

HIGHLIGHTS

96,983

South Sudanese
refugees in Uganda
(as of 10 April)

92,450

South Sudanese
refugees in Ethiopia
(as of 10 April)

60,568

South Sudanese
refugees in Sudan
(as of 10 April)

33,399

South Sudanese
refugees in Kenya
(as of 10 April)

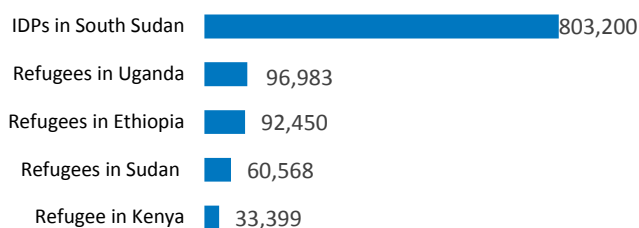
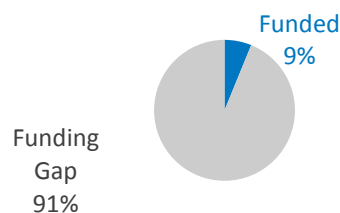
803,200

IDPs since 15
December 2013
(as of 10 April)

- **SOUTH SUDAN:** The crisis has led to a severe deterioration in the food security situation and around 3.7 million people are now at high risk of food insecurity. UNHCR and partners are very concerned about the food and nutrition situation, especially for the over 126,000 Sudanese refugees living in Maban, Upper Nile State.
- **SUDAN:** Refugees continue to arrive from Upper Nile State to White Nile State and South Kordofan State at a rate of 200 per day. The rainy season will shortly start and the two relocation sites in White Nile State and the majority of affected areas in South Kordofan will then be inaccessible.
- **UGANDA:** The Government provided two additional settlements for South Sudanese refugees in Adjumani District and one of them is already operating.
- **ETHIOPIA:** South Sudanese asylum seekers continue to arrive in Gambella region mainly through Pagak border entry point. The continued influx of asylum seekers through this border point is attributed to the recently reported renewed fighting between government armed forces and the rebels in Upper Nile State.
- **KENYA:** From 2 to 4 April, Australia for UNHCR National Director, Ms. Naomi Steer, visited Kakuma in order to identify operational gaps in water and sanitation due to the South Sudan crisis. She visited the Nadapal border entry point and interacted with asylum seekers from South Sudan. Funds that have been raised are mainly to fund gaps in latrine construction and increasing water coverage for camp residents.



A South Sudanese refugee boy lies exhausted on a mat in Nyumanzi refugee settlement, Adjumani District, northwest Uganda. ©UNHCR/F. Noy

Population of concern for the situationA total of **1,086,600** people of concern**Funding against the situation****US\$420 million** requested for the situation

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

The conflict started in Juba on 15 December 2013 and quickly spread to other states. Few weeks after, thousands of people had been killed and wounded and hundreds of thousands displaced from their homes. Despite the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement on 23 January 2014, fighting between the Government and the Opposition has continued and is ongoing. Security remains tense with reports of armed forces' mobilization and clashes in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States. Aid agencies estimate that 803,200 are currently displaced within the country, sheltering across 174 different displacement sites and around 283,400 have fled to neighbouring countries.

Achievements



Protection

SOUTH SUDAN:

- In Awerial County (Lakes State), a UNHCR protection mission to Minkaman found that more than 16,000 IDPs are potentially trapped on islands south of Bor, reportedly unable to relocate to the mainland as their resources were depleted. This constitutes a major protection concern given that most of the islands are expected to fully flood during the rainy season. Humanitarian response to IDPs on islands and outside Minkaman has so far been minimal and requires multi-cluster intervention. UNHCR joined a shelter assessment and intentions survey on the islands.
- In Pariang County (Unity State), a UNHCR-led protection assessment commenced on 3 April. The assessment will cover GBV, child protection and general protection and was planned by UNHCR with support from IRC and Nonviolent Peaceforce. The results of the assessment will inform the protection response strategy for IDPs in the county.

