

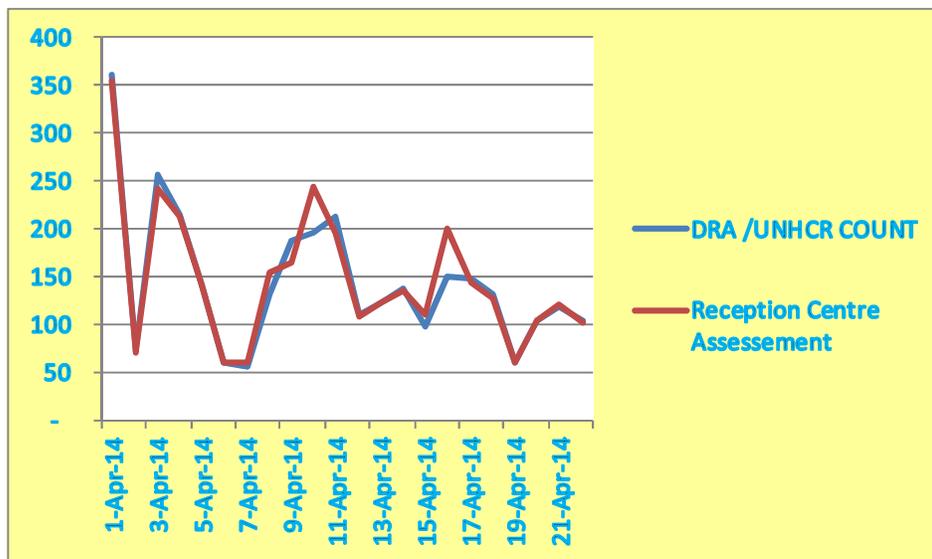
**15 April – 22 April 2014
Kakuma Camp Update**



Current Situation:

In the past week, 981 asylum seekers were received at the Nadapal border to Kakuma camp. As of 22 April, a total of 35,288 South Sudanese asylum seekers have been received in Kakuma camp. The total estimated camp population is 165,000

Movement of new arrivals from South Sudan continues to be hindered by rains that have resulted in lower numbers arriving at the Nadapal border. The daily arrival trends are illustrated:



Operational Highlights

The response to the South Sudan emergency is ongoing at the border, transport, reception center and new settlement areas in Kakuma 4 with support from UNICEF, UNWFP, IOM and other implementing partners.

Protection

UNHCR maintained presence at the Nadapal border during the reporting week. The monitoring ensured that asylum seekers had safe access to asylum territory. Immigration Department in collaboration with DRA continued to receive and issue entry clearance for South Sudanese arriving at the border. The presence of the protection team at the border ensured that possible cases of refoulement, charging of Visa Fees to asylum seekers and any manhandling of the asylum seekers by immigration and police were prevented.

Most of the South Sudanese arriving at the Kenya Sudan border are women, children and teenagers. The asylum seekers indicated that situation in South Sudan was still tense in most villages and were expecting more asylum seekers coming to Kenya.

Primary Health

No mortality was reported among asylum seekers from South Sudan and there was no excess morbidity reported among new arrivals. Like the old refugee caseload, respiratory tract infection, malaria and malaria were the main causes of ill health.

Measles is still being actively tracked. No new suspected case had been identified in the camp since April 9th and at the border since the 10th of February 20124. The latest suspected measles case was discharged from the camp hospital on 14th April. However, the outbreak cannot be declared as ended before 21 days elapse without a new case.

747 cases of Malaria were seen compared to 755 in the previous week. UNHCR and partners are proactively engaged in the following activities to minimize malaria transmission: (1) Early diagnosis and treatment of all malaria cases (2) distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets to new arrivals, pregnant women and under-five year old children (3) active malaria case finding by community health promoters at family level for early treatment to interrupt transmission (4) health message dissemination using video shows (5) radio spots on malaria (6) backfilling of soil harvesting pits for brick making (7) larviciding of permanent / long term mosquito breeding sites (8) Appropriate management of water spillages at tap-stands

Nutrition

The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) among the new arrival cohort of April 7th-14th were 13.2% and of 4.2% respectively. The GAM was within WHO acceptable threshold of <15% while the SAM was above the 3% threshold for an emergency situation. All the identified malnourished children were enrolled in appropriate feeding program for nutrition rehabilitation.

As at 20th April, there were 389 refugee children (6-59 months) with severely acute malnutrition admitted in Out-Patient Therapeutic Program (OTP) for nutritional rehabilitation). Out that number, 186 (47.8%) were new arrivals from South Sudan.

Additional 1,500 children with moderate acute malnutrition were also undergoing nutrition rehabilitation. 4,504 others aged 6-23 months were enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding program for prevention of malnutrition.

Shelter & infrastructure

320 temporary shelters were constructed to accommodate 1,221 individuals in Kakuma 4 areas for new arrivals. In addition, 125 durable shelters were roofed with galvanized iron sheet

Child Protection

4768 of new separated children have been received from South Sudan since December 2013 brings the total separated in Kakuma to 13,097.

Among the South Sudanese separated children, 3156 that have been registered in UNHCR and Government of Kenya database. 1640 are from Jonglei, 502 from Central Equatoria, 534 from Unity state, 310 from Upper Nile, and 170 from Warrab.

77 children (24 female and 53 male) arrived during the week bringing the total number of unaccompanied children to 2,931 (811 f & 2,120 m) unaccompanied children. Unaccompanied minors are kept at the reception center until they are fully registered and alternate care arrangements are made before integrating them into the community.

65 (49 boys and 16 girls) were referred for Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) of which 26 (16 boys 10 girls) were successfully reunified with their relatives.

Education

41(8 female) refugee teachers are attending a Training of Trainers (ToT) that is funded and facilitated by IsraAID on psychosocial aspects in education environments. The training aims at building capacities of teachers in providing psychosocial services to children in school.



30 tented classrooms that have been pitched by AAR Japan to accommodate children from South Sudan during the new class term that begins in May 2014. AAR Japan/Naoki

Developments: Relocation of refugees and Asylums seekers from urban centres

During the week under review, 308 refugees and asylum seekers that had been arrested and detained in various police stations in Nairobi were relocated to the camp. Among them were more than 200 relocated to Kakuma by the Government of Kenya while 20 were vulnerable refugees with LGBTI profile. UNHCR in collaboration with Department of Refugee Affairs, legal aid partners and a network of pro bono lawyers secured the release of 75 people that were arrested and detained in various police stations in the northern flight corridor on their way to Kakuma camp

UNHCR Sub Office Kakuma
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For more information on South Sudan situation, please refer to the information portal:
<http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>