

## KEY FIGURES

**766,741**

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

**643,104**

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

**123,637**

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

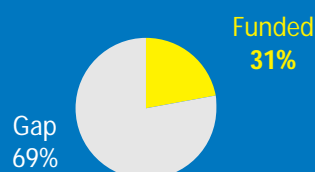
**264,247**

Refugees in South Sudan

**1.7 M**

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

**BUDGET 2015: USD 779.4 M**  
**FUNDING 2015: USD 239.1 M**



Refugees in Ethiopia	226,473
Refugees in Kenya	48,780
Refugees in South Sudan	264,247
Refugees in Sudan	194,404
Refugees in Uganda	173,447
IDPs since 15 December 2013	1,700,000

## SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 82

**10 December 2015- 12 January 2016**

## HIGHLIGHTS

- In Ethiopia**, the number of new arrivals from South Sudan has significantly dropped and on average one refugee arrives in Gambella daily. The new arrivals enter thorough Pagak, Burbie, Akobo or Raad.  
The total number of new arrivals from South Sudan since 15 December 2013 is 226,473 individuals (221,280 in Gambella and 5,053 in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region). 71% of the adult refugee population are women and girls and 68% are children. The cumulative number of South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia is 281,205.
- In Kenya, as of 12 January 2016, Kakuma had registered 48,780 refugees from South Sudan** since 15 December 2013. 320 individuals were transported to the camp from Nadapal border. As of 11 January 2016 the total registered camp population is 184,966 with 93,628 (50.6%) from South Sudan.
- In Sudan**, due to various movements of South Sudanese refugees within the country as well as the ongoing verification exercise in South and West Kordofan, The final number of South Sudanese refugees for 2015 stands at 194,404 compared to 198,707 reported at the beginning of December. In the month of December there were 3,321 new arrivals which is below the 2015 average of 3,514 per month. In the first week of January, 484 new arrivals have been recorded.
- Uganda experienced a sharp increase in the number of new arrivals** with 5181 individuals received in the West Nile districts of Adjumani- 3667; Arua- 878 and Kiryandongo-636, as of January 12. The arrival trend was about 50 individuals per day in the first three days then shot up peaking on January 7-8 with over 700 daily arrivals. So far, the average rate of arrival is 431 individuals per day. There are fears of further increase. Areas of origin vary depending on the day, but include Western Equatoria (also Maridi), Central Equatoria (Juba), Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei. New arrivals cite violence, fighting and hunger as the main reasons for flight. UNHCR is in the process of deploying an Emergency Response Team to the area to reinforce its response and support to the Government and people of Uganda.
- In South Sudan, there are 1,660,000 IDPs and of these, 193,789 reside in UNMISS Protection of Civilians sites. There are a total of 264,247 refugees. Efforts are underway to relocate** some 150 refugees from the fields around Ezo settlement to Makpandu camp in January. Before violence began in Western Equatoria in December 2015, Ezo was home to more than 3,200 Congolese refugees. Some 2,000 of them fled to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. UNHCR in the Central African Republic reported that 1,450 people arrived in Bambouti, Prefecture du Haut-Mbomou," from South Sudan.  
**Inter-agency assessment reveals destruction in Yambio** following the violence that occurred from 7 to 10 December, including burning of houses and looting. The assessment team visited two areas, Nayure and Akorogbodi, hosting IDPs who fled from Ikpiro, Hai Tarawa, Asanza 1 and Asanza 2. According to the assessment, approximately 8,000 people remain in displaced in Yambio and nearly 200 houses were burnt down at Ikpiro and several hundred others were looted. **Registration of 384 Burundian asylum seekers continues** in Juba.

# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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## Operational Context

### Ethiopia:

- The focus of the Gambella operation is the **Stabilization, Consolidation, Rationalization and Prioritization** of the operation with an emphasis on solutions particularly in self-reliance and livelihoods programmes.

### Kenya:

- **The trend of daily new arrivals has remained low.** The trend of new arrivals continues to be monitored closely for any possible upsurge. Border monitoring visits to Nadapal are conducted twice a week to ensure that asylum seekers have unhindered access to asylum and protection.

