

HIGHLIGHTS

98,463

South Sudanese
refugees in Uganda
(as of 16 April)

96,213

South Sudanese
refugees in Ethiopia
(as of 16 April)

63,387

South Sudanese
refugees in Sudan
(as of 16 April)

34,301

South Sudanese
refugees in Kenya
(as of 16 April)

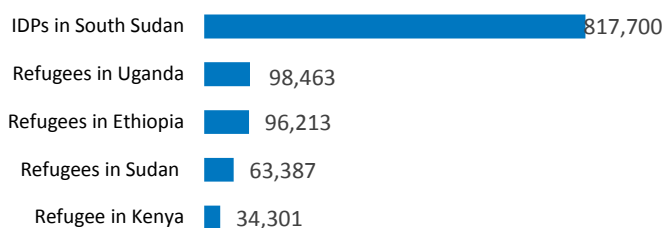
817,700

IDPs since 15
December 2013
(as of 16 April)

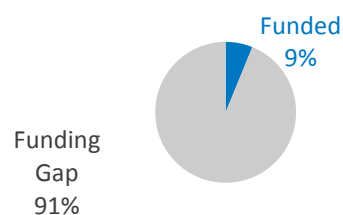
- **SOUTH SUDAN:** The Opposition fighters are mobilizing for a campaign to capture the oil fields in Paloch that are still pumping – the last major source of revenue for the Government. A battle for Paloch would thrust South Sudan into still more chaos.
- **SUDAN:** The first rains began in White Nile State on 13 April. The Governor of White Nile State has formally endorsed the proposal of the State Level Emergency Committee’s recommendations for sites to relocate those in Kilo 10 and Al Alagaya as well as house new arrivals. Three sites have been chosen closer to Kosti, although still close to the river, so access during rainy season will remain a major obstacle.
- **ETHIOPIA:** As the influx continues, UNHCR is airlifting 4,000 tents to use them as immediate emergency shelter. The first rotation of 400 tents has arrived and the remaining rotations are expected over the next days.
- **UGANDA:** Decongestion of Nyumanzi transit centre continues with relocations to Mungula, the recently opened settlement.
- **KENYA:** On 12-13 April, 40 refugees and asylum seekers were arrested in Naivasha on their way from Nairobi to Kakuma. UNHCR is working with partners to release registered refugees and asylum seekers.



A recently arrived South Sudanese man stands beside his extended family's belongings in Kiryandongo refugee settlement in midwest Uganda. It is the second time in his life that he has had to flee home. ©UNHCR / K. Ringuette

Population of concern for the situationA total of **1,110,064** people of concern**Funding against the situation**

US\$426 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 817,700 are currently displaced within the country, sheltering across 174 different displacement sites and around 292,364 have fled to neighbouring countries.

Recent Developments

- Gunmen attacked civilians sheltering inside a UN peacekeeping base in the war-ravaged town of Bor today. At the time of the attack, there were some 5,000 displaced civilians in a protection-of-civilians site (POC) inside the base. A yet to be confirmed number of these civilians were killed or wounded by these assailants who came under the guise of peaceful demonstrators intending to present a petition to UNMISS. The violent attack happened despite repeated warning shots fired by UNMISS peacekeepers. The armed mob forced entry in to the site and opened fire on the internally displaced persons sheltering inside the base. UNMISS peacekeepers returned fire, and the mob retreated from the base. UNHCR staff is reported to be safe.
- The fighting in Bentiu started on 14/04/2014 in two different fronts: an element of the SPLA/IO was reported to have attacked and overran Toubith village along Mayon road while another element advanced through Lalop and engaged SPLA at Unity Oil. In few hours, the force had taken Unity Oil. Over 70 soldiers were reported killed and 5 internationals of Unity Oil were critically wounded. SPLA forces were then observed withdrawing from the front to their Barracks in Rubkona. Several local civilians were fleeing Bentiu/Rubkona to Protection of Civilian (PoC) site but some diverted to the Airstrip to seek protection at the SPLA manned check point. On 16 April, five non –critical UNHC were evacuated to Juba while 4 staff including one international remained in Bentiu.
- In addition, fighting was reported north of Bentui (Unity State), with reports that JEM are supporting SPLA. There are reports of intensifying fighting 20km from Malakal Town (Upper Nile) and a possible push by SPLA-IO to re-capture Malakal Town.



