

## SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 83

12- 31 January 2016

#### KEY FIGURES

**12,964**

New arrivals between 12-31 January 2016

**790,930**

South Sudanese Refugees (new arrivals and old caseload before and after 15 December 2013)

**667,156**

New arrivals, registered and waiting registration (since 15 Dec. 2013)

**123,774**

Old caseload (before 15 Dec. 2013)

**263,000**

Refugees in South Sudan

**1.7 M**

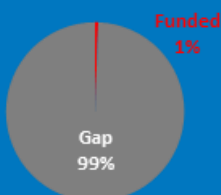
Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

#### REQUIREMENTS 2016:

**USD 554.7 M**

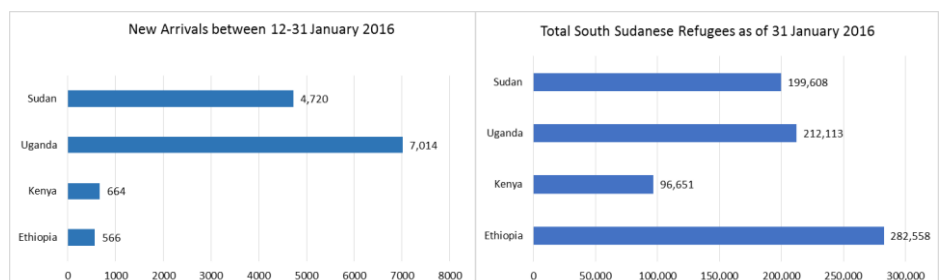
#### CONTRIBUTIONS 2016:

**USD 3.0 M**



#### HIGHLIGHTS

- In Ethiopia**, the security situation in the Gambella region is tense following several incidents of inter-ethnic conflict between the Anuak and Nuer ethnic groups in Pugnido, Gambella town and Itang special district. Movements are restricted but UNHCR is working closely with the Administration for Refugees and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) to ensure that life-saving services continue to be provided. **566 new arrivals in the reporting period.**
- In Kenya**, the trend of daily new arrivals is low at 150 people per-week. In January, 557 South Sudanese refugees (of a total 664) arrived Nadapal Transit Centre where they stay a week before UNHCR facilitates their transportation to the camp.
- The total arrivals to Sudan for January 2016, is 4,720** which is an increase in the monthly average of 3,514 arrivals per week in the last five months. On 13 - 14 January, a high-level ceremony to hand-over projects was conducted as part of UNHCR High Commissioner's initiative to support host communities in White Nile State. The projects supported construction and rehabilitation of facilities for both the host community and South Sudanese arrivals.
- In Uganda, a total of 11,705 South Sudanese refugees arrived in January.** The weekly average daily arrival is decreasing, but 100 more arrive per day than last year. Arrivals report violence between armed groups and towards civilian populations preventing the cultivation of crops and leading to widespread hunger.
- In South Sudan** 4,000 people have been sheltering at the ADRA compound in Yambio as a result of clashes that broke out between government forces and *The South Sudan National Liberation Movement (SSNLM)* on 21 January. The vast majority of IDPs returned home and 40 families remain at the ADRA compound as of 29 January. UNHCR announced closure of operations in Western Equatoria's Ezo as refugees relocated to Makpandu. **UNHCR expects to provide protection for the 3,200 Congolese refugees** who lived in and around Ezo and fled across the border into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, or to the neighbouring Central African Republic when clashes erupted between the so-called Arrow Boys and South Sudanese government soldiers late last year. UNHCR visited Upper Nile's Pagak to assess conditions in Pagak Town and capacity to absorb potential IDPs relocating from Wau POC. South Sudanese have spontaneously returned to Pagak, including IDPs and South Sudanese refugees from Ethiopia's Gambella.



## UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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### Operational Context

#### South Sudan

On 21 January, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) released a report on “The State of Human Rights in the Protracted Conflict in South Sudan.” According to the report, widespread human rights violations and abuses have been committed in South Sudan by all parties to the conflict since December 2013, including hundreds of extra-judicial killings, enforced disappearances, sexual violence, forced recruitment and indiscriminate attacks against civilians. The report documents at least 280 cases of conflict-related sexual violence, including gang-rape, sexual slavery and forced abortion. There has also been sharp increase in child recruitment, with at least 13,000 to 15,000 child soldiers, recruited mainly, but not solely, by opposition forces, as of December 2015. The report is available here: <http://bit.ly/23lda5J>

On 21 January, clashes erupted in Western Equatoria’s Yambio between government forces and local armed group The South Sudan National Liberation Movement (SSNLM) resulting in the death of 15 people, including a government official. The government and SSNLM have been in peace talks since November and were due to sign a peace agreement imminently. Shooting continued intermittently until 23 January, forcing thousands to flee from their homes. While fighting has subsided, security remains unpredictable.

On 29 January, Russia said it was opposed to placing a United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan or blacklisting President Salva Kiir and opposition leader Riek Machar as such moves were not helpful to the implementation of a peace deal.

On 29 January, African Union’s Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) issued a report confirming, inter alia, five violations of the permanent ceasefire by government and opposition forces in November and December 2015. The report is available here: <http://jmecsouthsudan.org/uploads/AUPSCreport.pdf>

On 30 January, IGAD's Council of Minister issued a communiqué highlighting that the decision taken by the South Sudanese government to create new states “is inconsistent with the terms of the Agreement to Resolve the Conflict in South Sudan.” IGAD’s executive secretary urged the South Sudanese government to stop the process of creating new states until after a review by a national boundaries commission, stressing that this issue should not delay formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU). Both the government of South Sudan and the Opposition adopted the communiqués and have seven days to form the TGoNU. The initial deadline to forge a unity government was January 22th.

### Achievements



Protection: including Child Protection, Education and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

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#### Ethiopia:

- In Jewi camp, 96 women and girls participated in 19 group discussions on early/forced marriage and SGBV prevention.

#### Kenya:

- Charging of visa fees by Immigration officials at the border is no longer being reported by asylum seekers.
- As of 31 January 2016, there were 2,341 unaccompanied minors Kakuma who have been registered, and supported. Service delivery is provided by various child protection agencies in the camp.

## Sudan:

- ASSIST, supported by UNHCR, provided a 10-day training course for twenty women from El Redis I site on operating and maintaining sewing machines to help women produce quality products for sale. The project aims to build self-reliance.
- Ahfad University for Women, provided a five-day training course (24-28 January) to improve the quality of psychosocial support in child-friendly spaces for 32 participants targeting animators for Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), members of the Community-Based Child Protection Network (CBCPN), and five social workers from the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA).
- During 17 - 21 January, Plan Sudan International and the Child Foundation Development Organization provided training on child protection to community members in the seven sites in White Nile State. The sessions helped raise awareness on child protection issues and aims to support work in child-friendly spaces and enhance family tracing.

## Uganda:

- In Arua, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) with support from Peter C Alderman Foundation (PCAF based in Arua Regional hospital) is providing psycho-social support to nine individuals from three villages of Odobu II, Ariwa and Ocea.
- In Adjumani, DRC supported 94 foster parents in Alere settlement with 94 mattresses and 94 solar lanterns. The aim of the support is to enhance the quality of care being provided to children.
- In Arua, DRC identified and screened 63 unaccompanied minors and 122 separated children among the new arrivals. Best interest assessments were conducted and temporary foster care arrangements were made when needed.
- In Kiryandongo, the child protection working group conducted BID assessments of 84 children. Foster care arrangement were made for unaccompanied minors. The majority of separated children are in communication with their parents' or former primary caregivers'.

## South Sudan:

### Refugees

- In Yida, UNHCR registered 977 new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan State from Boram, Heban and Umdoreen Counties. 848 new arrivals were relocated to Ajuong Thok and 129 others remained in Yida.
- In Yida, UNHCR inactivated 106 refugees who have reportedly returned to Sudan, as part of the ongoing verification of the refugee population. 3,363 refugees have been inactivated since January 2015.
- In Maban, UNHCR registered 74 new arrivals from Sudan's Blue Nile State and reactivated 894 individuals who missed biometric verification in 2015
- A humanitarian convoy took to safety 30 refugees originally from the Democratic Republic of the Congo from Western Equatoria's Ezo to a new settlement at Makpandu, a town 220 kilometres to the east. The convoy was arranged by UNHCR, South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs, and World Vision International. Peacekeepers from the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) provided armed protection for the mission. UNHCR expects to mount more operations for 3,200 Congolese refugees who lived in and around Ezo and fled to the fields across the border into the DRC, or to the neighbouring Central African Republic when clashes erupted between the so-called Arrow Boys and South Sudanese government soldiers late last year. The school and hospital were looted and homes burnt to the ground. UNHCR informed the refugee community that the delivery of services in the settlement will be discontinued as from 29 February 2016 due to insecurity and that more relocation operations would take place in the future as necessary. Read more: <http://www.unhcr.org/56a9d7e86.html>

