

HIGHLIGHTS

88,584

South Sudanese
refugees in Ethiopia
(as of 03 April)

31,240

South Sudanese
refugees in Kenya
(as of 03 April)

61,889

South Sudanese
refugees in Sudan
(as of 03 April)

93,980

South Sudanese
refugees in Uganda
(as of 03 April)

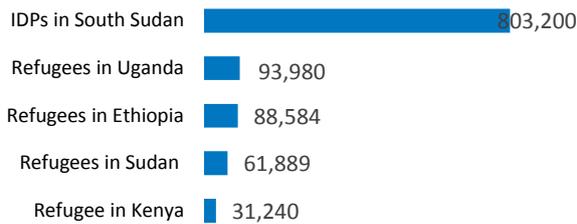
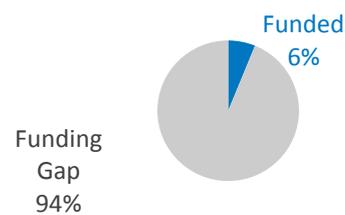
803,200

IDPs since 15
December 2013
(as of 03 April)

- SOUTH SUDAN:** The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres, accompanied by the WFP Executive Director, Ertharin Cousin, and the Regional Refugee Coordinator for the South Sudan Situation, Ann Encontre, paid a two-day visit to South Sudan to support and witness UNHCR operations in-country. They called on the parties to the conflict to spare no effort to bring about peace, and on the international community to make additional resources available to assist those most affected.
- SUDAN:** An inter-agency needs assessment mission to South Kordofan State (SKS) commenced on 25 March. The joint mission with participation from UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF, WHO, UNDSS, CIS, IOM, ASSIST, SRCS, Mubadiroon, WES, MoH, and HAC, will assess the humanitarian needs of approximately 8000 new arrivals in SKS.
- UGANDA:** In Adjumani, refugees went to polls on 25 March to elect community leaders. This will help increased community participation in the affairs of the settlements as well as enhance coordination between international organizations and the community.
- ETHIOPIA:** As tens of thousands of South Sudanese continue to flee their conflict-torn homeland, the heads of the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the UN World Food Programme (WFP) as well as the Regional Refugee Coordinator for the South Sudan Situation travelled to Ethiopia's border region of Gambella from neighboring South Sudan to meet refugees who recently fled the conflict. During their visit to Gambella, UNHCR and WFP Representatives, together with humanitarian partners and Ethiopian officials, visited the newly-built Kule Camp which houses over 23,000 South Sudanese refugees and the Pagak border entry point, where hundreds of people cross daily from South Sudan. The refugees, mostly women and children, reported walking up to three weeks before reaching the border. Many described surviving on grass, wild fruits and leaves. They were visibly exhausted, traumatized and famished, and scores of young children are registering an alarmingly high malnutrition rates.
- KENYA:** UNHCR Supply Unit in Nairobi is organizing consignment of blankets and plastic sheets to Kakuma which will be received in a few days.



Refugees in Adjumani waiting to be transferred to a settlement. UNHCR/D. Lusweti

Population of concern for the situationA total of **273,693** people of concern**Funding against the situation****US\$390 million** requested for the situation

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

In South Sudan ongoing insecurity and inter-ethnic violence continues to prompt civilians to flee to neighbouring countries. Since the start of the conflict in South Sudan, over one million people have fled their homes. Aid agencies estimate that 803,200 are currently displaced within the country, sheltering across 174 different displacement sites and around 273,693 have fled to neighbouring countries.

Achievements



Protection

Needs Assessment

SOUTH SUDAN:

- UNHCR and UNICEF are working in the development of a multi-agency regional strategy for child protection which will require, inter alia, protocols on transfer of case information as well as reports of grave rights violations. To this end, UNHCR is convening a planning session in Nairobi on 11 April. A regional strategy covering neighboring countries will need to link with coordination mechanisms within South Sudan, most importantly the Sub Cluster for Child Protection which is led by UNICEF. Within South Sudan, UNICEF is collaborating closely with UNHCR who lead the protection cluster, and with WFP to provide child protection services in hard to reach areas - including registration and follow up of unaccompanied children.