SUDAN:

- UNHCR partner ASSIST has been given access to both relocation sites in White Nile States and South Kordofan State to conduct needs assessments.
- In terms of registration, IOM has finalised registration data of 3,991 individuals in South Kordofan.

ETHIOPIA:

- With reception and Level 1 registration facilities already well-established at both Pagak and Akobo, where joint UNHCR-ARRA teams conduct the exercise, UNHCR is now following up with ARRA to establish registration facilities at Burbiey. Level 2 registration is ongoing in Leitchuor and Kule refugee camps. In Leitchuor, over 41% of a population of 39,289 people has attended the exercise and in Kule 600 people have been registered.
- Most of the new arrivals continued to be women and children mostly (95%) from Upper Nile State. A significant number of the new arrivals continued to cite fear and food insecurity as the main reasons for their flight to Ethiopia. With the start of airdrops of food inside South Sudan implemented by WFP, UNHCR noted a

slight easing of the numbers of new arrivals to Ethiopia, while also noting that some refugees in Ethiopia returned to South Sudan to collect food before coming back to Ethiopia. The average daily arrival rate is now approximately 800-1000 individuals.

UGANDA:

- The start of the rainy season causes several problems in providing protection and assistance to refugees. In Adjumani, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)/UNHCR along with partners are carrying out protection and community services activities in settlements. In Kiryandongo, Action Africa Help International Uganda (AAH-U) organised trainings for 13 Community Services Workers and Volunteers to build on their knowledge on how to handle community cases.

KENYA:

- UNHCR response to the South Sudan emergency is ongoing at the border, transport, reception center and new settlement areas in Kakuma 4. No cases of refoulement were reported nor visa fees levied on asylum seekers arriving at the border. Due to the rains in South Sudan that hindered movement of people, the number of arrivals in the past week has lowered.
- 4.372 new separated children arrived since the beginning of the South Sudan crisis, bringing it to a total of 12.711 in the camp - out of which 1.773 have completed UNHCR and Document Registration Agreement (DRA) registration process.

Education

SOUTH SUDAN:

- At the time of reporting, schools remain closed in Yusuf Batil (upper Nile State) long after refugees returned to the camp, following clashes with residents of neighbouring villages. Refugees cite hunger and continued displacement from their habitual places of residence within the camp as reasons for preventing their children from returning to school.

UGANDA:

- Scholastic material for refugee children is still the overall challenge. In Adjumani, UNICEF has provided six tents to release the congestion caused by the large arrival of refugee students. In Arua, 13 schools in Rhino camp settlement area have been earmarked for support.

KENYA:

- The Association for Aid and Relief (AAR) Japan has donated 30 heavy tents for a second school at the new site that is expected to be opened in May 2014 and their installation is ongoing.
- The construction of 10 semi-permanent classrooms is ongoing and work should be completed by the end of April.

Health

SUDAN:

- Use of health facilities by refugees remains high in White Nile and South Kordofan State where the main morbidities continue to be Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), Diarrhea and Malaria (2120 consultations last week).
- UNFPA distributed 200 kits of 2A (clean delivery kits) to the Kilo 10 clinic and Save the Children 100 delivery kits in Ellery town (South Kordofan State).

ETHIOPIA:

- UNHCR developed a comprehensive emergency preparedness and response plan including resource mapping matrix for outbreak prone diseases including measles, malaria, Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/Cholera, meningitis, Hepatitis E and polio - while working together with UNICEF to develop community outreach guidelines which emphasize an integrated model of health, nutrition and hygiene promotion and surveillance.

UGANDA:

- In settlements, the District offers health services including immunization, nutrition screening. UNHCR provides additional support through Medical Teams International (MTI) to health services.

- In Adjumani, as a preventive measure for the rainy season, all sites have a unit to handle cholera cases if an outbreak happens.
- In Kiryandongo, 125 outpatient consultations were provided, MUAC assessment carried out for 107 children, and 55 children were provided with Vitamin A.

