el-Ghazal State, aimed at better understanding IDPs' protection issues and (transitional) solutions. The total IDP population in the site currently stands at

447 individuals. It is a small number compared to the other PoC sites across the country but they are found to be a highly traumatized group of IDPs who still fear leaving the site (although the host environment is not necessarily hostile) and some IDPs proposed to be transported to their areas of origin (outside of the state) when asked about a solution. The team's recommendations include a further in-depth assessment, enhanced engagement with the community and more visible humanitarian assistance.

At the PoC site in Malakal (Upper Nile State) Nuer IDP women are facing serious protection risks when purchasing essential items in the Alpha Gate Market (as the markets are not operational in PoC1 and PoC2). To address the issue, the Protection Cluster recommended distribution of charcoal, installation of grinding mills and provision of supplementary food in PoC1 and PoC2.

In Bentiu (Unity State) enhanced advocacy needs to be undertaken towards both parties of the conflict to respect the neutrality and humanitarian character of the PoC sites. Expanding operations outside of the PoCs from Bentiu is a challenge due to lack of access to opposition controlled areas from Bentiu (Guit, Nhaildu, Jazeera, etc.).

As of 17 November, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in nine PoC sites located on UNMISS bases is 102,265 including 31,091 in Juba (Tompson and UN House), 17,478 in Malakal, 2,694 in Bor, 49,612 in Bentiu, 447 in Wau, 913 in Melut and 30 in Nasser.

## Refugees



### Protection

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- 400 households have now been registered in Shagara (Khartoum) in preparation for their imminent relocation to the new Bentiu site (Khartoum). Monitoring of extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) has been integrated throughout this process. Registration of the remaining 1300 estimated households is expected to be complete soon.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- The issuance of the Proof of Registration document in Kule and Tierkidi refugee camps continued and so far 28% of the targeted population of 20,000 households was issued with the document.
- Over the last week, a total of 34 unaccompanied (UAC) children and 14 separated children (SC) were identified and registered in the camps. Overall, there are now 3,395 UAC registered and 5,075 SC registered in the camps.
- This week 44 cases of abuse and neglect of children, comprising 27 males and 17 females, were reported in Leitchuor, Pugnido and Kule. Holistic assessments and care plans are being planned for these children.
- Home visits, follow up and psychosocial support were provided this week to 612 unaccompanied and separated children by UNHCR's partners Save the Children and Plan International in Pugnido, Leitchuor, Tierkidi and Kule. Social workers also identified that the majority of these children urgently need clothes.
- UNHCR's partner Save the Children provided trainings for 159 caregivers of unaccompanied children in two sites in Pugnido camp. The training targeted 15 males and 144 females. The objective of the training was to empower caregivers on parenting styles and skills, good parent-child communication and effective and positive discipline skills. Additionally, the training helped participants identify some of the challenges of being a caregiver for unaccompanied minors and discussed solutions and strategies.
- Over the last week, 105 children with specific needs living in Kule, Tierkidi and Leitchuor camp were identified and provided relevant support and services. Overall, 4,010 children with specific needs have received relevant support and services.
- In Pugnido, a two-day training session on SGBV prevention and response was conducted by UNHCR's implementing partner RaDO for the 40 newly elected Nuer Site refugee leaders, comprising 20 males and 11 females. Additionally, a two-day training session on Basic Concepts of SGBV for 60 girls' club members was conducted.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, DRC-DDG conducted Best Interest Assessments for four children in Alere settlement and the conditions of the children were found satisfactory. TPO continued conducting activities at the Child Friendly Space, including, football, netball, discussions, storytelling, drama, volleyball and early childhood development activities. A total of 533 children participated in the activities.
- In Adjumani 13 protection cases were registered in Nyumanzi, Olua I and Ayilo and involved domestic violence and forced marriage. Legal advice was given to 128 refugees, including 13 who were newly registered. War Child Canada followed up five cases to monitor progress of legal assistance it provided. Through Radio Amani and a mobile legal aid clinic, War Child Canada aired 150 legal protection spot messages in English, Arabic, Dinka and Madi languages, targeting refugees and nationals.
- In Arua 179 UAMs and SC benefited from school uniforms distributed by DRC-DDG to pupils in Odobu, Yoro, Tika, Olujobo, Siripi, Ariwa Ocea and Kaligo primary schools.
- In Arua, a community radio talk-show was conducted in Ocea village on the dangers of SGBV and an educational video show in Tika village on the dangers of early pregnancy.
- In Kiryandongo 27 BIAs for separated children were conducted. Two Child Protection sensitization sessions were held in Canrom and St. Bakhita primary schools with 565 pupils sensitizing children on children's rights and obligations, referral pathways for child protection, adolescence tips on good upbringing, respect and reporting cases of child abuse.
- In Kiryandongo three new SGBV incidents including one case of physical assault, one sodomy and one child sexual abuse were reported. All survivors were referred to the health centre and three suspects were apprehended. This brings the cumulative number of incidents reported to 43 since January 2014.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- Following the recent insecurity and violence in the camp, 212 refugees were arrested by the police and have been charged with different offences, ranging from incitement to possession of crude weapons and firearms.
- As at 17 November, 1,057 UAMs (including 779 South Sudanese UAMs) and 4,175 separated children had been registered since the influx begun. This brings the cumulative number of registered UAMs and SC in Kakuma to 3,290 and 13,350 respectively.
- During the reporting week, three new cases of SGBV were reported and 18 survivors and vulnerable persons were visited during the week as a follow up on their progress. Thirty-three survivors were assessed during the week and issued with assorted NFIs.
- The SGBV working group led by UNHCR has started planning for the 16 days of Activism Campaign. The global event (25 November - 10 December) celebrates people all over the world who have survived violence and those who have dedicated their efforts to end GBV. Various activities have been scheduled throughout the camp and will include information sharing through music, dance, sports and dialogues between religious leaders, community leaders and the youth.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR's Protection Team has documented an increasing number of cases where Immigration Officials are charging visa fees for South Sudan asylum seekers causing asylum seekers travelling back and forth between South Sudan and Kenya. In the absence of proper documentation 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. Numerous interventions by UNHCR, DRA and local authorities to appeal for this practice to cease immediately have remained unheeded as the protection teams continue to document cases of charging of visa fees even from genuine asylum seekers. In addition the asylum seekers have to pay for a temporary travel permit on the South Sudan side for clearance to cross the border. This remains a major challenge to access asylum for South Sudanese.



