

SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEE SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 26

28 July – 01 August 2014

KEY FIGURES

5,459

Cholera cases in South Sudan

240,673

Refugees in South Sudan

95,319

Civilians live in UNMISS bases

1.5M

People displaced by violence

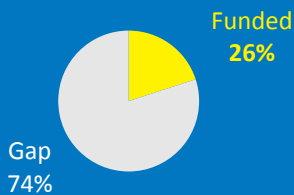
431,043

South Sudanese refugees

FUNDING

USD 567 million

requested for the situation

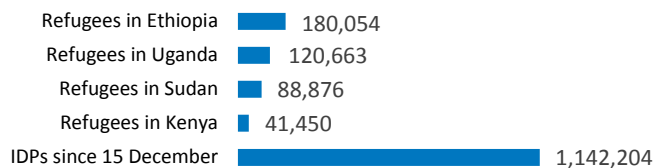


HIGHLIGHTS

- As a result of heavy and intense rains, large areas of the Bentiu PoCs were under 20-30 centimeters of water. Families that were most affected are being relocated to drier areas.
- Communities and displaced populations living in congested camps with poor hygiene and sanitation are at high risk of contracting cholera in South Sudan.
- The ongoing rainy season makes it impossible for the population to plough their lands and malaria and other diseases common in this period of the year are to be expected in the near future.
- Of South Sudan's roughly 11 million people, 3.9 million are projected to be in emergency or crisis levels of food insecurity between June and August 2014, according to the last World Food Programme (WFP) Situation Report.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec. (as at 31 July)

A total of **1,573,247** people of concern



Improved shelter materials in Jouri relocation site, White Nile State. ©UNHCR / H. Abdalla / June 2014.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

There was notable insecurity in some areas of the country, with fighting in Nassir, Upper Nile State, and in Ayod, Jonglei State. According to OCHA, growing numbers of people displaced during the crisis are returning home. Around 227,000 people have returned so far, most in Jonglei, southern Unity, and Western Equatoria states. Having in many cases lost their homes, livelihoods and all belongings, these communities remain among the most vulnerable in the country.

IDPs

Protection

According to UNMISS, as of 29 July, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in ten Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 95,319, including 31,940 in Juba (Topping, UN House and PoC3), 16,850 in Malakal, 4,123 in Bor, 40,574 in Bentiu, 563 in Wau, 1,193 in Melut, 65 in Nasser, and 11 in Rumbek.

Severe flooding in the Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site set back some of the progress achieved, especially with regard to sanitation. Camp management partners assisted people in the worst-affected areas of the site to move into communal spaces in other parts of the PoC site. Humanitarian partners were providing around 11.5 litres of water per person per day through boreholes and water trucking, in addition to the distribution of water purification tablets to people collecting water from the river. The latrines' ratio was one to 71 people, compared to the emergency SPHERE standard of one latrine to 50 people. Even if the water has begun to recede, the flooding has made it difficult to construct new latrines, due to soil collapsing and sewage systems overflowing.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Bentiu: CCCM and WASH teams worked to find solutions on improving the drainage system, but these will require agreement by local authorities to dig a trench outside the UN base.

Juba: Over 4,300 people have been relocated from UN Topping to the new POC 3 site. Biometric registration in the new site was ongoing and will also include PoC 1 and 2 in the UN House. Humanitarian partners are coordinating on a common registration strategy for the rest of the country.

Bor: Construction of internal and external fencing in the new PoC has commenced, but shortage of supplies has hampered work.

Malakal: development of a new site was 95 per cent complete, with 21 of 23 communal latrines finished and 43 of 44 bathing facilities finished. The food distribution site, child friendly spaces, a police post and the camp management office were still to be completed.

Food Security and Nutrition

Despite the challenges in terms of access and security, WFP and its partners continued to provide assistance in the most remote locations of the three conflict-affected states. Currently, there are five teams deployed in Ganyal (Unity State), Mogok, Gorwai, Lankien (Jonglei State) and Kodok (Upper Nile State).