KENYA:

- Malaria infections increased – 13.5% this week in comparison with 7.8% the week before. UNICEF donated 7,200 Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITNs) to support UNHCR's efforts to control malaria in the camp.
- Measles is still being tracked in Kakuma and the outbreak is at its tail end.
- 13.6% of the children aged 6-59 months are suffering from Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and 8.9% of them had Severe Acute Malnutrition that is above 3% threshold for an emergency situation.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN:

- The food situation is impacting negatively on the refugee operation. Refugees are selling their remaining NFI and latrine materials, which will exacerbate the health and WASH situation during the rainy season. Refugees from Doro camp have been observed returning by foot to villages in Blue Nile State in search of food. In Gendrassa camp, hundreds of refugees gathered to express frustration about food shortages. In an effort to decongest Gendrassa, some 400 refugees were relocated from Jumjum community to Kaya.
- In Upper Nile, several options are being pursued to address the delivery of food assistance for 126,000 refugees in Maban. Road convoys are yet to leave Gambella for Upper Nile State, due to insecurity along the Gambella-Maban corridor and reluctance of contractors to travel the route. A total of 1,300 mt (representing a 20 day ration of sorghum for the refugee population) is eagerly awaited. Last week, the first convoy, loaded in Nazareth, Ethiopia, crossed into South Sudan through the Gambella corridor and delivered about 167 mt of food to IDPs in Pagak. A second convoy reached Maiwut delivering around 385 mt.
- Four mobile distribution teams are currently on the ground in Nassir (Upper Nile), Akobo (Jonglei), Mayendit (Unity) and Kodok (Upper Nile) while one team returned on 05 April from Nyal (Upper Nile) after having completed food distribution to about 25,000 people. In Akobo, WFP is currently completing the airdrop of about 313 mt through the Iluyshin 76 from Gambella, and has already started the distribution to about 38,000 people in critical need of food assistance. In Mayendit, WFP has started the airdrops from Juba and commenced the distribution to around 31,000 people. In Kodok, the team is on the ground to prepare the airdrop zone and has already started the registration process. WFP, FAO and UNICEF have teamed-up and developed a combined response strategy to ensure coordination on the ground.

SUDAN:

- In collaboration with the State Ministry of Health, Save the Children Sweden (SCS) has opened an outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) centre in Elleri town as well as distributed eight cartons of emergency biscuits at Alamira Reception Point in Elleri locality.

ETHIOPIA:


- As a result of nutrition interventions by WFP, UNHCR and partners, the GAM rate has reduced from 37.3% in Pagak to an average of 20.2% in the Leitchuor and Kule camps. The SAM rate has reduced from 11.1% to 6%, with further improvement expected. Over 2,000 children identified as malnourished at entry points have been relocated to the camps where they are admitted into treatment programmes implemented by GOAL; while at Pagak, Action Contre la Faim (ACF) is delivering these services. UNHCR and ACF are integrating MUAC screening during the registration process to avoid late presentation of acute malnutrition.

UGANDA:

- At reception centres, two/three hot meals are served daily with WFP food rations and on relocation refugees receive a monthly WFP food allocation.

KENYA:

- As of 6 April, 1566 malnourished refugee children were admitted in feeding programmes – 329 were severely malnourished and 1237 moderately malnourished.



Water and Sanitation

SUDAN:

- Despite the response by Plan Sudan, MoH and the Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) project efforts in sanitation services and hygiene promotion, there is still a gap in communal latrines in both relocation areas, in particular in Kilo 10 (300 latrines).

ETHIOPIA:

- Partners in both Leitchuor and Kule camps are now mobilizing for the implementation of permanent water systems whilst construction of temporary water supply infrastructure is ongoing.
- The hygiene situation in Pagak continues to improve due to concerted hygiene awareness campaigns. MSF-Holland started operations in Pagak where they will implement water supply as well as building emergency latrines.