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

## UGANDA

## Achievements and Impact

- In the first monthly settlement-level coordination meeting in Kiryandongo it was communicated that Kamwenge District Local Government (KDLG) is planning to open sections of the road network connecting Kiryandongo settlement and the host community in order to improve the refugees' access to government services and markets.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- WFP are now finalizing preparations for the first barge from Kosti to Renk and Wadakona, expected to depart late this week. A delivery plan for food aid for the remainder of 2014 will also be discussed at the Joint Technical Committee.

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impact

- The WFP Food Distribution for the November 2014 cycle was completed for Akula, Pugnido, Matar and Pagak. Food distribution is currently ongoing in Tierkidi and Kule and will be completed within the coming days. WFP continues to provide High Energy Biscuits to refugees at reception sites and upon relocation to the camps as well as for refugees undertaking the boat journey from Matar to Itang, en route to Pugnido. A two-day ration of High Energy Biscuits was also provided to refugees by WFP upon their arrival in Pugnido.
- WFP and the nutrition partners, including GOAL, ACF and Concern Worldwide, continue to provide blanket and targeted supplementary feeding programmes in Leitchuor, Tierkidi, Kule and NipNip camps. As of mid-November 2014, WFP and partners are providing blanket supplementary feeding to a total of 43,015 beneficiaries (comprising 7,115 Pregnant and Lactating Women and 35,900 children under five years), and targeted supplementary feeding to 7,500 refugees, comprising 2,524 Pregnant and Lactating Women and 4,976 children under five years).

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Current food stocks are adequate to cover the needs of the refugees until January 2015. If new contributions are not received shortly, the operation will face a significant pipeline break and ration cuts may be necessary from February 2015.