SUDAN:

- An inter-agency needs assessment mission to South Kordofan State (SKS) commenced on 25 March. The joint mission - UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF, WHO, UNDSS, CIS, IOM, ASSIST, SRCS, Mubadiroon, WES, Ministry of Health (MoH), and HAC - is assessing the humanitarian needs of approximately 8,000 new arrivals in SKS. The immediate findings of this assessment indicate that a total of 5,677 persons are stranded at the Eliri location. All are in open areas, under trees and exposed to harsh weather conditions. According to the local host community leaders, the site is swampy.
- Emergency Shelter and Non Food Item (ESNFIs) materials are urgently required for Eliri.

ETHIOPIA:

- It has been reported in Pagak that men are being prevented from travelling to Ethiopia but are asked to join the ongoing conflict. As a result, the population there is over 95% women and children. Moreover, many of the female refugees claimed that they came to Ethiopia to have access to better medical facilities as the medical personnel who were working in public facilities in South Sudan had been deployed to army bases to tend to wounded soldiers.
- UNHCR conducted interviews with the new arrivals, many of whom came from areas far from the border, including Malakal (capital of Upper Nile State) and walked 10-15 days to reach Ethiopia. Other refugees

reported that they did not immediately come to Ethiopia but tried to find safe locations in South Sudan to stay, but that they were eventually compelled to flee across the border due to a lack of food and insecurity. Many travelled through Nasir and then entered Ethiopia in the Gambella Region. Many of those coming from Jonglei and Upper Nile States were former refugees in Ethiopia and had repatriated to South Sudan.

- UNHCR has received reports of more refugees on the borders between Sudan and Benishangul Gumuz Regional State looking for ways to cross into Ethiopia. Seventy-eight refugees were received last week in the Assossa camps. At this respect, UNHCR and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) are following up on the approval of land to develop a new campsite in Assossa area. In Gambella, new arrivals are accommodated mainly in the new camps: Kule (previously known as Tierkidi), Leitchuor and Okugo. The old camp Pugnido received few of them at the beginning of the crisis. Leitchuor – located in a flood prone area - is accommodating refugees beyond its planned capacity. Considering the topography of Leitchuor as well as the increasing numbers of refugees, a new site has been identified for the relocation of refugees and reception of continuous arrivals.

UGANDA:

- Following biometric registration, families are provided with attestation letters which serve as proof of their refugee status for administrative matters. Given the ongoing self-relocation of refugees further verification exercises are being carried out in the various settlements to ascertain who is actually living there.
- In Adjumani, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)/UNHCR with the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Save the Children International (SCIU) and the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) are carrying out protection and community services activities in all the settlements. In Kiryandongo, UNHCR continues to handle individual protection cases (such as land disputes) to OPM for settlement. In Arua and Adjumani districts, unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and separated children (SC) are registered by URCS, and family tracing is ongoing with URCS / ICRC. URCS identifies foster families for UAMs with URCS/UNHCR ensuring basic needs such as water, shelter and food. Best Interest Determinations (BIDs) and Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) are being conducted at receiving sites. Nyumanzi RC has a tracing centre for UAMs and SC.
- In Adjumani, UNHCR and its partners are expanding child friendly spaces at the various sites - Nyumanzi, Ayilo and Baratuku settlements. Some of these facilities are already operational and the children can be seen playing in them.

KENYA:

- As of 31 March, there were 8,339 separated children among the old caseload in Kakuma; 4,179 separated children were registered among the new arrivals bringing it to a total of 12,518. Monitoring of the situation of the children in communities continues as a regular part of the child protection efforts.