Protection

SOUTH SUDAN:

- The overall security situation in and around Juba remains relatively calm. However, the security operations cell continues to search vehicles on roads and residents for illegal arms and ammunitions.

- Protections concerns and incidents involving armed elements in both Yida and Ajuong Thok (AT) continue to be reported. UNHCR continues to advocate with Local authorities to have JEM prevented from accessing the camps with vehicles mounted with heavy artillery. Some of the armed elements have also threatened humanitarian staff in Ajuong Thok.

SUDAN:

- South Sudanese new arrivals who came by air claim not being able to renew their visas due to a lack of finances. Inability to pay fees has also been raised with regard to the broader Civil Registration.

ETHIOPIA:

- Relocation from both Pagak and Akobo continues with support from IOM for transport. UNHCR is also using the Mi8 helicopter for relocation of vulnerable refugees who cannot undertake the long boat trip from Akobo to Leitchuor via Burbiey.

UGANDA:

- A meeting was organized between the refugees in Baratuku settlement and nationals to discuss peaceful co-existence. Refugees thanked the host community for providing land for settlements and also for their generosity in allowing them to graze their livestock on communal land around the site.

KENYA:

- The presence of the protection team at the border continues to ensure that possible cases of refoulement, charging of visa fees to asylum seekers and any manhandling of the asylum seekers by immigration and police are prevented.
- On 11th April, UNHCR was notified by immigration officials that there were 25 South Sudanese in Lokichogio who had come to Kenya for studies but were now seeking asylum because of the situation in South Sudan. The 25 asylum seekers were assisted by UNHCR to access registration in Kakuma camp.

Education

SUDAN:

- The following education material has been distributed in Al Algaya relocation site: Recreation kits mini version (20 Cartons), School-in-a-box for 40 students (20 boxes), 10 packs of plastic mats, tarpaulin and plastic sheeting.
- Eithar National NGO is providing psychosocial support within the 2 Child Friendly Spaces in Kilo 10.

UGANDA:

- In Arua, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) advertised 21 positions for teachers and 21 teaching assistants to fill the gap in the teacher pupil ratio. They have also procured books, pens, and text books that will be distributed to refugee hosting primary schools in Rhino Camp settlement.
- In Kiryandongo, WTU is compiling a text book catalogue for procurement and support to primary school. They are coordinating registration payment and teachers' applications to the adverts, and most activities will be implemented in the second term.

KENYA:

- Construction of semi-permanent classrooms has begun while 15 tents are being used as emergency schools. A new school that consists of 20 tents as classrooms is under construction.
- Three mass awareness campaigns on the prevention of malaria, cholera, services to children with physical and mental disabilities, and child labor were conducted at the reception centre in Kakuma camp reaching a total of 2700 people.

Health

SOUTH SUDAN:

- The International Rescue Committee (IRC) registered a total of 947 Outpatient Department (OPD) cases, compared to 1,054 in the previous week. The main reported morbidities were as: acute respiratory infection-ARTI, acute watery diarrhea (AWD), and malaria. The disease trend remains within the seasonal expectation. There is no significant change in the malnutrition treatment programme in the Unity operation over the reporting week. In the Yida programme, there has been a significant reduction in the number of defaulters.

SUDAN:

- In the two relocation sites in White Nile, the utilization of health services by the refugees slightly decreased from last week (2,120 consultations to 1,820). The most prominent issues are currently acute respiratory infection, diarrheal disease and malaria.
- A national polio eradication campaign started on 9 April, targeting children under 5 years of age. Preliminary results indicate good coverage in both Kilo 10 and Al Alagaya relocation sites.