### UGANDA

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, 47 new families of 257 individuals were registered to receive cash instead of food, bringing to 288 the number families (1,478 individuals) who opt to receive cash assistance instead of food.
- Arua District Local Government and MTI conducted nutrition screening for children aged between 6-59 months. Of the 1,278 children screened, 12 had severe acute malnutrition and four had moderate acute malnutrition. Twenty-nine children were enrolled in the Supplementary Feeding Programme while five in the out-patient therapeutic feeding programme.

### KENYA

#### Achievements and Impact

- The “*Malezi Bora*” (Swahili for “Good Nurturing”) campaign - a child health campaign facilitated by the Ministry of Health - was completed on 12 November. During the campaign, a total of 48,360 children aged 0 - 59 months were vaccinated against polio. 41,658 children aged 6-59 months were supplemented with Vitamin A and screened for malnutrition using MUAC and 33,337 children aged 1-5 years were de-wormed.
- During the reporting period, 55 children between 6 and 59 months were screened by weight for height at the reception centre. The proportion of those found with SAM was 24% and those with GAM 31% (these rates are high). However, there has been a steady reduction in the number of new admission to the Community Therapeutic Care (CTC/ TFP) for severely malnourished children and to the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) for moderately malnourished children.

## Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The 2nd cycle of general food distribution for November 2014 commenced on 16th November with the 50% ration cut. While the exercise went on well without any incidents, it remains of great concern to UNHCR and partners as over time it could have negative and far-reaching effects on the populations of concern. The cuts would seriously affect the nutrition and health status of refugees who are 100% reliant for survival on WFP provided food rations. WFP is expecting some 8 million USD from donors and once received they hope to increase the food ration for the first cycle of December 2015. Similarly, the situation is expected to resume to normal (100% rations) by the 2nd distribution cycle of January 2015 or 1st distribution cycle of February 2015.



## Water and Sanitation

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impact

- Over the last week, the supply of water in Pugnido was observed to be consistent, uninterrupted and timely for all the three sites. UNHCR's Implementing Partner IRC finalised and installed the new borehole at the Old Nuer site and connected it to the camp water distribution system.

### SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

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

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- SRCS assessment in Al Kashafa this week has identified a need for 489 additional latrines and 244 showers.

### UGANDA

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani the average water availability increased from 16 l/p/d to 19 l/p/d following the completion of a borehole each in Olua I and Alere II. The average number of users per latrine is 1:11. UNHCR delivered hygiene kits to Miryei settlement in coordination with the Uganda Red Cross Society and AAH.
- In Arua the average water supply indicator remained at 15.0 l/p/d, supplied through 57 functional boreholes four of which are now motorized by Malteser while the others are fitted with hand pumps. Household sanitation coverage is at 61%, representing a 1:9 latrine stance: user ratio, with a total of 1,251 complete household latrines.
- In Kiryandongo the average water available per person per day is at 14 litres.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua IAS experienced challenges as two of the locations where it was drilling had low yields, forcing it to find other locations.
- In Kiryandongo access to latrines remains at 1:17 people with PSNs the worst affected. Latrine coverage in the settlement remains at 55%. The water sector is facing difficulty in transporting spare parts and mechanics to the field which is affecting water availability.

### KENYA

#### Achievements and Impact

- NRC has constructed a total of 1,560 family shared latrines in Kakuma 4. A total of 503 household latrines have also been constructed. One family shared latrine is used by four households and this brings the latrine coverage in Kakuma 4 to 23.8% and latrine to user ratio at 1:21.
- Indoor Residue Spraying (IRS) against malaria is ongoing in all the Kakuma camps, targeting 34,200 households within the month of November.



## Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Per capita water distribution in Kakuma 4 is currently at 10.4 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.
- There are only 94 community hygiene promoters serving the entire camp and, out of these, 21 serve Kakuma 4 alone. As much as continuous and regular clean-up activities and hygiene campaigns have been conducted, the results are slow and minimal. The ratio of hygiene promoters to beneficiaries is 1:2,500 which is extremely high (standard is 1:500). The need for more promoters to enhance behavioural change and maintain proper sanitation practices at the site is high.
- NRC has dug 61 refuse pits out of the targeted 75 pits planned for the year in Kakuma 4. This translates to a pit to user ratio of 1: 640 which remains below UNHCR standard of 1:500.