### Sudan:

- UNHCR's individual bio-metric registration is on-going in El Redis I and II sites in the White Nile State with an average of more than 1,000 individuals registered daily. So far, 51,792 individuals have been registered in the White Nile State.

### Uganda:

- In Arua, a total of 567 people from 14 villages and surrounding trading centers in Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement participated in a community policing sensitisation/awareness session. Topics covered included Laws of Uganda, understanding the composition and role of Uganda Police plus its procedures, crime prevention and the role of community policing.

### South Sudan (refugees and IDPs):

- In mid-December, South Sudan devalued its currency by 84 per cent, increasing the exchange rate from SSP 2.96 per USD to SSP 18.5 per USD. The devaluation of the currency comes will have a significant socio-economic impact. On 31 December 2015, FEWS NET published its December Food Security Outlook Update, highlighting the continuation of an acute food Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in central Unity State and the likelihood that it extends to parts of Jonglei and Upper Nile states worst affected by conflict between January and March 2016.

## Achievements

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

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### Ethiopia:

- In Pugnido refugee camp, nine individuals belonging to seven refugee families were re-activated following inactivation due to prolonged absence from the camp based on recommendations from the Protection Unit. Save the Children International (SCI) delivered essential aid items to 150 Separated children at the 'New Extension Site'.
- 1,900 children (1000 boys, 900 girls) participated in child-friendly activities in Jewi Refugee Camp. In Tierkidi Camp, 60 blackboards, 16 wooden shelves and swings and seesaws were provided to the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) School.
- In Pugnido refugee camp, awareness sessions were provided for 585 refugee women and girls on types of SGBV, causes, consequences and referral pathways for SGBV survivors.

### Kenya:

- The charging of visa fees at the border has largely been stopped. A total of **261** asylum seekers were received and accommodated at the Nadapal Transit Center. The majority are from Malakal, Bentiu and Unity states as well as Nuba Mountains. 70% are children.
- Newly arrived asylum-seekers from both South Sudan continue to be granted *prima facie* refugee status upon their arrival in Kenya.
- As of mid-January 2016, there were 2,317 UAMs registered in Kakuma, including 945 (183 female and 762 male) South Sudanese and 11,911 separated children including 5,489 (1,974 female and 3,515 male) South Sudanese who have been registered, assisted and supported

## **Sudan:**

- 1,646 UNFPA female hygiene dignity kits were distributed in Haj Yousif for females between the ages of 12-49 years.
- 20 South Sudanese elders were provided with support of 450 SDG. 22 widows were supported to participate in small income generation projects such as managing food and grocery vendors. 45 goats were given to 15 households in Al Siraiya in Abu Jubaiha locality as part of an income generation project that aims to provide 80 arrival families of female heads, widows and elders in South and West Kordofan State.
- 1,400 female hygiene kits were provided for the arrivals in Elleri (800 sets) and Abu Jubaiha locality (600 sets), South Kordofan. 500 blankets will be distributed to South Sudanese children in West Kordofan State in El Muglad, Kharasana and El Mairam.
- On 2 January, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) facilitated a workshop on child protection and alternative care to 27 foster families living in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites. On 9 January, a two-day workshop was held on raising awareness on unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), monitoring and home visit tools to 20 community volunteers from Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin, (El Jabalain locality) and El Kashafa and Jouri (El Salaam locality) site which is expected to enhance the monitoring of children in foster care families. During 3-13 January, child protection and peace building sessions targeting 280 community members were held in all seven sites in White Nile State.

## **Uganda:**

- In Arua, a total of 567 people from 14 villages and surrounding trading centers in Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement participated in a community policing sensitisation/awareness session. Topics covered included Laws of Uganda, understanding the composition and role of Uganda Police plus its procedures, crime prevention and the role of community policing.