UGANDA:

- In Adjumani, UNHCR is working in partnership with 13 organisations to reach acceptable water and sanitation levels. In Arua, 43 boreholes have been rehabilitated in Rhino Camp settlement and water trucking is being phased out. At the time of reporting, only UNHCR-hired water trucks are supplying water to areas that have low yielding boreholes.

KENYA:

- Three boreholes (2 in the camp and 1 for the host community) have been drilled by World Vision International. UNHCR is exploring the possibility of drilling more boreholes around Kakuma 4 and, to this end, an hydrogeological survey has been conducted.



Shelter and NFIs

SOUTH SUDAN:

- UNHCR is supporting the preparation of the new PoC site in Juba (PoC3), where road demarcation has been completed and drainage construction is in progress.
- Last week, UNHCR contributed NFIs to Panyijar and Awerial Counties through the cluster:
 - in Nyal, Panyijar County: 2,500 blankets; 2,500 mosquito nets; 2,500 plastic sheets;
 - in Minkaman, Awerial County: 8,000 blankets; 4,000 mosquito nets; 8,000 sleeping mats; 1,500 jerry cans.

SUDAN:

- Camp management in Kilo 10 relocation site indicates that there are more than 2.317 refugee families in Kilo 10 camp who need shelters as they are still living in open areas and exposed to harsh weather conditions.
- At the time of reporting, there are two UNHCR staff in Kosti to supervise assessments and distributions of NFIs to an additional 2.317 households in Kilo 10. Shelter materials will be distributed based on needs.

ETHIOPIA:

- Lietchuor Camp site allocated by the Government of Ethiopia was found to be flood-prone. Lietchuor 2 Camp – a new site situated on higher ground about 4 kilometers away - has a capacity of 35,000 and will be able to take in the refugees being relocated.
- Kule 1 Camp, which is the newest camp and has been receiving new arrivals mainly entering the country through Pagak border-point, now hosts over 34,000 refugees. Refugees who were temporarily being accommodated in tents in the lower ground are being relocated to higher ground, some from tents into finished tukuls and others with their tents. Tukuls continue to be constructed by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) at Kule 1 Camp with funding provided by UNHCR.
- A new camp-site known now as Kule 2 Camp with a capacity of 31,000 was allocated by the Regional President on Sunday 6 April 2014. Additional land is being sought pro-actively in the Kule Camps area for possibly Kule 3, should the need arise.

UGANDA:

- In Adjumani, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) distributes NFIs despite the fact that spontaneous refugee movements make this process very challenging. In Arua, OPM/UNHCR and partners provide assorted NFIs to support WASH activities in Rhino Camp settlement. In Kiryandongo, AAH-U distributes full NFI kits to 86 households.

KENYA:

- Roofing of erected mud walls by refugees is ongoing in the camp despite the rains. Demarcation of plots has resumed. Construction on the access roads and drainage continues in Kakuma 4 and foundation for the 10 semi-permanent classrooms is completed.
- At the time of reporting, the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) is still waiting response from the office of the governor on the request of new land.
- Distribution of non-food items is ongoing to the new arrivals at the reception center and to those that have been allocated plots for settlements.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

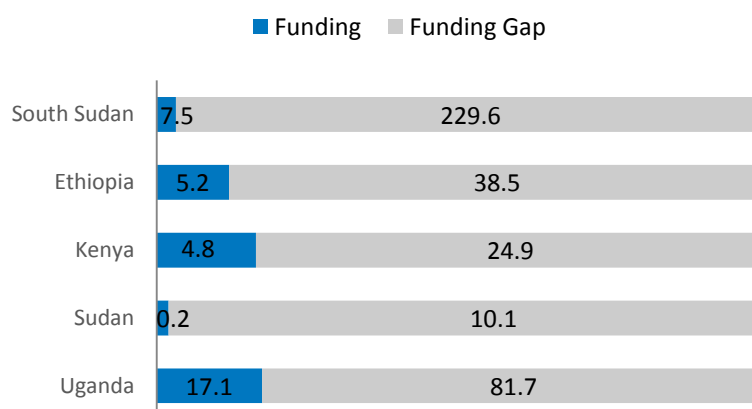
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are revised UNHCR's financial needs for providing protection and 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. Total revised requirements amount to US\$ 420 million for 2014.