ETHIOPIA:

- UNHCR continued discussions with partners on scaling up and decentralization of health and nutrition activities. The idea is to reach-out to the communities rather waiting for them to come to the health centres. This way cases requiring attention would be identified quite early.
- UNHCR and partners have developed a comprehensive emergency preparedness and response plan including resource mapping matrix for outbreak prone diseases including measles, malaria, AWD/cholera, meningitis, Hepatitis E and polio.
- The measles outbreak in Gambella Region has been contained. As part of the preventive measures, measles surveillance continues in both the refugee camps and border entry points. Health material has also been integrated into the registration process to ensure that all children receive vaccinations for measles, polio and Vitamin A supplementation.

UGANDA:

- In settlements, the District provides health services including immunization, nutrition screening and curative services. UNHCR provides additional support through Medical Team International (MTI) to health services. In Adjumani, as a preventive measure given the rainy season, all sites have a unit to handle cholera cases in the event of an outbreak. In Arua, there is a suspected outbreak of AWD in the catchment area of Olujobo Health Centre III with 38 cases reported and three deaths among the nationals. In Kiryandongo, the health post and immunization at the RC continues to carry-out routine medical and malnutrition screenings and immunizations. The most common health issues are respiratory tract infections and malaria.

KENYA:

- Apart from a few cases of respiratory tract infections, diarrhea, malaria and suspected measles/rubella, there were not any other major public health challenges experienced over the last week. No new suspected measles cases have been detected at the Nadapal border point in the last 2 months. However, a few cases have been identified in the community and at the health care facilities in the camp.
During the reporting time, rubella seems to be the main virus circulating in the camp.
- Measles and polio immunizations for children are ongoing at Nadapal border, at the Reception Center and at the health clinics across the refugee camp.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN:

- With the rainy season approaching, some 7 million people are at risk of food insecurity. The humanitarian community plans to reach 3.2 million of the most vulnerable people across the country by June. As of 14 April, WFP has provided food assistance to 591,800 people displaced as a result of the crisis. About 56,300 children under five years old were reached through blanket supplementary feeding in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states.
- As an indication of the level of anxiety associated with food in the country, there are reports claiming that airdrop of food in Maban was looted by both refugee and host community, despite the presence of police.

SUDAN:

- Total food distributions reached 39,109 individuals; this includes distributions to 1,188 people in South Kordofan and 1,510 to White Nile State in the last week.

ETHIOPIA:

- The idea of the “Welcome Packages” is being pursued with WFP. The UNHCR component consists of kitchen set, buckets and blankets. The welcome package provides immediate support to the new arrivals upon arrival before transfer to the camps where additional support is provided. The welcome package that WFP is giving consists of High Energy Biscuits and dry ration.

- Discussions are ongoing between ARRA, WFP and UNHCR to review the food strategy response and the entry point preparedness before the rainy season. UNHCR is in the process of installing grinding mills at Pagak, Akobo, Leitchuor and Kule.

UGANDA:

- At reception centres two to three hot meals are served daily with WFP food rations; at the relocation sites, refugees receive a monthly WFP food allocation.

KENYA:

- MUAC screening for malnutrition at Nadapal border point showed a higher than usual GAM and SAM rates among the cohort that arrived on 7 – 13 April. All malnourished children were enrolled in the appropriate feeding programme.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN:

- The WASH service delivery is operational in both Yida and Ajuong Thok camp. The water production and delivery was satisfactory. Due to heavy rainfall last week in Yida, the water consumption decreased during reporting week; whereas the water supply in Ajuong Thok has consistently been maintained above the UNHCR standard (20 lpcd). The latrine construction and hygiene promotion activities have been ongoing in Yida.

SUDAN:

- Efforts to improve the sanitation situation have been exerted from different partners (such as the Ministry of Health, Plan Sudan, UNICEF through WES, SRCS) in Kilo 10 and Al Alagaya in White Nile State.
- The river water level at Al Alagaya has dropped down and the Water and Environmental Sanitation project (WES) is working to solve this problem in collaboration with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). The supply for water is increasing due to: the increase in temperatures, the decline in the water level in the canal, the increase in new arrivals, and the temporary breakdown of one rented truck for water movement.