In the week of 21 July, the Executive Directors of WFP, Ms. Ertharin Cousin, and UNICEF, Mr. Anthony Lake, jointly visited the country and went to Malakal, where they met the IDPs and the beneficiaries of some of WFP and UNICEF supported nutrition programmes. The visit highlighted the critical nutritional situation of the country, where almost 1 million children under five years old will require treatment for acute malnutrition in 2014.



Health

The cholera response continued. While the outbreak was relatively contained in Central Equatoria and Upper Nile states, it continued to spread in Eastern Equatoria. As of 30 July, 5,459 cases have been recorded with 118 associated deaths and the case fatality rate was 2,16 per cent.

With the onset of flooding caused by the rainy season and the high levels of mobility between the small towns and villages along the Nile River, there is a high probability that the cholera infection will quickly travel north in the coming months, according to IOM. More than 987 cases of cholera have been reported in the stretch of the river Nile between Malakal and Kodok. This area has one of the highest concentrations of cholera cases in the country.

Refugees



Protection

ETHIOPIA

- Level 2 registration in Kule will be completed by the first week of August, with over 90% of the population registered so far. The registration team will then proceed to start registration in Akulla village where 1,500 refugees are living amongst the host community. In Tierkidi more than 15,000 individuals have been registered at Level 2.
- The first Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) awareness-raising campaigns were initiated in Tierkidi, Leitchuor and Kule camps. Safety measures have been taken in all the camps to ensure that latrines have doors that open inwards and can be latched closed, and that all transit sites have gender-segregated temporary accommodation. In addition, women and girls are being advised to travel in groups of at least two or three people when going to fetch firewood or water, and at night.
- UNHCR's partner SCI conducted a two-day training on Psychological First Aid for staff working at Leitchour camp and Itang. The training will positively impact the quality of service and treatment being provided to children who are war survivors and particularly those who suffer from psychological trauma.

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, DRC-DDG conducted 30 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for 30 unaccompanied minors (UAM) and separated children (SC). In Arua, Save the Children International (SCIU) and DRC-DDG conducted 64 home visits to UAM and SC in four villages to follow up on the children's welfare. In Rhino Camp settlement's two child friendly spaces have been accommodating 600 children on average each day. Additionally, some 350 children accessed Early Childhood Development facilities where they were provided with structured learning. In Kiryandongo, home visits were conducted by UNHCR IP Inter-Aid Uganda (IAU) to six SC and four UAM to review their needs and provide counselling.
- In Adjumani, ACORD/UNFPA conducted community sensitizations on SGBV and sexual and reproductive health for some 2,541 refugees (1,572 females, 969 males) in five settlements. ACORD/UNFPA also held community dialogue sessions in two settlements to encourage refugees to help disseminate information on SGBV in their communities. In total 59 volunteers, mostly women, were mobilized.
- In Kiryandongo, 13 SGBV survivors were provided counselling and material support by UNHCR IP InterAid (IAU) including sanitary kits, soap, and clothing. As well, IAU established a SGBV peer support group made up of two members (one male, one female) from 19 areas of the settlement. It also facilitated legal support from the Uganda Law Society for three SGBV cases, which are pending in the court.

KENYA

- Border monitoring: The Protection Cluster led by UNHCR and co-led by the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) maintained daily presence at the border. While the convoy to the border now operates three times per week, border monitoring activities have continued daily to ensure safe and unhindered access to territory by asylum seekers. Protection needs, condition of arrivals and their safe placement in the temporary transit centre were assessed. No protection or insecurity related incidents were reported at the border.

- Child Protection: As of 29 July, a total of 853 newly arrived UAMS and 3,386 separated children has been registered. 116 UAMS are currently staying at the reception centre pending relocation into foster care and child-headed households.
- A three-day child protection training on the BIA and BID process to improve and strengthen the child protection delivery system in Kakuma was conducted by UNHCR and UNICEF for 32 partner staff members.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

- The Government of Ethiopia has agreed to open Nip Nip Camp near Leitchuor, which will accommodate up to 20,000 refugees. In the meantime, UNHCR has negotiated the use of Pamdong site as a transit centre to facilitate the decongestion of Pagak entry point.
- Humanitarian partners are envisaging the possibility to relocate refugees to a refugee camp in the Dimma area and a joint mission there confirmed that the identified site would have capacity for 35,000 refugees.
- Road construction is ongoing in Kule and Tierkidi, with 1.3 kilometres of access road cleared and leveled in Tierkidi. In Zone D of Kule camp, the road is being widened in order to enable services including water trucking as some areas of the road are currently inaccessible by trucks.



Food Security and Nutrition

SUDAN

- Response was given to a critical food gap at Al Alagaya (White Nile) waiting point. WFP finalized food distribution to the remaining 3,295 people of concern which completed the overall target of 5, 295 individuals.
- There is lack of inpatient malnutrition treatment centers in the towns and in two of the three new relocation sites which is significantly hampering the quality of service delivery.

ETHIOPIA

- Food distribution is ongoing in several locations with support from WFP. Following the results of the recent nutrition survey in Leitchour, Kule and Tierkidi camp, a draft nutrition action plan has been developed in order to guide the actions of partners to achieve a significant improvement in the nutrition situation over the next six months. Comments from partners are now being received to the draft plan, which is intended as a dynamic document that is regularly adjusted according to the evolving situation, in advance of a joint stakeholder workshop which is being scheduled soon.

UGANDA

- WFP provides food rations for hot meals for refugees staying at transit and reception centres and ensures a monthly food allocation to refugees in settlements.
- 11 outpatient therapeutic feeding centres have been established in Adjumani, 19 in Arua, and 14 in Kiryandongo. Partners providing nutrition support include Medical Teams International (MTI), Concern Worldwide, Action Against Hunger and MSF-France.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR IP Action Against Hunger conducted malnutrition training to 20 health workers at the two health centres in the settlement.

KENYA

- UNICEF continued to support the nutrition programme with therapeutic food for severely malnourished children. 119 children were screened at the reception centre using Weight for Height and the GAM and SAM levels for this proportion was 23.5% and 10.1% respectively. While the malnutrition levels were above the acceptable respective thresholds of < 15% and <2%, all the malnourished children were enrolled into appropriate feeding programmes.



Water and Sanitation

SUDAN

- With the support of UNICEF, WES completed construction of two schools latrines with eight drop holes in South Kordofan. Another four drop holes were provided in the Girls school and four in the Boys schools benefiting 2,500 school age children.
- 34 out of 50 emergency latrines have been constructed, work on the remaining latrines is ongoing and it will be completed soon.
- In White Nile, UNICEF/WES have transported all the required materials to establish adequate water sources in the relocation sites, including four Oxfam tanks, fittings, and pipes (600+ pieces of 12m) – enough to cover eight KM's net.
- WASH partners, particularly WES and Plan Sudan with support from UNICEF, finalised the digging of the targeted 1000 latrines in the relocation sites of Jouri, Al Kashafa, and El Rideis out of which 85 per cent reportedly fully completed and being used.

ETHIOPIA

- In Tierkidi there are 13 water trucks delivering water from Itang to 18 water distribution points, where refugees receive an average of 10.6 litres of water per person per day. UNHCR's WASH partners have noted that part of the extension area of Tierkidi is rocky and this is affecting the construction of pit latrines. Water delivery to the refugees in Zone E and F is being enhanced through the addition of two new water roto-tanks, bringing the total in use to four, and one additional water bladder which is under construction.

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) supported 91 families in various settlements with slabs and treated poles for household latrine construction.
- In Arua, the average water supply was at 16.5 litres per person per day (l pp/pd) in Rhino camp settlement. UNHCR-hired water trucks continued to supplement 29 per cent of the water supply, while 62 per cent is from hand-pumped boreholes (41 functional boreholes) and 9 per cent from piped system (one borehole). Oxfam and the District Local Government facilitated a refresher training course for 20 hand-pump mechanics in Rhino Camp settlement.
- In Kiryandongo, an average of 15 l pp/pd was available in the settlement. InterAid (IAU) repaired two boreholes and conducted sessions on personal hygiene, sanitation education for 218 refugees. 38 household latrines were completed by refugees, while IAU provided another 17 families with slabs and logs for household latrine construction. The person per latrine ratio is 1:17.

KENYA

- A total of 1,277 family-shared latrines have been constructed by NRC in Kakuma 4. An additional 65 household latrines have been constructed as well. This places the latrine to user ratio at 1:32 which is within the UNHCR SPHERE standard of 1:50 for emergency situations.
- The available water sources cannot meet the rising water demand at the recommended standards. Lack of water supply system in Kakuma 4 has made it difficult to serve new arrivals adequately as water has to be trucked from a nearby elevated tank in Kakuma 3.



Health

SUDAN

- SRCS purchased and dispatched adequate quantities of medicines to their clinics at Jouri and El Rideis relocation sites which will be enough for one month.
- SRCS have provided consultations to approximately 100 patients in Jouri and 160 patients in El Rideis – these figures include the local host community.
- MSF and MOH maintained regular vaccination rounds at El Rideis and Jouri.

ETHIOPIA

- On 23 July, MSF established a vaccination post in Zone A, close to the WFP food distribution point in Tierkidi. MSF started the Oral Cholera Vaccination Campaign activities in Tierkidi on 24 July with the training of the supervisors. The campaign began on 28 July and more than 6,000 refugees have already received the oral cholera vaccination. The second round will start on 19 August.

UGANDA

- Health care services are being provided by 22 clinics including 15 in Adjumani, 5 in Arua, and 2 in Kiryandongo.
- In Arua, 1,582 consultations were provided (737 refugees, 845 nationals), 67 admissions were made (22 refugees, 45 nationals) and 11 patients (7 refugees, 4 nationals) were referred to Arua hospital for further care. HIV testing and counselling services were provided to 295 individuals (85 refugees, 210 nationals), and 564 children were immunized (413 refugees, 151 nationals).
- In Kiryandongo, a total 373 medical consultations were conducted at the reception centre. The health centre III is averaging 80 outpatient consultation a day (62% refugees). In addition, there were 41 admissions, including 21 children, 11 males and 9 females.

KENYA

- The health status of South Sudanese new arrivals received in the reporting period was stable. Morbidity and mortality rates were within the acceptable threshold of a stable population. The Under-5 mortality rate was 0.14/10,000 per day and crude mortality rate was 0.29 / 10,000 per day which is within the UNHCR Standards.
- A coordination meeting was held on 26 July with the Sub-County Health Team, UNHCR and IRC to review and update cholera outbreak preparedness plans and to discuss challenges facing the programme.
- The main challenge noted during the regular health team meeting was the erratic supply of vaccines. Solution to this is being worked out in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF.



Shelter and NFIs

SUDAN

- Shelter construction material (timber/tools/bamboo and grass mats from Plan Sudan) has been provided to 2,839 households in Al Kashafa, Jorie, Al Ridais, and Al Alagaya (White Nile).

ETHIOPIA

- In Tierkidi, over 7,726 tents pitched by NRC have been handed over to refugees. 157 tukuls are completed with plastic sheet roofing, with doors still to be installed. Shelter roofing with UNHCR plastic tarpaulin sheets is ongoing in Kule Camp. NRC is in the process of recruiting additional skilled labourers and staff, and indicated that by mid-August they expect to install UNHCR plastic sheet roofing on 120 tukul superstructures per day in Kule Camp.
- The development of Pamdong as a transit site is ongoing. So far, 15 hangars and water access have been established. The health post to be operated by MSF-France is ready and 24 latrines are also completed. Food distribution will be undertaken in the site with support from WFP, which will use the store in Tierkidi until a store is constructed in Pamdong.

KENYA

- The Shelter Cluster led by UNHCR and co-led by NCKK constructed 210 durable shelters in Kakuma 4 in the past week, bringing the total durable units at the site to 1,886. With the ongoing construction of durable shelters in Kakuma 4, there remains a gap of 10,000 families in urgent need of durable shelters at the site.
- The need for land for a new camp is very urgent as there is no more space in Kakuma for more shelters. Talks with the County Government over land are at an advanced stage.

Education

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) continued distribution of school materials. Attendance has risen from 9,220 to 15,032 in recent weeks and is attributed to an awareness campaign among refugees about the importance of education as well as the provision of school materials to students. The campaign is spearheaded by WTU and supported by partners and also stressed the roles and responsibilities of parents in school affairs.
- In Arua, recent achievements in education include the training of the teachers in Rhino Camp settlement schools sponsored by UNICEF, distribution of assorted scholastic materials by Windle Trust Uganda, facilitation of games and sports activities in all schools and provision of sitting mats in the Early Childhood Centers.

KENYA

- NCKK is currently undertaking the construction of 20 classrooms in Kakuma 4. The classrooms will assist in decongesting the two temporary schools at the site which have an enrolment of over 6,000 students.
- A training facilitated by the Kenya Government and Ministry of Education was conducted from 21 to 25 July for the Board of Management (BOM) and School Management Committee (SMC) of the camp schools. There were 116 participants who attended the training which endeavours to improve on school management.
- There is insufficient number of teachers including low number of female teachers (only 20 per cent), limited training and teacher support opportunities, all of which affect the quality of education. Measures are however in place to address some of the gaps and currently vacancies have been announced for the recruitment of 118 incentive teachers for primary schools and 40 incentive teachers for pre-schools.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

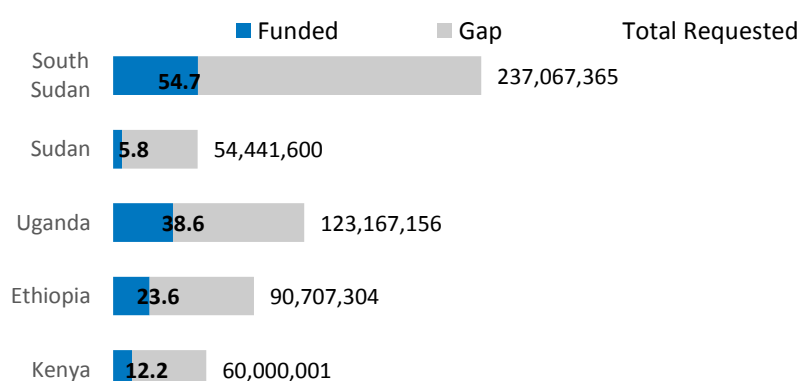
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection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

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

situation:

A total of **US\$147 million** has been funded

Australia, Canada
CERF, Chile, 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.



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

Note 2: These figures are based on the South Sudan Refugee Revised Regional Response Plan – RRRP (July 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)

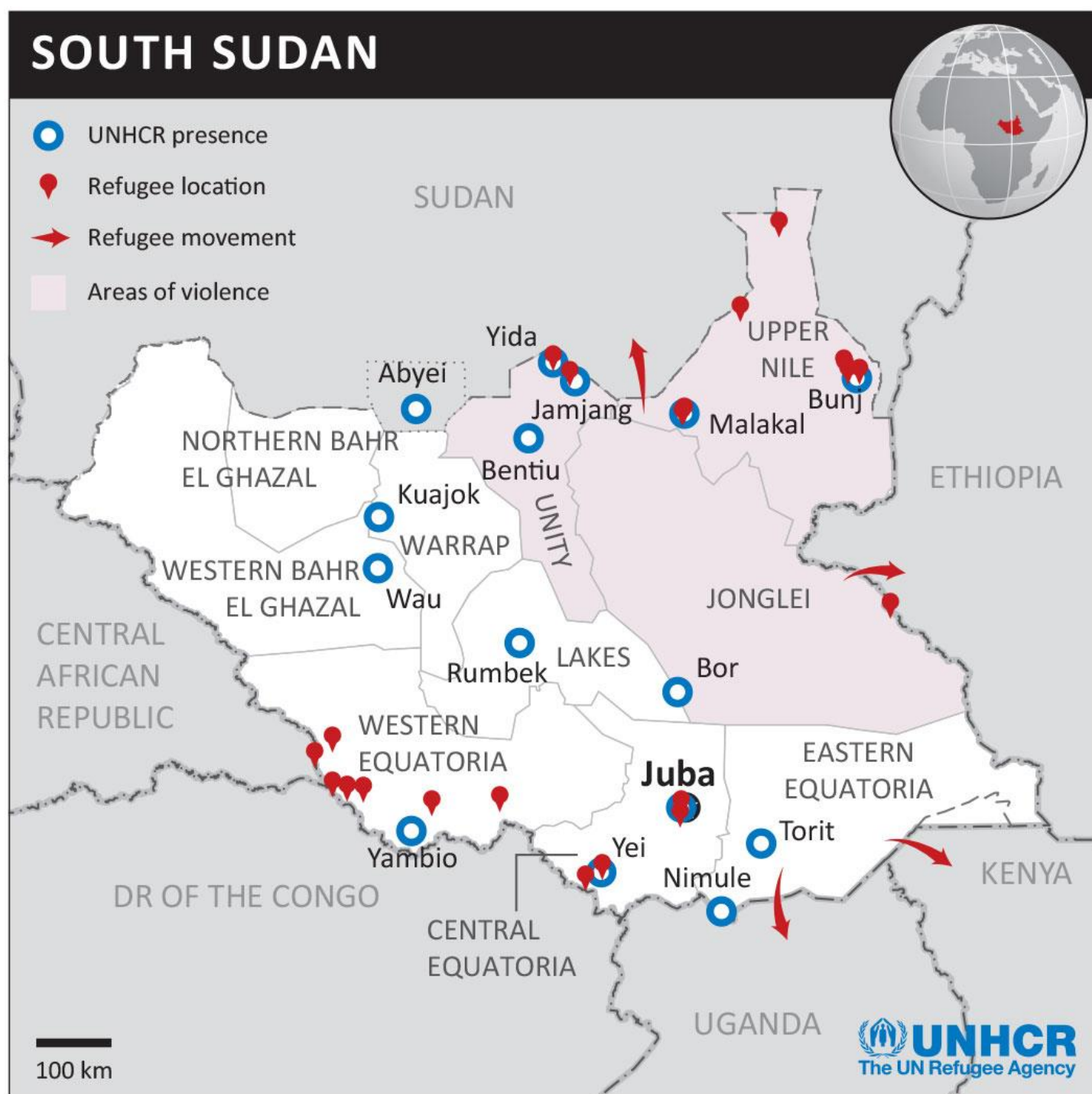
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

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 (NCCCK)
 Non-Food Items (NFI)
 Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
 Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
 Out-Patient Department (OPD)
 Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP)
 per person per day (pp/pd)
 Protection of Civilians (PoC)
 Protection and Deterrent Force (PDF)
 Reception Centre (RC)
 Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC)
 Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU)
 Separated Children (SC)
 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)
 South Kordofan State (SKS)
 Sudan People's Liberation Army In Opposition (SPLA I/O)
 Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS)
 Target Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)
 Training of Trainers (TOT)
 Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)
 Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs)
 United Nations Country Team (UNCT)
 United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)
 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR)
 United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
 Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) project
 Windle Trust Uganda (WTU)
 World Food Programme (WFP)
 World Vision International (WVI)



Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Creation date: 27 Jun 2014.