Achievements

SOUTH SUDAN:

- UNHCR has deployed a significant operational protection presence in Minkamon to assist over 75,000 IDPs and will take a leadership role in protection coordination and response in Awerial County. UNHCR and Nonviolent Peace Force are supporting protection assessment and delivery of NFIs to the IDPs living in hard to reach areas, such as the islands in the river between Bor and Minkamon.

SUDAN:

- UNHCR and the Center for Voluntary Humanitarian Work (CVHW) conducted a joint Protection Monitoring mission to Jebel Aulia (Khartoum State). The majority of the new arrivals to Khartoum are reported to be women and children.
- UNHCR gave a registration training for the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) on the use of UNHCR forms under Level 1 registration. Fifteen SRCS registration staff based in the two relocation sites in White Nile States were trained and further Training of Trainers (TOT) arranged.
- As a result of the assessment mission at the Eliri location, an alternative site has been identified by the authorities and community leaders and the refugees have accepted to move to the new site which has better services - water, health, security. Agencies are coordinating with the authorities for the movement of the population.

KENYA:

- With support of the Red Cross, the number of UAMs among the new arrivals has reduced because children were able to trace their relatives in the camp. 334 UAMs have been placed in alternate care and 295 in foster care with foster parents.

 Education
Needs Assessment

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:

- In Adjumani, the current student enrolment at Nyumanzi Primary Schools stands at 1,348 - 1,055 refugees and 293 nationals. UNHCR held a coordination meeting with partners to get updates on planned activities and challenges per location and school. Any education-related implementation will be guided by an assessment report to avoid duplication of services and ensure that resources are directed to communities in need.

Achievements

SOUTH SUDAN:

- Relief International is managing 13 adult education schools in Doro camp (Upper Nile State). 756 students have been registered. Save the Children and DRC are supporting the schools with stationary and additional learning material.

SUDAN:

- The Education Sector has procured educational emergency supplies to benefit 5,640 South Sudanese children in White Nile State. These include school in a box, recreation kits, plastic, sitting mats, plastic sheets. Supplies have already been delivered to the Ministry of Education (MoE) Warehouse in Kosti. Priority for distribution will be to the two planned Child Friendly Spaces in the relocations sites in West Nile State (WNS) in coordination with the Ministry of Education (MoE), the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), and the Child Protection Sub-sector.



Health

Needs Assessment

SUDAN:

- The report on the Health Sector Rapid assessment carried out between 25 Feb – 2 March has been shared. The assessment aimed to: assess the health status and evaluate the immediate and medium term health risks; assess the access of camp populations to primary and secondary health care and nutrition services, as well as the coverage by the vital public health interventions and other determinants for health; identify gaps and immediate priorities to improve access to health services and reduce vulnerabilities and risks; assess the existing intra and inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for health activities at the state and camp level and facilitate the establishment of a more effective system of communication between the two levels and health partners; and provide support for the activation of early warning in camps. Immediate gaps identified include lack of technical staff, poor and limited sanitation facilities, insufficient relevant medical infrastructure for emergency services, lack of medicines, equipment as well as a proper referral system.

UGANDA:

- The District provides health services in settlements including immunization, nutrition screening and curative services in collaboration with various NGOs and agencies. UNHCR supports health services while UNICEF/WHO the immunization and nutrition programme.
- An epidemic preparedness and response plan is in place in Adjumani and Rhino Camp settlement, and seven cholera kits are on standby for the rainy season. There is need to reinforce the health services in all locations, especially in Adjumani that continues to receive the majority of South Sudanese refugees.
- In Arua's Rhino Camp settlement, Medical Teams International (MTI) and Global Refugee International (GRI) are providing health services. In Kiryandongo, outpatient services are offered at settlement health centres following the standard II and III levels. The Action Africa Help International - Uganda (AAH-U) team from Kyangwali runs the RC health post and carries out immunization. The facilities are overstretched and the health post tent requires immediate repair to provide an acceptable working space for the mobile clinic.