ETHIOPIA:

- In Leitchuor camp, two deep boreholes have been constructed and have the capacity to deliver adequate water to the refugees - up to 15l/p/d for a population of 45,000 individuals. Water trucking continues in Kule camp while the construction of boreholes is ongoing.
- In Pagak and Akobo the water available per person per day has increased because of the reduced population and increased water capacity as boreholes are completed. While the number of communal latrines continues to increase, the ratio of persons per latrine remains high. UNHCR is addressing this situation by bringing in more partners to join the response.

UGANDA:

- In Adjumani, the water situation is fairly good with four boreholes complete and another being constructed by Plan International. In Arua, currently only the UNHCR-hired water trucks are supplying water in zones which have low yielding boreholes due to the low aquifer in those water-strained areas. In Kiryandongo, discussions have been held with UNICEF to fast track borehole construction and installations to reduce stress on the existing water sources. Recent heavy winds damaged some water points and InterAid Uganda (IAU) is working on repairing them.

KENYA:

- UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding with a South Korean partner that has committed to drilling and equipping 3 boreholes, 3 pipelines and 3 elevated water tanks in Kakuma.
- 968 latrines have been constructed and 480 units of latrine cleaning kits were distributed.



Shelter and NFIs

SUDAN:

- Save the Children distributed NFIs for 90 South Sudanese children in Elleri locality.

ETHIOPIA:

- In the existing Kule Camp, UNHCR has finished relocating refugees living in lower lying flood-prone areas to higher ground, with a similar relocation exercise having already started at Leitchuor.

- UNHCR and its partners have started preparations on a new camp (Kule 2) located close to the existing Kule camp. The land was generously provided by the Gambella Regional Government. It will accommodate up to 30,000 refugees and is located on higher ground to avoid problems related to flooding. Clearing of the land is underway and the camp is expected to be ready to receive refugees from end of April.
- The Government has also identified higher ground in Pagak where a transitional reception centre is being constructed. This new facility will host up to 5,000 refugees who will be accommodated there if necessary while they are being registered while waiting for relocation to the camps.

UGANDA:

- In terms of CCCM and shelter, three new sites have been identified in Adjumani District of northwest Uganda in the last weeks: Mungula, Ayilo II, and Latodo:
Mungula refugee settlement has an estimated capacity of 3,600 persons and is already receiving refugees who are being relocated from nearby Nyumanzi reception centre.
Ayilo II refugee settlement has an estimated capacity of 10,000 (but the final capacity is expected to be less, as plots will be used for various service structures which are planned now by UNHCR site planner and the Government). It is currently being prepared to receive refugees once the existing sites are full.
Latodo is a third site that was recently identified. However, it remains an option for the moment as it does not have facilities and will require significant investment. Hence, it is not being prepared and it will be used only if the situation merits. It has an estimated capacity of 20,000.
- In terms of NFIs, in Adjumani and Arua districts, a standard non-food items package is being distributed to refugees upon relocation to land plots.
- In Arua, Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU) - with support from the OPM and UNHCR - distributed NFIs in several refugee villages. The materials distributed included blankets, Afri-pads and panties to the unaccompanied minors, children under foster care and separated children. To date, a total of 531 UAM and separated children have received NFIs.

KENYA:

- As of 14 April 2014, about 380 durable shelters for refugees in Kakuma were roofed and 7,137 temporary tents were constructed serving 7,594 families. In addition, grading of the 6km access roads (including drainage works) is ongoing.
- NFI distribution and wet feeding is ongoing at the reception centre. The asylum seekers are issued with floor mats, blankets and kitchen sets as they wait relocation to the camp after 3-4 days when registration has been completed.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

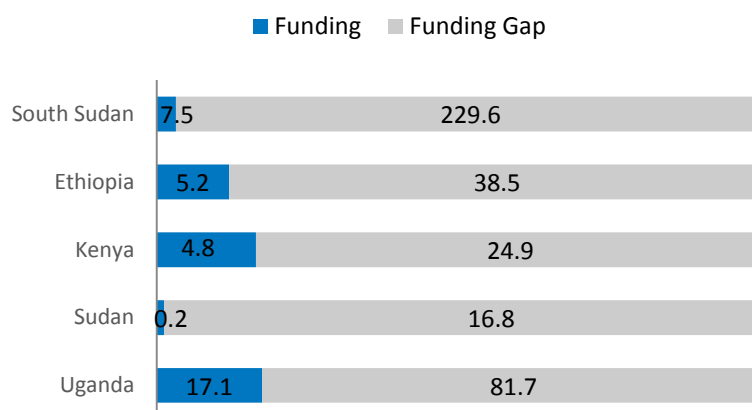
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are revised UNHCR's financial needs for providing protection and 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. The South Sudan Situation covers Supplementary Budget activities in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. 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.