## Health

### SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- A rapid response team from the Ministry of Health is currently conducting verification of reported measles cases in Al Alagaya site.
- Drug stocks for two months have now been delivered by WHO in White Nile State to cover reported shortages in El Redis and Jouri clinics.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A measles outbreak with over 800 cases and 18 deaths in the Nuba Mountains of Sudan, where refugees from Yida frequently move back and forth, especially during food distribution.

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impact

- Meetings were conducted with the IOM Medical Team Leader, MSF-F Deputy Head of Mission and ARRA Medical Coordinator to agree upon detailed health and nutrition planning for the relocation of the 15,000 refugees from Matar way station to Pugnido. UNHCR and ARRA also visited the ARRA health facilities in Pugnido to finalise an assessment of gaps and action points in view of the relocation exercise.

### UGANDA

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Arua ADLG and MTI conducted 2,339, consultations across the four health facilities. This brought the cumulative total of consultations since January to 93,685. Eleven patients were referred to Arua Regional Referral Hospital, while 69 were admitted to inpatient departments in Siripi and Olujobo grade III health centers.
- In Kiryandongo 893 consultations (averaging 179 per day) were carried out by 66 health staff. There were five referrals (one national and four refugees) to other health facilities.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua MTI carried out assessments of Odoubu and Siripi health centre II and III facilities to identify the key human resource gaps and provide the necessary support. Low supply of drugs in the health centres remains a challenge. National Medical Stores recently delivered medicines to the facilities, which however, fell short of the demand.
- In Arua the number of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics remains low. There is need for a massive sensitization at household level on the importance of antenatal care and delivery at the health centre facilities.

### KENYA

#### Achievements and Impact

- The overall health profile of the refugees remained stable and within the emergency threshold for morbidity and mortality rates. The rates among the new arrivals and that among the old caseload were similar. Cumulatively, seven deaths including three under-fives were reported during the week translating to a CMR of 0.05/10,000 per

day and an under-five mortality rate (U5MR) of 0.15/10,000 per day (CMR standard is <1/10,000 /day) and U5MR standard is <2/10,000/day).

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Daily consultations per qualified clinician ranged from 1:70 to 1:91 which is way above the UNHCR standard of 1:<50. The high number of patients seen per clinicians per day compromises the quality of health care provided to patients as the clinician concentrates more on clearing the long queue rather than taking due diligence to take patient history, do physical examination and or order for appropriate medical tests. Additional qualified staff is needed to improve the quality of disease diagnosis and treatment as an estimated 85% of the IRC clinical staff is unqualified refugee incentive workers.
- Erratic supply of immunization commodities, particularly solo-shots remains a constant challenge. UNHCR is working closely with UNICEF which has promised to help in resolving the issue.



## Shelter and NFIs

### SUDAN

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Further assessment conducted by SRCS in Al Kashafa this week detailed a need for an additional 40 blankets and 300 plastic sheets.

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Pugnido, preparations are ongoing for the relocation of 15,000 refugees from Matar way station. The clearing of three blocks has started and is being followed by the construction of the reception hangars in Zones A and B. A physical site planning exercise continued in the new site for the relocation of the 15,000 refugees. The map of the blocks, water distribution system, and areas for new camp facilities was revised and is now being used to undertake demarcation of plots.
- In Okugo camp, the construction of the 450 shelter superstructures is complete, with 123 shelters thatched with grass and 212 shelters covered with plastic sheets due to unavailability of grass during the rainy season. NRC is now mobilizing the refugees to replace the plastic sheets with grass.

### UGANDA

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Arua DRC-DDG distributed assorted core relief items to 16 households of 77 individuals who have arrived recently at Ocea reception centre. The items included blankets, plastic plates and cups, laundry soap, sleeping mats, sanitary pads and underwear.
- In Kiryandongo 48 households of 145 individuals received full NFI kits and 39 women of reproductive age received Maka sanitary pads, underwear and soap.