Achievements**SOUTH SUDAN:**

- In Yida (Unity State) the Hepatitis E Virus epidemic has decreased compared to the past six months, thanks to the outbreak response.
- Following the mass measles campaign which was conducted in weeks 6-8, measles cases have shown a downward trend.

SUDAN:

- There are currently 13 permanent Ministry of Health volunteers in Kilo 10, three medical clinics operational in South Kordofan, and two in White Nile State run by the State Ministry of Health and SRCS.
- 1,700 children received measles vaccination out of a target of 5,800 children.
- One mobile facility established per site at K10 and Al Alagaya.
- Some 10,000 mosquito nets have been delivered to the MoH in Kosti for distribution.

**Food Security and Nutrition****Needs Assessment****SOUTH SUDAN:**

- UNHCR undertook monitoring of the Jau corridor to gauge the movements of refugees during food distribution. Over a week period, it was noticed that some food was maybe taken out of Yida (Unity State). Interviewed refugees claimed that they were bringing it to elderly relatives left behind.
- UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF are planning on developing a joint nutrition strategy as a stronger emphasis is needed on nutrition within South Sudan and neighboring countries, specifically at border areas. A very constructive dialogue on this has taken place between the three agencies since the onset of the crisis. A key component of the strategy should be strengthening nutrition information management and analysis in the refugee-receiving countries and ensuring appropriate linkages with nutrition information in South Sudan.

SUDAN:

- The Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) sector continues to carry out immediate food needs assessments for the new arrivals prior to any food distribution exercise.
- Under the nutrition sector, the State Ministry of Health conducted a mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) assessment in Elleri, with a concerning GAM rate of 11%. Save the Children also conducted screening of 960 children under 5 years old in Elleri, and found 450 cases of moderate acute malnutrition, along with 18 severe acute malnutrition cases.

UGANDA:

- In Adjumani the Nyumanzi reception centre kitchen facilities are inadequate to cope with the congested population. The centre's capacity is about 3,000 people versus the present population of more than 10,300.

Achievements**SOUTH SUDAN:**

- General Food Distribution was completed in Yida and Ajuong Thok (Unity State). Biometric registration ensures that every ration is accounted for and each ration card holder must appear personally to collect food.

SUDAN:

- Food assistance has benefited a total of 24,219 individuals in White Nile State and 7,040 in SKS.
- Plan Sudan is opening Outpatient Therapeutic (OTP) centers to treat malnourished children in SKS.

ETHIOPIA:

UNHCR has agreed together with WFP - United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to source an MI8 helicopter to assist with movements to and from Akobo. The helicopter was deployed on 24 March and carried food assistance as well as staff and relocating vulnerable refugees. This measure has been taken to mitigate the challenges of using the river for transport.

UGANDA:

- In transit / reception centres two to three hot meals are served daily with WFP food rations.
- In Kiryandongo general food distribution was concluded on 24 March, with 11, 888 individuals receiving corn meal.



Water and Sanitation

Needs Assessment**SUDAN:**

- There is still a gap in communal latrines in both relocation areas, in particular in Kilo 10.
- The Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) project response is supporting WASH activities in Alagaya area but there is a gap of 12 latrines and health services.

UGANDA:

- In Adjumani the latrine to person ratio at Nyumanzi reception centre (RC) was 1:125 persons. Given the recent spike in arrivals at the RC, the hygiene and sanitation situation has deteriorated with latrines now filled up and facilities inadequate for the current population.

Achievements**SUDAN:**

- Sanitation and hygiene materials have been prepositioned in Anu Jabehia (SKS).
- Water Chlorination is taking place at destination at Al Alagaya and Kilo 10.
- 18 Hygiene campaigns were undertaken at Kilo 10.
- Latrines coverage stands at 98 at Kilo 10, representing a gap of 210 latrines.