### IDPs

- On 14 January, the Protection Cluster (PC) convened a Strategic Review Committee (SRC) to consider the concept notes submitted by its partners in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for the First Standard Allocation (SA1) of the 2016 Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF). Twenty-three of the 33 HRP partners submitted concept notes. Ten projects were selected based on the Protection Cluster's CHF Strategy, which has prioritised the following activities: Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) (including psycho-social support services), Sexual and Gender-Based (SGBV) prevention and response (including training for health workers and service providers), conflict mitigation and violence prevention, and mine survey and clearance. The PC envelope is USD 2.25 million.

- In Bentiu Protection of Civilians site, UNHCR identified 126 extremely vulnerable families during biometric registration, as part of its ongoing protection monitoring. The current population of Bentiu Protection of Civilians site stands at 122,293.
- In Juba, UNHCR supported 34 vulnerable IDPs in the Mahad collective centre to obtain identity documents, as part of a broader project to prevent statelessness in South Sudan. Another 78 individuals are awaiting issuance of identity cards.
- UNHCR joined South Sudan's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and OCHA in an Inter-Agency Rapid Need Assessment (IRNA) in Cueibet, following reports of displacement due to inter-communal violence. UNHCR identified protection needs and submitted an assessment report to other UN agencies.

## Education

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### South Sudan:

- In Ajuong Thok, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) distributed learning materials and supplies to pupils in primary and secondary schools. UNICEF agreed to donate 24 school tents and 75 'school in a box' kits to UNHCR to support education services in Ajuong Thok and Pamir camps. The tents will provide learning spaces to about 1,200 school children.

### Sudan

- A joint mission was conducted by UNICEF and the Ministry of Education to White Nile State to assess education needs. There are plans to create 70 classrooms to complement existing school spaces. The students were also assessed in English, Arabic and mathematics and supplementary courses are recommended to assist in learning.

### Uganda:

- The Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEBC) results of the 2015 Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) showed 78.8% pass rate in the integrated refugee and community schools in Adjumani and 81.6% pass rate in Kiryandongo.
- In Adjumani, OPM, UNHCR and Windle Trust enrolled 200 refugee children in a temporary school in Maaji III settlement. Refugees and host communities, with support from UNHCR and partners, have started constructing temporary classrooms in the settlement. The school is affiliated with the District Education Office. Supported by UNHCR, Windle Trust will equip schools with teachers and materials.

## Health

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### Ethiopia:

- The Enhanced Outreach Strategy for Child Survival (EOS) campaign was concluded in all refugee camps and host communities. During this round of the EOS campaign, which was conducted by ARRA and the Regional Health Bureau, 35,260 children aged between 6 months and 5 years received Vitamin A supplementation and 25,825 children aged between 2 and 5 years received deworming tablets. This reflects a coverage of 96.6% and 95% respectively, while coverage for malnutrition screening was at 97.3%.
- A series of discussions between MSF-Holland and Gambella Regional Health Bureau (GRHB) were conducted in late January regarding the use of Meles Zenawi Memorial Rural Hospital in Pugnido by both refugees and the host community, thereby reducing referrals from the Pugnido camps to Gambella Hospital. MSF-Holland has submitted the proposal to the GRHB, with further discussions on the budget and human resources issues expected.

### Sudan:

- Consultations at seven clinics in the White Nile State site revealed that Acute respiratory infection (ARI) accounted for 27 per cent of complaints followed by diarrheal diseases and malaria at 10 per cent respectively. No disease under surveillance has been reported during this period.