## **South Sudan (Refugees):**

- In Central Equatoria State, 241 Burundian asylum-seekers were profiled and registered with a total of 384 individuals (342 males and 42 females). In Lasu refugee settlement, UNHCR organized a one-day workshop on peaceful coexistence for the host community and refugees, with the participation of 30 chiefs from host community and 30 refugee leaders. The workshop served as a platform for the host community and refugees to promote harmony, peace and cooperation. In Yei, UNHCR and the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) registered 230 Sudanese refugee families seeking relocation from Yei town to Lasu refugee settlement due to lack of food production, education and medical services.
- In Western Equatoria State fighting between government forces and local groups in Western Equatoria has forced more than 3,200 Congolese refugees to flee from their homes in Ezo settlement and seek safety around the settlement as well as in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). As of 7 January 2016, UNHCR in the DRC registered 6,188 new arrivals, including 4,171 South Sudanese refugees and another 2,017 Congolese returnees who were living as refugees in South Sudan. The latter fled mostly from Ezo settlement, whose population stood at 3,266 before instability in Western Equatoria began. While Ezo settlement remains deserted at the present time, some 150 refugees, who found safety in the fields around Ezo, sought UNHCR's assistance for relocation to safer areas. High-level discussions were held with government officials in Yambio and Juba to ensure that refugees are protected. UNMISS agreed to deploy force protection personnel for road patrols and to facilitate the relocation of these refugees to Makpandu in January.

## **South Sudan (IDPs)**

- The Protection Cluster released a Protection Situation Update that reviews humanitarian developments on Mundri West and Mundri East counties, Western Equatoria State.
- The Protection Cluster also released a Protection Situation Update on Leer County, southern Unity State, highlighting security developments and the humanitarian return to Leer Town and Thonyor since the attacks of late October 2015.
- The Protection Cluster presented its Strategy for the first allocation of the 2016 Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF). The Cluster was granted USD 2.25 million. The funding will support protection projects prioritising Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) prevention and response, child protection, protective accompaniment activities, mine clearance, as well as conflict mitigation measures in Protection of Civilians (POC) sites and potential areas of return.



## **Education**

## **Kenya:**

- Schools re-opened on the 4th January 2016 and enrolment is expected to peak by the end of this week.
- The KCPE result was released on 30 December 2015 for the 2,859(587 female) candidates who sat the exam. Candidates overall performance in the 2015 KCPE examination based on their standardized scores indicated remarkably excellent performance with 2,753 (567 female) out of the 2,859(587 female) scoring 200 marks of the possible 500 marks required to

transit to secondary school. This represented a pass rate of 96.3% which was way above the national average pass rate of 75.6%. This is an improvement on the 2014 KCPE pass rate which was 86.7%.

- The two emergency schools (Hope and Peace established in 2014) for the South Sudanese influx posted very good result given the enormous challenges students had to overcome to sit the exam

### South Sudan:

- In Upper Nile State in Bunj Secondary School, 111 candidates from both the host community and refugee population registered with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to write the National Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examinations. In Doro refugee camp, 390 pupils graduated from seven schools following their participation in the Child and Youth Resilience Program. The resilience program is designed to equip school pupils with life skills necessary for survival.
- In Central Equatorial State, in Lasu refugee camp, 47 Primary School candidates (13 girls and 34 boys) wrote the 2015 Primary Leaving Examination. In Gorom refugee settlement, 18 pupils and three adult learners from the Accelerated Learning Programme completed their Primary Leaving Examination (PLE) in Godo primary school.
- In Western Equatoria State, in Makpandu refugee settlement, UNHCR partner World Vision International (WVI) delivered chairs and desks to secondary and primary schools.

### Uganda:

- in Kiryandongo the construction of new classrooms, repair and maintenance of the older building structures in preparation for the new academic year will soon be completed.
- In Arua, with funding from WTU, four new classroom blocks for Rhino High School at Wanyange village have been completed with walls plastered. Fitting of the fixtures are currently ongoing.



## Health

### Ethiopia:

- The first round of Enhanced Outreach Strategy for Child Survival Intervention (EOC) was concluded in Pugnido, Pugnido 2, Jewi, and Okugo refugee camps. The campaign continues in both Tierkidi and Kule refugee camps from 11 January and will run for five days. A total of 29,294 children aged 6-59 months and 6,123 pregnant and lactating women are targeted for the campaign in all refugee locations.
- During the reporting week, the Mass Meningitis (A, C & W135) Vaccination Campaign was conducted in Kule and Tierkidi refugee camps. A total of 74,624 refugees were targeted in Kule (35,102) and Tierkidi (39,522). At the end of the campaign, 59,531 (79.8%) refugees were vaccinated in both Kule and Tierkidi camps, which is 30,214 (86.1%) and 29,317 (74.2%) respectively.

### Kenya:

- The Crude mortality rate is 0.2/1000/month and the under 5 mortality rate is 0.8/1000/month among the South Sudanese population which is within UNHCR and SPHERE standards.
- There has been an increase in the number of cases of malaria within the camp with a crude rate of 98/1000/month among the South Sudanese population in Kakuma who access services in clinic 6 & 7. Proper case management and early diagnosis has kept the case fatality at less than 1% in this population for malaria while other disease continues to be within standard threshold.

### Sudan:

- 19,656 consultations were held throughout seven clinics and 27.5 per cent of cases had acute respiratory infection (ARI) followed by diarrheal diseases at 12 per cent and malaria at 10 per cent. No disease under surveillance has been reported during this period (suspected meningitis, suspected measles, suspected acute watery diarrhea, or suspected acute flaccid paralysis).

### Uganda:

- .Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) uptake was noted to be at a low rate of 71% as compared to the national standard of 90%. The Kiryandongo District Local Government (KDLG) in conjunction with all health partners and stakeholders including UNHCR held their first 2016 HIV/AIDS coordination meeting on 07 Jan 2016.

## South Sudan (Refugees):

- In four refugee camps in Maban of the Upper Nile State, the fourth round of National Immunization Days (NIDs) were concluded reaching 100 per cent of children under 5 years. The immunization campaign included polio vaccination and vitamin A supplementation activities.
- In Central Equatoria State a 6-month stock of drugs for medical services was delivered to Lasu refugee settlement.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### Ethiopia:

- 146 refugees belonging to 66 families were inactivated in Pugnido refugee camp after missing three consecutive food distribution cycles as per the continuous registration standard operating procedures.
- Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services continued in all refugee camps. A total of 119 new Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Program (OTP), a decrease from the week prior to the reporting period when 141 cases were admitted. The current number of beneficiaries is 1,266 children under-five years (302 in Jewi, 121 in Tierkidi, 232 in Kule, 283 in Pugnido 2 and 328 in Pugnido).
- 179 new Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases were admitted in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP), representing a decrease of 248 from the past reporting period. Currently, there are a total of 3,100 MAM cases of children under-five years, including 486 in Jewi, 671 in Tierkidi, 650 in Kule, 451 in Pugnido 2, and 842 in Pugnido.
- 299 new cases of under-five children and 200 new cases of Pregnant and Lactating women (PLW) were admitted in Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs (BSFP) in the different refugee camps. The current population for BSFP in the camps is 44,610 for children from 6-59 months. This includes 10,039 in Jewi, 10,664 in Kule, 10,707 in Tierkidi, 8,878 in Pugnido, 4,330 in Pugnido 2. A total of 13,082 PLW are currently enrolled in BSFP: 1,830 in Jewi, 4,059 in Kule, 4,076 in Tierkidi, 2,130 in Pugnido and 987 in Pugnido 2 refugee camps.
- The provision of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) service at the Baby-Friendly Spaces (BFS) and in the community blocks continued in the camps during the reporting period. A total of 11,461 Pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) benefitted from the service.

### Kenya:

- The nutrition status of the new arrivals deteriorated due to persistent reduced rations being issued and limited coping mechanism among the new arrivals in Kakuma refugee camp.
- The number of new admissions into the CMAM programs at clinic 7 in the new arrivals area has increased significantly contributing to over 1/3 of the total caseload in the CMAM programs in Kakuma refugee camp. An increase in the number of re-admissions soon after discharge has been observed together with longer average length of stay in the CMAM programs. Additionally, the number of admissions of new arrivals to the Stabilization care increased associated with the rising prevalence of Malaria and Pneumonia.
- During the period under review, a total of 49 children aged 6-59 months were screened by weight for height at the reception center on arrival in Kakuma, out of which 5 (10.2%) were found with severe acute malnutrition and 3 (6.1%) with moderate acute malnutrition. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled to respective rehabilitation programs.
- General Food distribution began on 2nd January 2015 and lasted for 6 days.

### Sudan:

- Through WFP's interventions, 95,423 beneficiaries were provided with 1,645 MTs (metric tons) of various commodities (full General Food Distributions (GFD) basket) such as staples, pulses and vegetable oil in the White Nile State.
- WFP has reached a total of 20,776 beneficiaries in this region in December with 562 MTs of food for distribution in South Kordofan State.
- The results of the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening during in White Nile State show that of the 25,119 children under five years (U5) who were screened during the reporting period, 63 (0.2 per cent) are suffering from severe MUAC malnutrition and 1,088 (4.3 per cent) from moderate MUAC malnutrition.
- Through WFP interventions in Joda and Al Kuek reception centres, a total of 0.64 MTs of Plumpy nut was distributed to 167 new arrivals (101 children under five (U5) and 1,374 pregnant and lactating women (PLW)). New Plumpy nut stocks will be sent to the recently opened El Mquiens reception centre, to ensure that all arrivals through the three reception centres in White Nile State are given immediate nutritional support. Emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (eBSFP) was conducted across all seven sites in late December reaching a total of 11,823 beneficiaries (9,904 U5 and 1,191 PLW) with a total of 78 MT of food.
- Super Cereal Plus (SC+) has now arrived in White Nile State and will soon be dispatched to nutrition centres in all seven sites over the coming week to start the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP), following a mass screening that was completed in early December. A validation process of the preliminary results is currently taking place.



- In Ellei and Abu Jubaiha locality, South Kordofan State, 88 community mobilizers selected from both the arrivals and host community received training on the TSFP including Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) messages and methods of how to conduct focus group discussions.

#### **Uganda:**

- In Arua, WFP through World Vision continued to provide food for new arrivals at Ocea RC. WFP provided 4.65 metric tons of CERMML, 0.77 metric tons of pulses, 0.333 metric tons of vegetable oil, 0.55 metric tons of CSB, 0.055 metric tons of salt and 0.150 metric tons of high energy biscuits.

#### **South Sudan (Refugees):**

- In Central Equatoria State in Lasu refugee settlement, WFP completed December's General Food Distribution for 9,830 refugees. Food rations include sorghum, yellow peas, vegetable oil and salt at 70 per cent monthly ration scale.
- In Upper Nile State, a ten-month stock of drug and nutrition supplies were airlifted to Maban camps, including plumpy nut.
- In Western Equatoria State in Makpandu, food was distributed to 3,846 refugees. Commodities such as salt and vegetable oil were distributed at a reduced 30 per cent while cereals were 100 per cent to compensate for the lack of pulses.



## **Water and Sanitation**

#### **Ethiopia:**

- UNHCR convened a joint monitoring team comprising Oxfam, DRC (Danish Refugee Council) and LWF (Lutheran World Federation) to provide technical inputs to the ongoing works on the permanent water supply system for Jewi camp. The team visited the intake works along the Baro River and the treatment plant and agreed on changes to be made on the works. The joint team also certified the 3 kilometres welded pressure mains from reservoir sites 1 and 2 and gave the go ahead for DRC to make minor corrections before back-filling the pipeline.
- Emergency water trucking was intensified following the damage of the 'pressure mains' that were delivering water to Kule refugee camp. A total of seven trucks are involved and each truck was assigned to a particular zone of the camp.

#### **Sudan:**

- In the area of Kharasana, West Kordofan two additional water bladders with a total capacity of 20,000 litres were installed.
- The WASH indicators are slowly showing improvement, however most sites are still below the UNHCR emergency standards of 20 person per latrine and 20 litres of water per person per day. Out of the current 1,810 latrines in the White Nile State, 380 need urgent dislodging which is scheduled to be done within a month. UNICEF is scheduled to construct 448 latrines in El Redis II site from the third week of January over a three months' period.

#### **Uganda:**

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage was at 19 litres per person per day compared to UNHCR's standard of 20 litres per person per day. The highest coverage is 31 l/p/d in Oliji. The lowest is 10 l/p/d in Ayilo II where ground water availability is limited. More number of bore-holes are being drilled in Maaji as the number of settlement population grows in number.
- In Arua Rhino Camp Settlement, water table has drastically dropped due to the dry season, this affected the average potable water supply across the settlement and motorized water pumps are pumping below 10 l/p/d. Arua team is looking to an alternative options for supply of potable water to meet standards for both emergency and regular water supply in the villages.
- In Arua, the Yoro-Siripi water pipeline supply was interrupted due to leakages close to the source at the pump station and Simbili. This affected the villages of Agulupi, Simbili and Siripi during the period. However, this was rectified by the water engineer and DRC staff.
- In Kiryandogo, Water availability is at 15 l/p/d. The water has more or less remained at the same level because despite having added one more water point in December 2015. The population of water users has also increased due to the new arrivals. Two boreholes are being motorised and once completed, an increased water cover to and above recommended levels is anticipated.

#### **South Sudan (Refugees):**

- In Central Equatoria State, in Lasu refugee settlement, UNHCR's partner ACROSS distributed soap to 5,880 refugees to promote personal hygiene practices in the camp.

- In the Upper Nile State in Yusuf Batil and Doro refugee camps, the quantity of water supply increased to the minimum standards of 20 liters per person per day. In Kaya and Gendrassa refugee camps, the water supply dropped by 3 liters due to disruption caused by operators at the pumping stations, with a supply of 19.2 liters per person per day. In Maban refugee camps, the sanitation situation remains normal with an average number of 14 persons per latrine.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### Ethiopia:

- The construction of the rub halls in Tierkidi and Kule refugee camp was completed. In Pugnido and Pugnido 2 refugee camps, AHADA fully completed the installation of solar street lights and spot welding.



## Shelter and NFIs

### Ethiopia:

- In Jewi Refugee Camp, bamboo walling, mud plastering and roofing activities for the 793 houses were completed with frame structures already erected. The 793 represent 82% of the planned 970 transitional shelters.
- The construction of the superstructure and roofing for 500 shelters in Jewi camp out of which 300(60%) shelters were covered with bamboo walling and grass thatching.
- In Kule Refugee Camp, the construction of superstructure including roofing and bamboo walling of all the planned 193 shelters, continued with grass thatching of the shelters was completed.
- In Tierkidi Refugee Camp, in collaboration with the target beneficiaries, the grass thatching of 605 (94%) of 645 shelters was completed. These were initially plastic sheet-roofed in the absence of grass last year.

### Uganda:

- Plot demarcation work is ongoing in Maaji Ext. III settlement to accommodate 12,000 more refugees. The road opening in the Maaji ext.-I viz. Block# A, B, C, D, E, F and G are ongoing and new arrivals is being accommodated there. Similarly, assessments are ongoing for two new sites Arra and Ibibiaworo to accommodate more refugees. The work on rehabilitation of the overnight shelters in Nyumanzi TC is ongoing. So far two out of 20 semi-permanent shelters have been completed. The other construction work such as community centers, food distribution points, latrines, PSN shelter construction, opening of new roads and road rehabilitation works under the regular 2015 budgetary allocations are progressing well.

### South Sudan (Refugees):

- In Central Equatoria State, plastic sheeting to 352 families in the POC site in Juba was distributed. The distribution targeted some vulnerable families whose shelters were destroyed by heavy rains in early October 2015.
- In Western Equatoria State, soap was distributed to some 1,000 IDP families in the ADRA compound.
- In the Lakes State, the NFI and Protection Clusters verified 361 vulnerable IDP families in Wulu and another 232 in Kuel Kuac. These IDPs were displaced at various times from Mundri in Western Equatoria, Rumbek East and Rumbek Centre in Lakes State. Following the verification, IDPs were provided with non-food items (NFIs).
- In Mingkaman, UNHCR distributed NFIs to 467 extremely vulnerable families as well as sanitary cloth and soap to 750 women and girls in Mariik, Yolaket and Kalthok. NFIs included jerry-cans, mosquito nets, plastic sheet, soaps, sanitary cloth, blankets, and kitchen set based on the need identified in a joint interagency assessment.

## 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.

### **Funding as at 12 January 2016 FOR BUDGET YEAR 2015**

A total of **USD 239.1 million** has been funded or **31 per cent**

<b>South Sudan Situation (per country)</b>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>South Sudan</b>	<b>Sudan</b>	<b>Uganda</b>
<b>UNHCR Requirements</b>	153,235,557	36,538,324	418,882,292	68,309,641	99,447,420
<b>Contributions</b>	42,584,022	10,632,270	116,275,632	23,347,926	27,526,807
<b>Funding Level (%)</b>	28%	29%	28%	34%	28%

### **Donors who have contributed to the Situation:**

Canada, CERF, Church of Latter-day Saint, Common Humanitarian Fund South Sudan, Common Humanitarian Fund Sudan, Denmark, Educate a Child Programme (EAA), European Union, Fast Retailing (UNIQLO), Finland, France, Germany, Holy See, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Private Donors Canada/France/Germany/Italy/Japan/Kenya/Spain/UK/USA, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Kingdom, United States of America

Note 1: Funding includes some US\$18.7 M of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country. These figures are based on the Revised Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Supplementary Appeal (April 2015).

Note 2: Major donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Private Donors Italy/Japan/Republic of Korea/Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. Other donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, and Private Donors.



## ANNEXES - LIST OF ACRONYMS

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AAH-I (Action Africa Help International); AAH-U (Action Africa Help Uganda)

ACF (Action Contre la Faim)

ARTI (Acute respiratory infection)

AWD (Acute watery diarrhea)

ARRA (Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs)

ASMT (Area Security Management Team)

AAR (Association for Aid and Relief)

BIAs (Best Interest Assessments); BIDs (Best Interest Determinations)

BSFP (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme)

CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management)

CVHW (Centre for Voluntary Humanitarian Work)

CFSs (Child Friendly Spaces)

CP IMS (Child Protection Information Management System)

DRC (Danish Refugee Council)

DRA (Department of Refugee Affairs)

DRA (Document Registration Agreement)

EiE (Education in Emergencies)

EBSFP (Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme)

EmONC (Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care)

ES/NFIs (Emergency Shelter and Non Food Item)

FSCO (Field Security Coordination Officer)

FSL (Food Security and Livelihoods)

GFD (General Food Distribution)

GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition)

HEB (High energy biscuits)

HAC (Humanitarian Aid Commission)

IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding)

IDSR (Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response)

IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development)

INGOs (International Non-Governmental Organisations)

IOM (International Organization for Migration)

IRC (International Rescue Committee)

l/p/d (litres per person per day)

LLITNs (Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets)

LWF (Lutheran World Federation)

MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition )

MSF-F (Médecins Sans Frontières France)

MTI (Medical Team International)  
MUAC (Mid-upper-arm circumference)  
MoE (Ministry of Education)  
MoH (Ministry of Health)  
MoSA (Ministry of Social Affairs)  
NCKK (National Council of Churches of Kenya)  
NFI (Non-Food Items)  
NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)  
OPM (Office of the Prime Minister)  
OPD (Out-Patient Department)  
OTP (Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme)  
PSN (People with Special Needs)  
POC (Protection of Civilians); PoC (Person of Concern)  
PDF (Protection and Deterrent Force)  
RC (Reception Centre)  
RRC (Regional Refugee Coordinator)  
SCiU (Save the Children in Uganda)  
SC (Separated Children)  
SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition)  
SKS (South Kordofan State)  
SPLA I/O (Sudan People's Liberation Army In Opposition)  
SRCS (Sudanese Red Crescent Society)  
TSFP (Target Supplementary Feeding Programme)  
TOT (Training of Trainers)  
URCS (Uganda Red Cross Society)  
UAMs (Unaccompanied Minors)  
UNCT (United Nations Country Team)  
UNHAS (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service)  
UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee)  
UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan)  
WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)  
WES (Water and Environmental Sanitation) project  
WTU (Windle Trust Uganda)  
WFP (World Food Programme)  
WVI (World Vision International)

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**Links:**

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

## South Sudan Situation: regional overview as of 12 January 2016