UGANDA:

- In Adjumani settlements, 190 digging kits were distributed to 1,900 households willing to dig their own latrines. Several partners are recruiting hygiene promoters to increase their presence at all sites.
- In Arua, the average latrine to user ratio remained at 1:130 based on the communal latrines with regard to newly arrived South Sudanese refugees. At Rhino Camp, the International Aid Services (IAS) and Oxfam have delivered 400 and 1,000 plastic slabs respectively. Sensitization is ongoing through hygiene promoters and excavation of latrine pits has commenced.
- In Kiryandongo, InterAid/URCS continued the sanitation sensitization and have been very active distributing excavation tools and latrine construction materials. In Ranch 1, UNHCR and URCS continued with house-to-house visits to encourage proper waste disposal and emphasize the need for each household to have a latrine.



Shelter and NFIs

Needs Assessment**UGANDA:**

- In Adjumani, it has been observed that after a few weeks on their land plots most refugees have completed their shelters. In Kiryandongo, the pace of household shelter construction is quite slow probably due to the fact that many new arrivals here are from urban areas and are not particularly motivated to stay on land plots.

- Due to the fact that in Uganda funds are required to establish settlements - while in the other neighboring countries refugees are housed in camps – funding requests for refugee operations are significantly larger. Settlements add a lot of additional costs because infrastructure has to be established. Significant investments are made up front on the assumption that refugees will require significantly less support over time (compared to a camp setting where operational and maintenance costs are ongoing). Settlements also increase costs because services are provided to both refugee and host communities.

ETHIOPIA:

- With a population of approximately 32,000 people, Leitchuor has already surpassed its planned capacity of 20,000 and UNHCR is discussing with ARRA and partners plans for an additional site considering the topography of Leitchuor and the increasing numbers of refugees. The authorities share UNHCR's concerns that Leitchuor is prone to flooding. Higher ground has been identified in Leitchuor where the camp may be expanded. The access road to this new location would also require upgrading to ensure delivery of food and other items to the camps throughout the rainy season coming within the next month. Further, the possibility of expanding the existing Pugnido Camp to accommodate more of the new arrivals is being discussed.

Achievements

SOUTH SUDAN:

- Insecurity continues to cause logistical constraints in Upper Nile State. In the reporting period, UNHCR has distributed: in Panyijar County, 3000 blankets, 3000 mosquito nets, 1500 plastic sheets; in Mayendit County, 3500 blankets, 3500 mosquito nets, 3500 plastic sheets.

SUDAN:

- A total of 1,489 NFI kits have been delivered for distribution to 1,489 households in Elleri and Abujibiha sites in SKS.
- Last week, shelter materials to target 2,700 households have been dispatched to Kosti.
- Plastic sheets have been provided to over 3,000 households in SKS and WN states.
- 2,500 mosquito nets and 2,500 blankets were provided in Kilo 10.

UGANDA:

- In Adjumani, LWF and ADRA are distributing NFIs and are active in warehousing. In Arua, UNICEF, Oxfam, Care International and OPM/UNHCR provide assorted NFIs to support WASH activities in Rhino Camp settlement.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

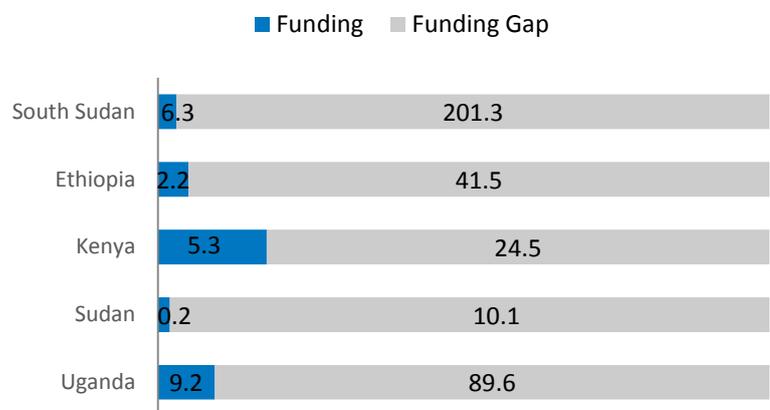
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are revised UNHCR's financial needs for providing protection and 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\$ 390 million for 2014.