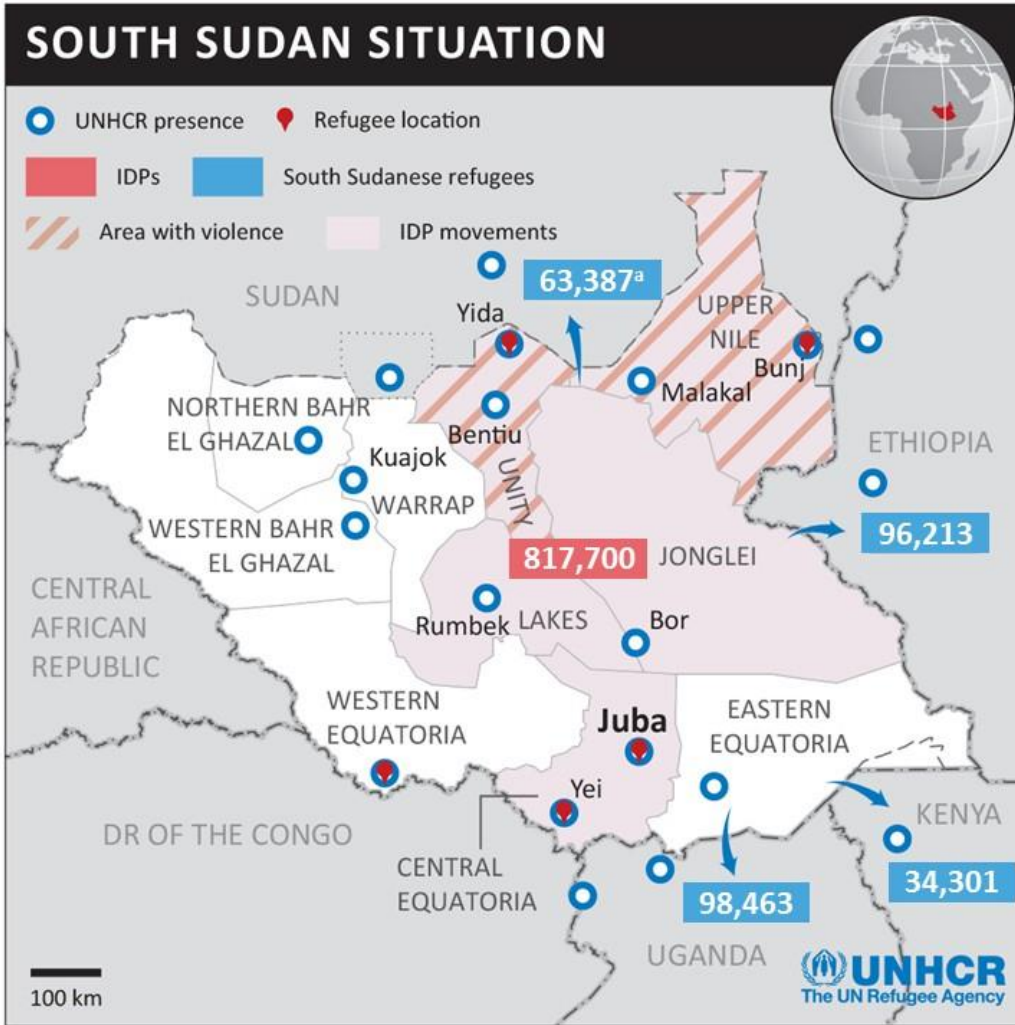
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ANNEXES

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: 17 April 2014