Donors who have contributed:

- Canada
- CERF
- Denmark
- France
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Private Donors
- Germany
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

Funding (in million US\$)

A total of **US\$36 million** has been funded including **US\$1,9 million** of broadly earmarked funding to the situation.



Note: 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, Private Donors.

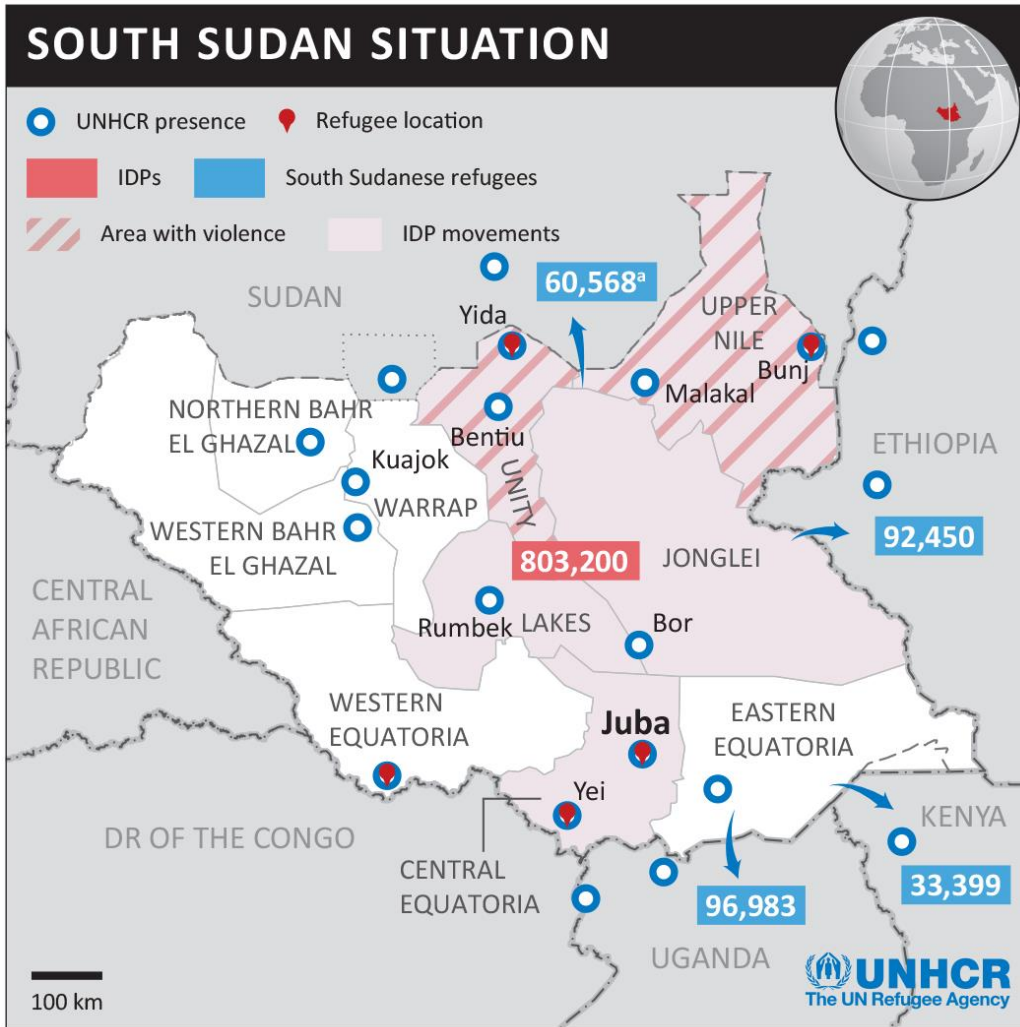
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ANNEXES

Annex 1



^aThis figure does not include new arrivals in Abyei PCA Box.

Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR, OCHA.

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: 10 Apr 2014.