Donors who have contributed:

- Canada
- CERF
- Denmark
- France
- Japan
- Switzerland
- United States of America

Funding (in million US\$)

A total of **US\$25 million** has been funded including **US\$1,9 million** of broadly earmarked funding to the situation.



Note: In 2014 the following donors have given unrestricted 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.

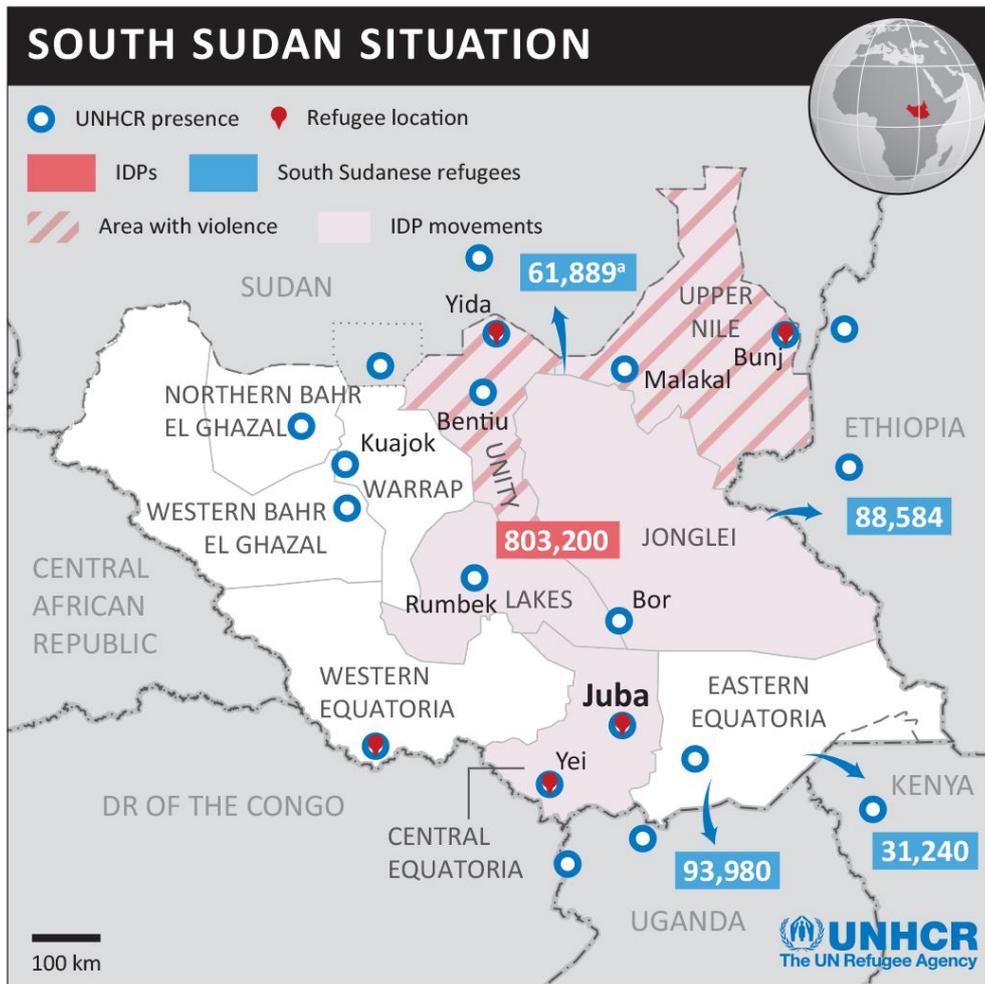
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ANNEXES

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: 03 Apr 2014.