### Uganda:

- In West Nile, the Joint UN Programme of Support on AIDS (JUPSA) in Uganda conducted a rapid assessment of HIV and AIDS situation and response in refugee settlements to identify priority interventions. They found a low level of HIV knowledge among refugees, very high level of stigma and discrimination, inadequate interventions targeting the youth and inadequate coverage of HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment services. Based on these findings, the JUPSA developed a strategy through the recently announced UN Central Emergency Response Fund funding, while others are to be included in the regular annual JUPSA programme activities.
- In Arua, new arrival screening was conducted at Ocea Reception Centre with 42 children screened for measles, 243 individuals provided deworming tablets, 21 children vaccinated against polio, 33 tetanus vaccines provided and 113 children screened for malnutrition. None of the children needed malnutrition treatment. Mass polio immunization was carried out in Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement where 4,039 out of 4056 children below five years were immunized. 493 new arrivals in Wanyange settlement were also given supplementary measles dose for those below 15 months.
- In Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, the Ministry of Health conducted a two-day Supplementary Immunization Activity (SIAs) from 20 to 22 January. A total of 16,958 children below five years in the settlement received a booster dose of polio vaccine.

#### **South Sudan Refugees:**

- In Yida, UNHCR partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) took over the outpatient department from Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), with the latter focusing on inpatient services. In Maban, MEDAIR announced the closure of its clinic in Batil camp by the end of January due to budgetary constraints.



## Food Security and Nutrition

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#### **Ethiopia:**

- The Exhaustive Weight for Height mass screening was completed in Pugnido camp and screening will be completed in remaining camps.
- The nutrition in emergency response was interrupted in Jewi Camp due to security concerns, while the services in Pugnido camp continued.
- In all refugee camps, Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services continued. A total of 74 new Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Program (OTP), a slight decrease as compared to the previous week during which 119 cases were admitted. The current caseload is 1,276 children under-five years with SAM in the refugee camps.
- A total of 402 new Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases were admitted in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP), an increase as compared to the previous week when 223 cases were admitted.
- There were 433 new cases of children under-five and 150 new cases of Pregnant and Lactating women (PLW) admitted in the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs (BSFP) in the camps.

#### **Kenya:**

- A total of 123 children aged 6-59 months were screened by weight and height at the reception centre on arrival in Kakuma, out of which 10 (8.1%) were found with severe acute malnutrition and 14(11.4%) with moderate acute malnutrition. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled in rehabilitation programs.
- The new admissions into the CMAM programs at clinic 7 in the new arrivals area increased significantly contributing to over 1/3 of the total caseload in the CMAM programs in the camp. This increase is mainly due to persistent reduction in rations since June 2015 and limited coping mechanisms.

#### **Sudan:**

- 15,908 children under five years (U5) were screened for mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) in White Nile State, 40 cases were found to suffer from severe MUAC malnutrition and 706 from moderate MUAC malnutrition.
- In Joda and Al Kuek reception centres in White Nile State, WFP distributed a total of 1.31 MTs of Plumpy'Sup to 333 new arrivals 191 children under five (u5) and 142 pregnant and lactating women.

- 15.80 MT of food was distributed to 2,394 arrivals (1,934 U5 and 460 PLW) as part of the Emergency Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (eTSFP) in Elleri and Abbasiya localities in South Kordofan State.

#### **Uganda:**

- In Arua, Rhino Camp Settlement, the Ministry of Health conducted a nutrition outreach in Wanyange village under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP). 172 children were assessed for malnutrition and all children were within an acceptable range. Community members were sensitized in providing appropriate food to avoid malnutrition.

#### **South Sudan**

##### **Refugees**

- January's General Food Distribution (GFD) reached 101,000 refugees in Ajuong Thok and Yida and 129,000 refugees in four refugee camps in Maban. Portions of cereals, pulses, and cooking oil were reduced by 30 percent as from August 2015. In Maban, UNHCR, WFP and health partners are in the process of signing a tripartite agreement to ensure continuation of Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) across the four camps.

##### **IDPs**

- Following an IRNA assessment in New Site and Massena, in the outskirts of Wau, UNHCR has begun distributing NFI to vulnerable IDPs. So far 1,683 individuals received NFI in Massena (1,050) and New Site (633). UNHCR advised the Health and Nutrition Clusters to respond to needs pertaining to their mandates.