### KENYA

#### Achievements and Impacts

- NCK roofed 32 shelters in Kakuma 4 in the past week, resulting in a cumulative total of 5,589 durable shelters at the site. A further 10 transitional shelters (T-shelters clad with tarpaulin) were constructed for vulnerable families resulting in a total of 144 T-shelters constructed at the site.
- Backfilling of open ditches that were dug by refugees for brick harvesting is ongoing in Kakuma 4. Compacting of these areas will ensure that their potential as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other vectors is reduced. This will also improve drainage as stagnant water had collected in these areas.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The need for land is urgent as there is no more space in Kakuma to put up more shelters. The camp is hosting 55,000 refugees and above its design capacity. 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

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Okugo, ARRA and UNHCR jointly meet the Refugee Central Committee and the students who will join Dimma High School. They were informed about the progress made in the students' enrolment and advised to prepare for the entrance exam. The enrolment of 70 high school refugee students in Dimma High School has been supported by the Gambella Regional Council and the Dimma Woreda Administration Bureau.

### UGANDA

#### Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani 52 teaching assistants recruited by WTU were given basic training on teachers' professional code of conduct, the concept of corporal punishment and child protection.
- In Arua UNHCR and WTU visited 30 refugee beneficiaries of WTU scholarships in two secondary schools in Koboko and Arua districts. The students were given career counselling and assorted items, such as soap, pullovers and UNICEF kits containing sanitary materials.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani the Adjumani district academic committee has not yet completed preparing third-term exams, which is delaying the processing of exams for the community-run schools in refugee settlements.

## Working in partnership

- South Sudan: During the Protection Cluster meeting held in the reporting period, the issue of the security of the IDPs during the fighting was raised and it was requested that an advocacy be broached with the authorities for SPLA soldiers to respect the civilian character of the POC and not to be shooting into the POC anymore if there is another fighting in Bentiu. Some protection partners (IRC, NP, and UNHCR) also agreed to return to the Bentiu Catholic Church to conduct a more thorough assessment of the families stranded there whenever security situation permits.
- 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 Leitchuor and Gambella. In both Addis Ababa and Gambella, discussions are underway with the Task Forces to update the Regional Response Plan for 2015.
- Uganda: In field locations, OPM/UNHCR chair weekly inter-agency meetings that are held on Wednesdays in Adjumani and on Thursdays in Arua. In Kiryandongo, all partners' weekly coordination meetings are chaired by OPM along with sectorial meetings on WASH, Health, Protection/Community service, Education and Livelihood/Environment. In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meetings chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners are held on a monthly basis.
- Kenya: UNHCR continues to work closely with the Government, DRA and other partners to ensure support to refugees and asylum seekers is assured. There have been consistent weekly Inter-Agency meetings chaired by UNHCR and co-chaired by DRA to address the emergency response and issues arising since the start of the influx.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

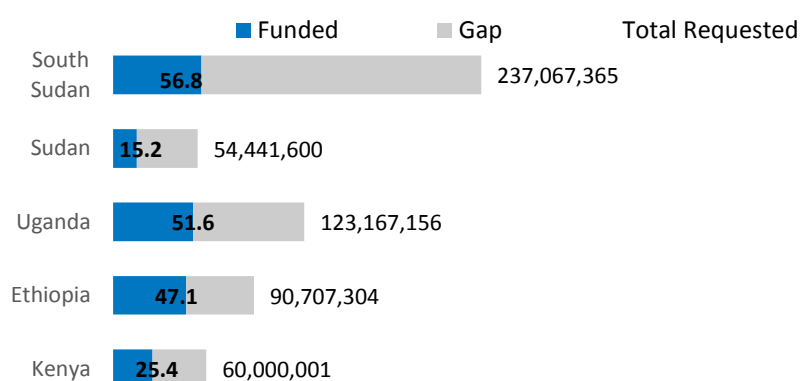
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection and assistance to South Sudanese refugees in the neighbouring countries, as well as discharging its responsibilities in the inter-agency framework to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs in South Sudan. The South Sudan Situation covers Supplementary Budget activities in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. Total revised requirements amount to US\$ 567 million for 2014.

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

#### situation:

Australia, Canada  
CERF, Chile, Common  
Humanit. FD South  
Sudan, Czech  
Republic, Denmark,  
Estonia, European  
Union, France,  
Germany, Ireland,  
Japan, Luxembourg,  
Netherlands,  
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\$217 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

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### 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)

