

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 79

31 October-13 November 2015

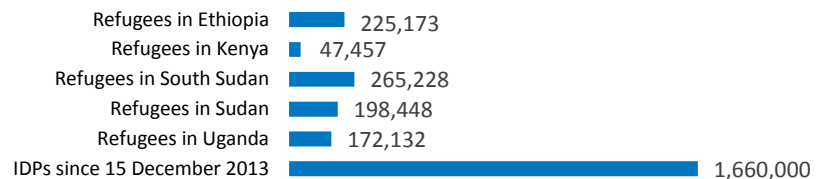
HIGHLIGHTS

- Parties to the South Sudan peace agreement appealed to mediators and the international community to organize a donor conference to fundraise for the implementation of the peace agreement signed in August. According to the Minister of Information, the funds would be used for military quarters for opposition forces, establishment of assembly areas, and provision of food and transport, as well as the clearance of access roads.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 12 November 2015)

A total of **2,568,438** people of concern



KEY FIGURES

766,075

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

643,210

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

122,865

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

265,228

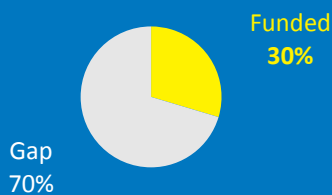
Refugees in South Sudan

1.6 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 779.4 M

FUNDING: USD 230.9 M



General food distribution in Ajuong Thok refugee camp, Unity State, South Sudan on 16 September 2015 ©UNHCR/E. Yaakumah, September 2015.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- Criminal activities remain on the rise in South Sudan. Fighting erupted in Tombora (Western Equatoria State) between government forces and armed civilian groups (Arrow Boys) after the Tombora County Commissioner was ambushed but survived on 3 November.
- On 27 October, the African Union Commission (AUC) of the African Union (AU) released the report of the African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan (AUCISS) and the Separate Opinion submitted by one member of the AUCISS. The document describes evidence of killings, torture, mutilations and rape against civilians as well as forced cannibalism.
- On 1 November, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) carried out an extraction operation by securing the release of 13 UNMISS contractors, who were part of the crew of a fuel barge heading from Malakal to UNMISS's base in Renk and who were detained by Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in Opposition soldiers at Kaka, on 26 October. Eighteen peacekeepers, who were also part of the barge convoy, were released on 29 October.

IDP Response



Protection (IDPs)

- The Protection Cluster submitted its Cluster Response Plan (CRP) as part of ongoing milestones in the 2016 humanitarian planning cycle. After consultations with partners and as per the objectives of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Protection Strategy, the selected objectives in the CRP are: improving the safety and dignity of vulnerable individuals through prevention programming and protection mainstreaming; ensuring that quality protection response services are available and can be safely and freely accessed; supporting individuals to achieve durable solutions and freedom of movement; and strengthening the resilience of communities.
- From 27 to 30 October, UNHCR participated in an Inter-agency Rapid Needs Assessment (IRNA) mission to Mundri (Western Equatoria State), following reports of significant displacement due to armed clashes between government forces and unknown armed elements. Some 54,882 individuals have been displaced and dispersed in 27 locations. Preliminary results show that IDPs are in urgent need of shelters, non-food items and health care. Many families have been separated as they fled for their lives. UNHCR drafted key protection recommendations that will be conveyed to the relevant authorities.

Refugees



Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Kaya camp (Upper Nile State) UNHCR biometrically verified and registered 267 new arrivals from Blue Nile State (Sudan). As of 31 October, the population of Kaya stands at 22,229 refugees.
- In Yida and Ajuong Thok (Unity State) UNHCR registered 144 Sudanese new arrivals from South Kordofan (Sudan), bringing the total number of new arrivals registered since 23 December 2014 to 14,954. Among them, there were 82 refugees from Sudan's Talodi County, including 56 minors, who crossed to South Sudan on 29 October using a new route through Wunkur, some 70 km southeast of Ajuong Thok camp. In the same reporting period, UNHCR relocated 159 refugees from Yida to Ajuong Thok, bringing the number of relocations since 23 December 2014 to 16,242.
- In Juba (Central Equatoria State) UNHCR, ACROSS and the Commission for Refugee Affairs launched an operation to pre-screen, verify, register and issue ID cards to some 6,000 asylum seekers from South Kordofan and Blue Nile states (Sudan) living in Juba. To date, 530 individuals have been screened and 301 issued with refugee ID cards.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The individual registration carried out by UNHCR and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) continues in White Nile State with a significant increase in the daily average number of registered arrivals, after the community leader's agreed to fully support it. As of 10 November, 22,146 South Sudanese have been individually registered since April 2015, of which 8,901 were registered since the resumption of the exercise in early October. The Directorate of Passport and Immigration (IPP) registration is ongoing in four sites simultaneously (Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin, El Redis I and II).
- On 3 November, UNHCR conducted a joint visit with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to El Redis II to monitor the situation of children living in foster care. The mission agreed to give orientation sessions for MoSA social workers on how to conduct and report on home visits, and thereafter the social workers will train the community volunteers to undertake the activity. This orientation session will take place in November and will improve the monitoring of the UASC's situation in foster-care families.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and partners relocated 1,423 individuals from Nyumanzi and Ocea reception centres to Maaji settlement and Wanyange village respectively. The OPM allocated residential plots to new arrivals, issued them with refugee family attestations and ration cards. UNHCR through the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) supported all the relocated refugees with the second phase of basic Core Relief Items. WFP, through World Vision, provided them with assorted food items for 35 days.
- In Adjumani, UNHCR, the OPM and partners are jointly carrying out a verification exercise to update refugee profiles, ascertain actual refugee populations and addresses in the settlements. The verification process started on 2 November in Aiylo settlement and is expected to start in Arua on 16 November.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- As at 11 November, 1,358 new UAMs including 933 South Sudanese UAMs and 6,124 separated children have been registered, bringing the cumulative number of registered UAMs in Kakuma to 2,877 and 13,032 separated children. During the reporting period, 10 unaccompanied minors and 18 separated children were received at the reception centre. UNHCR is facilitating a verification exercise of UAMs to physically confirm those who may have changed status through spontaneous family reunification and those who have moved from one camp zone to another. This will be important for proper updates on the database and enable easier follow up of cases.
- UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted information and outreach sessions for 976 refugees including new arrivals on selected topics including referral to SGBV specialized services, SGBV basic concepts and advocacy to eliminate early marriage.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and partners completed the 2015 Standard Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) in all refugee camps in Unity and Upper Nile States. The data is currently under review.
- In Yida (Unity State) UNHCR partner Samaritan's Pursue reached 4,632 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) with Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP): 297 (6.4 per cent) had Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) less than 23 cm (moderate malnutrition).

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- In Ajuong Thok, UNHCR partner African Humanitarian Action (AHA) screened for malnutrition 867 PLW and 383 children aged 6 to 23 months. As a result, 13.7 per cent of PLW and 12.1 per cent of children had moderate

malnutrition, while 4.3 per cent of children had severe malnutrition. As far as children are concerned, the level of malnutrition is higher than previous months, when total malnutrition was below 10 per cent.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Through WFP interventions in El Kuek reception centre (White Nile State), 0.977 Metric Tons (MT) of Plumpy'Sup was distributed to 230 new arrivals as transit rations. Some 2.706 MT of food (2.46 MT of Supercereal and 0.246 MT of oil) was distributed in Abu Jubahiya locality (South Kordofan State) to 425 beneficiaries comprising of 382 children under 5 years old (U5) and 43 PLW, of these 15 were new arrivals, as part of the emergency blanket supplementary feeding (eBSFP).
- The results of the MUAC screening during the reporting period for White Nile State show that of the 6,833 children U5 who were screened, 28 (0.4 per cent) suffer from severe MUAC malnutrition and 393 (5.8 per cent) from moderate MUAC malnutrition.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, 80 individuals enrolled for the cash for food project designed for extremely vulnerable individuals. So far, 2583 individuals have benefited from the project in Rhino camp settlement, 78 per cent of whom are female headed households.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Some, 54 newly arrived children aged 6-59 months were screened at the reception centre for malnutrition: three were found with SAM and three with MAM. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled into respective rehabilitation programmes.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In the reporting period, UNHCR partner IRC constructed 59 family latrines in Ajuong Thok (Unity State), giving a cumulative figure of 3,143 family latrines and 489 communal latrines. The latrine to person ratio was 1:10. In Yida, the latrine to person ratio was 1:10. In Maban (Upper Nile State), the latrine to person ratio increased from 1:16 in September 2015 to 1:14.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- In Ajuong Thok (Unity State), water availability stood at 12 litres per person per day (l/p/d) - below the UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d. In Yida, water availability stood at 14 l/p/d - below UNHCR's standards.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Kharasana (West Kordofan State), the Organization for Voluntary Humanitarian Assistance Programme (ASSIST) is providing 53,750 litres of water daily through trucks for the 4,300 arrivals in the reception centre. An additional 128 latrines were built.
- Some 15,000 litres of water is being provided daily with trucks by the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) and Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) by UNICEF's support to the arrivals of Al Alagaya while UNICEF is currently building a motorized water system of 30 cubic meters. UNHCR supports the cost of the platform for the water bladder.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- The WASH situation in White Nile State remains critical. In Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin the indicators remain at 9.1 l/p/d and 16.5 l/p/d of water respectively; in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and II, and Um Sangor the indicators stand at 11.6 l/p/d, 8.3 l/p/d, 7.1 l/p/d, 5 l/p/d, and 17 l/p/d. The latrine coverage in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin is currently at 47 and 15 persons per latrine respectively, while in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and II, and Um Sangor, the coverage is 60, 65, 75, 200 and 23 persons per latrine respectively. Funds have been secured for 2,000 more latrines to be built throughout the seven White Nile State sites, and are currently undergoing tendering processes.

UGANDA

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage is 19 l/p/d against UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d. The highest coverage is 31 l/p/d in Oliji while the lowest is 10 l/p/d in Ayilo II where ground water availability is limited. Additional boreholes are being drilled in Maaji to match the increasing demand as the settlement population grows.
- In Adjumani, the average latrine coverage per person is 1:13 persons/latrine, which is satisfactory, but household latrine coverage is still low at 52 per cent. Construction of pit latrines is currently a priority.
- In Arua, the average portable water supply across Rhino camp remained at 19 l/p/d. Motorization of selected high yielding boreholes is in progress in order to address the gap.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Some 17 l/p/d of water was supplied to refugees in Kakuma 4.
- The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) hygiene promoters conducted 418 house to house visits where they shared hygiene messages focused on hand washing with soap, proper solid waste disposal and latrine maintenance. The latrine to user ratio stands at 1:14 for both communal and household latrines. Coverage is 36.4 per cent for both communal and household latrines.



Health

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR airlifted 103 cartons of medical supplies to Jamjang (Unity State) and 260 cartons to Bunj (Upper Nile State) to resupply health facilities for the refugee and the host communities.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- Malaria upsurge continued in Yida settlement and Ajuong Thok camp (Unity State). Health partners reported that nearly half of outpatient department consultations are malaria cases. There is a shortage of antimalarial medicines in the country and malaria rapid test kits in Ajuong Thok camp. Pending the arrival of antimalarial medicines from abroad, UNHCR made a request to Population Services International for provision of antimalarial drugs and rapid diagnostic kits.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Some 7,525 curative consultations were held throughout the seven clinics in the camps. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) remains the primary cause of attendance (23 per cent), followed by malaria (17 per cent), and diarrheal diseases (14 per cent).
- UNHCR in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and SRCS distributed 21,000 mosquito nets (one net per two individuals) in El Redis I and II, El Kashafa, Jouri, Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of refugees has been stable with crude mortality rate at 0.2/1000/month while U5 mortality rate is at 0.6/1000/month. The indicators have remained within Sphere/UNHCR standards.
- UNHCR is working closely with WASH and health partners (NRC and IRC) to closely monitor cases of watery diarrhea in the camp with the onset of the rains. Activities between the agencies are coordinated to ensure this is well controlled with mechanisms for early detection already in place.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR's projects for the host community in White Nile State have been completed. On 10-11 November, a delegation of the Federal Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) from Khartoum reviewed the projects, while a High Level Committee's visit and assessment of the projects is scheduled on 25 November. A handover of the project will take place thereafter.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Heavy rains poured over Kakuma in the last days which caused flooding in parts of the camp. Some access roads leading into the camp were cut off by flooded rivers whose levels kept rising as the rains continued. Lately, the water levels had subsided and the camp was accessible. UNHCR and partner agencies visited 120 families that had been relocated to safer areas in anticipation of El Niño. Some families lost their dry food rations while some tents were water logged. UNHCR provided iron sheets and plastic sheeting which will be used to construct 100 transitional shelters. Cash assistance has been allocated to families that lost food. Partner agencies are also laying sandbags in affected areas and ensuring drainage passages are reinforced and unblocked to ensure free passage of excess water into the rivers and away from settlement areas.



Shelter and NFIs

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- Out of 2,130 transitional shelters planned in Doro (Upper Nile State) in 2015, UNHCR partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) completed 1,814 units and an additional 230 are in progress. In Gendrassa camp, UNHCR partner ACTED completed all 768 transitional shelters planned for 2015.
- In Yida (Unity State) UNHCR partner Samaritan's Purse distributed mosquito nets, jerry cans and buckets to 10,931 families as part of the efforts to reduce the risk of malaria.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, the Refugee Desk Officer (RDO) and the Arua Resident District Commissioner (RDC) commissioned 89 completed construction projects with UNHCR/UNICEF funding under the South Sudanese emergency budget allocation 2015 (over 6 billion Ugandan Shillings). UNHCR, partners, refugees and district officials attended the programme. The projects were school classes, health facilities, staff accommodation, sanitation facilities and shelter accommodation in reception centres. The RDC Arua thanked donors, UNHCR and UNICEF for these valuable contributions to improve shelter and infrastructure facilities in Rhino camp, though the need was not fully covered. The RDC further stressed the need to maintain these structures and provide appropriate care and maintenance for sustainability and long-term functionality.

 Education

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- In Lasu settlement (Central Equatoria State) UNHCR assisted 51 primary school candidates to obtain student ID cards to enable them to sit for the South Sudan Primary Eight Leaving Examination. Also in Lasu, UNHCR partner Word Vision International (WVI) distributed 300 school uniforms for primary school pupils.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- In Lasu, the drop-out rate for girls is a challenge, with 61 girls having dropped out from Nyori 1 Primary School in the reporting period. In an effort to retain them in classes, UNHCR distributed sanitary kits to 347 primary and secondary school girls. UNHCR and partner ACROSS are assessing the reasons behind their decision to drop out.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- On 30 October, the Ministry of the Cabinet Affairs presented a directive, issued on 30 September, to facilitate and allow education for South Sudanese students in Sudan as Sudanese citizens.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, UNHCR supported 494 refugee pupils with transport to school to sit their Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) in different centres.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- End of year exams were concluded in all the pre-primary schools. The teachers are analysing exam results in view of school closure on 13 November 2015. UNHCR field and education officers visited various camp schools to assess the impact of the morning rains on the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) exams. The situation was fine and exams proceeded without incidents. Students from flooded areas were assisted to get to school on time.

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.

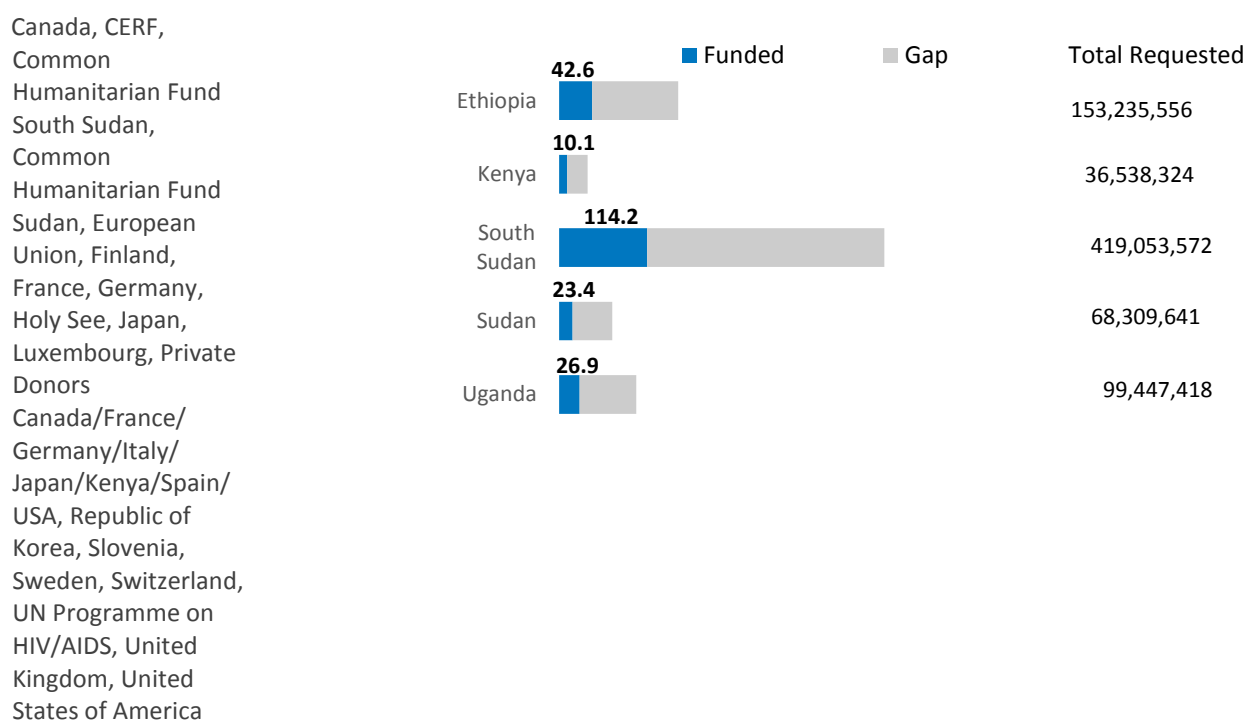
The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current 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 10 November 2015

situation:

A total of **US\$230,9 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$13.8 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 funds in 2015: United States of America (251 M), Sweden (80 M), United Kingdom (53 M), Netherlands (45 M), Norway (44 M), Private Donors Spain (36 M), Denmark (28 M), Australia (24 M), Japan (18 M), Canada (18 M), Switzerland (16 M), Private Donors Italy (15 M), France (14 M), Private Donors Korea (11 M), Finland (10 M), Private Donors Japan (10 M).

Note 3: Other donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2015: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Costa Rica, Estonia, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Private Donors.

ANNEXES - LIST OF ACRONYMS

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)
SCI (Save the Children International)
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)
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 12 November 2015