#### **Water and Sanitation**

#### **Ethiopia:**

- In Jewi camp, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) continues to operate and manage the emergency treatment plant. This is in addition to water trucking by Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE). UNHCR's partners Norwegian Church Aid, Dan Church Aid and the Development and Social Services Commission formed three school WASH clubs. These clubs will disseminate information on safe hygiene practices. In late January, Oxfam trained 31 water point attendants on basic WASH concepts and the management of a safe water chain.
- In Okugo camp, the IRC and ARRA WASH teams conducted a WASH inventory in preparation for the planned handover of activities from IRC to ARRA.

#### **Kenya:**

- The per capita water distribution in Kakuma 4 was 23.6l following a cumulative supply of 15,683 m3 of water.
- NRC WASH engineers repaired 10 leakages and replaced 3 tapot taps. They also monitored PH and chlorine levels from households, tap stands and storage tanks with chlorine residuals.
- 60 household assessments targeting between 100 - 120 households per week were conducted to provide awareness on proper water collection and storage, malaria prevention and the importance of proper excreta disposal.
- NRC demolished and backfilled 27 family shared latrines and 102 water ponds were treated to prevent mosquito breeding.

#### **Sudan:**

- CARE International Switzerland (CIS) conducted training for 1,721 arrivals in Elleri locality, South Kordofan State in activities related to the tasks required for Water User Committees (WUC).
- In White Nile State, the State Ministry of Health, supported by UNICEF, completed the dislodging of 120 latrines in El Redis II and 101 latrines in El Kashafa sites. The Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) supported by UNHCR dislodged 42 latrines in Al Alagaya, 36 in Dabat Bosin and 12 in Um Sangor sites. This has helped reduce the prevalence of open defecation
- The number of persons per latrine at Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and II sites exceeds standards, therefore UNICEF started construction of 1,080 latrines on 10 January. An additional 1,300 latrines are scheduled to be constructed across El Kashafa, El Redis I, El Redis II and Al Alagaya sites.

## Uganda:

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage 19 l/p/d is slightly below the UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d. The highest coverage is 31 l/p/d in Olijji. The lowest is 10 l/p/d in Ayilo II where ground water availability is limited. More bore-holes are being drilled in Maaji to address the increased population in the settlements where water trucking continues to be required.
- In Arua Rhino Camp Settlement, the dry season has caused a drastic drop in the water table. This has affected the average potable water supply across the settlement and motorized water pumps are pumping below 10 l/p/d. To address the water scarcity, water trucking services are being conducted from high yielding motorized boreholes in Yoro to the most affected locations. Sensitization on water conservation has been conducted in Rhino Camp Settlement.
- In Kiryandongo, available water is at 17 l/p/d due to the completion of three motorized boreholes. 64 out of the 100 pit latrines for persons with specific needs have been constructed by UNHCR in partnership with Interaid Uganda



## Shelter and NFIs

### Uganda:

- A joint monitoring mission from OPM Kampala and Ministry of Works visited Adjumani, Arua, and Kiryandongo districts to assess construction by DRC and LWF. Although the team is yet to provide their monitoring report, they called for sharing of approved blue prints, certified/approved plans, BOQs, drawings, specifications (with stamps) to ensure quality of construction work.
- In Adjumani, three temporary overnight communal shelters (10m x 20m) have been constructed in Maaji III settlement to accommodate relocated refugees from Nyumanzi Transit Centre. Similarly, 3km of road was opened to facilitate movement of refugee into the new settlement. The settlement will accommodate approximately 12,000 new arrivals.

### South Sudan Refugees

- In Maban camps, the average water coverage increased from 20 to 21 litres per person per day (l/p/d) compared to December 2015. This is above the minimum standards of 20 l/p/d.
- In Kaya camp, UNHCR completed the installation of nine water storage tanks, with a total capacity of 820,000 liters.
- In Maban camps, the average latrine to refugee ratio improved to 12:1, compared to 13:1 in December 2015. This is within UNHCR standards of a maximum of 20 persons per latrine.
- In Lasu refugee settlement, UNHCR partner ACROSS distributed soap to 5,880 refugees.

#### Links: