

## KEY FIGURES

**29,341**

New arrivals in reporting period  
19 March- 4 April, 2016

**840,121**

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

**716,347**

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

**123,774**

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

**263,000**

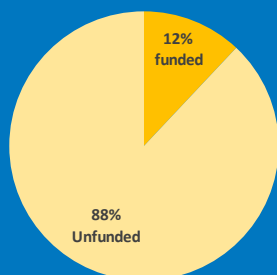
Refugees in South Sudan

**1.7 M**

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

**REQUIREMENTS 2016: USD 581 M**  
**CONTRIBUTIONS 2016: USD 69.5M**

**12% funded, Gap is 511.6 M**



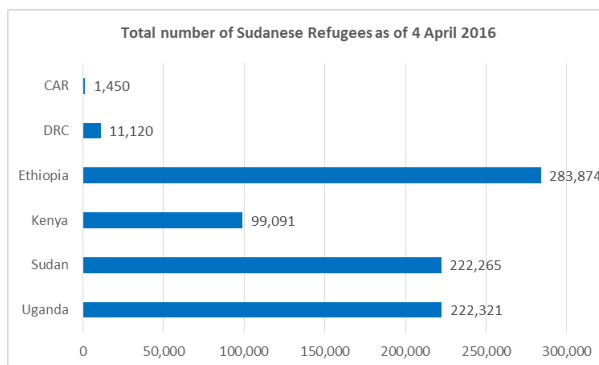
## SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 87

19 March- 4 April 2016

#### REPORTING PERIOD HIGHLIGHTS

- **11,120 South Sudanese refugees (3,609 households) have been biometrically registered in DRC.** Reasons for flight are to escape fighting between the Sudanese *People Liberation Army* (SPLA) and the *Arrow Boys*, an independent self-defense group located in the South Sudanese Western Equatoria State.
- **The new arrival rate of South Sudanese refugees to Ethiopia has reduced considerably** and is through the Akobo, Pagak and Raad entry points.
- **In Kenya**, the majority of new arrivals are children below 18 years and are accompanied by their legal guardians. Most come from Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei States and cite insecurity, intense famine and high cost of living as reasons for leaving South Sudan. New arrivals have been settled in Kalobeyei.
- **In Sudan, the influx of South Sudanese into East Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan continues, with some 48,000 arrivals in poor condition recorded since the end of January 2016.** The majority of the new arrivals have settled in Khor Omer IDP camp in Ed Daein locality. Food shortages, high food prices and lack of income sources in South Sudan, particularly in the border states of Northern Bahr El Ghazar, Upper Nile and Warrap, are driving these recent displacements. Further arrivals are expected to continue until the onset of the rainy season, with up to 110,000 arrivals anticipated to arrive in East Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan by the end of June.
- **In Uganda** new arrivals are mostly from Mangwi County, Malakal, Yambio, Jonglei and Juba. Arrivals report clashes between government forces and rebels, militia activities and tribal conflicts. Cattle raids, burned farms and looting have caused people to flee. Many new arrivals are malnourished.
- **In South Sudan** all 1,370 Sudan's People Liberation Movement-In Opposition (SPLM-IO) troops arrived in Juba from Upper Nile's Pagak, realising the long-awaited security arrangement in line with the implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). Vice-President Riek Machar and President Salva Kiir should now be able to form the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU).

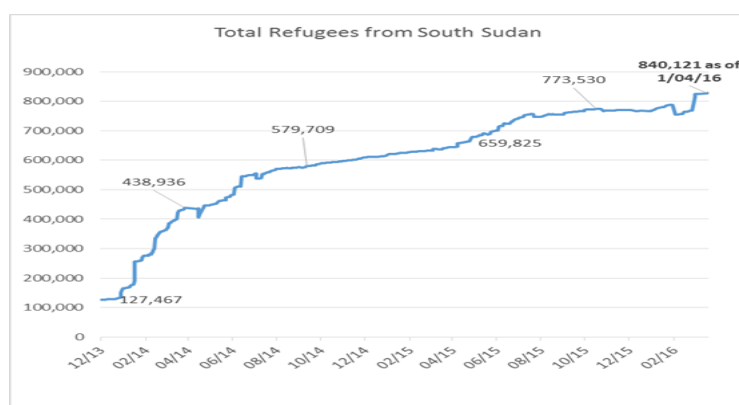


\*840,121 total South Sudanese Refugees

## OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

### Overall

**Instability and fighting have made it impossible to harvest crops, livestock are dying leading to hunger which is exacerbated by the devaluation of the South Sudanese pound.** The numbers of people with poor nutritional status is increasing due food baskets in South Sudan and hosting countries being cut by at least 30 percent. In South Sudan, WFP prioritized conflict affected areas and has not distributed food in Bahr el Ghazal and surrounding areas. The result is that thousands of hungry people are now crossing the border into neighbouring East Darfur.



### DRC

- The highest refugee concentration is in the town of Doruma where 5,531 refugees registered (1,644 households). 697 new arrivals have been registered in the towns of Dungu, Bangadi and Doruma.
- No new arrivals or new returns to South Sudan were reported in the last week of March. The arrival influx has slowed down.
- UNHCR in partnership with WFP and MSF Suisse are collaborating to ensure food, medical supplies and NFIs assistance are provided. There is a lack of funds to provide an adequate response to the priorities of shelter, food security, health, and education.

### South Sudan

- The South Sudanese army accused the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) from neighbouring Sudan of allegedly carrying out air attacks on 24 and 26 March in the Upper Nile region. A total of 24 bombs were allegedly dropped on army and police posts in Renk County, killing some livestock. The Sudanese army denied that it carried out the attack. The relationship between Sudan and South Sudan has deteriorated after counter-accusations of supporting each other's opposition forces.
- On 23 March, the Human Rights Council adopted a resolution establishing a Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan to monitor and report on the situation and make recommendations.
- On 23 March, South Sudan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs called on the neighboring Sudanese government to reverse its decision which required South Sudanese citizens to have passports in order to stay in Sudan. On 17 March the Sudanese government in its weekly cabinet meeting chaired by President Omer al-Bashir decided to end its open door policy for South Sudanese. Khartoum said no South Sudanese nationals will be allowed to reside in the country without identity card from his government and an entry visa.
- On 19 March, fighting broke out amongst ethnic Nuer in the Protection of Civilians (POC) site in Juba, forcing some 200 people to flee outside the site. UN peacekeepers intervened with teargas to break up the fighting.
- On 18 March, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the appointment of Nicholas Haysom of South Africa as his Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan. He will succeed Eritrean diplomat Haile Menkerios.

## Sudan

- On 26 March, South Sudanese living within host communities in border areas in White Nile state including Joda, Kilo 4 and surrounding villages were instructed to present documents indicating that they had entered Sudan legally or relocate to the existing sites by 28 March. By 30 March, 164 households (683 individuals) from these border areas had arrived in the Al Alagaya extension site in White Nile State, with the number expected to rise above 200. The affected families are mainly from the Shoulouk tribe, and were seeking refuge in the Joda area escaping conflict in South Sudan or evacuating the Joda Alfukhar border town in April 2015. The arrivals to Al



South Sudanese who were instructed Joda host communities in a makeshift shelter in the Al Alagaya extension site, Photo: UNHCR.

Alagaya are being registered by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, and the majority have UNHCR ration cards and ID cards from the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP). Most arrivals are staying in makeshift shelters made out of clothing and blankets or out in the open exposed to the harsh weather conditions. UNHCR has arranged distribution of shelters and is working with partners to mobilize immediate distribution of further aid items. In addition, new arrivals crossing the border into White Nile State are no longer allowed to stay with host communities. Advocacy with the concerned authorities to better understand and mitigate the potential impact of the directive is ongoing.

## Uganda

- The arrival trend makes the South Sudan influx the biggest driver in Uganda's emergency response. Should the current trend continue, the number of South Sudanese new arrivals is likely to surpass the initial planning figure of 35,000 for 2016.
- In Kiryandongo, preparation for the refugee verification exercise is ongoing and is scheduled to commence on 4th April. UNHCR and OPM are conducting information campaigns, site preparation and sourcing of materials to be utilized for the exercise. The last refugee verification was in 2012.

## REFUGEE AND IDP RESPONSE



### Protection

## Ethiopia

- In Pugnido 2 camp, UNHCR and Plan International visited three pre-schools with low attendance rates. Parents explained their concern over possible insecurity.
- In Okugo camp, ARRA distributed plastic sheets to 364 households whose shelters collapsed or were torn by strong winds.
- In Kule camp, the Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO) identified and registered 1,384 people (including 587 males and 797 females) persons with disabilities.

## Kenya

- 985 South Sudanese unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and 5,756 Separated Children (SC) were registered. The cumulative number (including other nationalities) is 2,380 UAMs and 12,220 SC. Many former UASC have now turned 18 years.
- 28 SGBV cases were assisted to access specialized services including psychosocial counseling and medical treatment. Out of the reported cases, 11 were sexual violence, five psychological violence, seven physical assault and five denial of resources & opportunities. There has been an outcry in the camp especially among the Somali community over increased sexual assaults. UNHCR in coordination with Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) has called a meeting with the security offices, concerned partner agencies, refugee leaders and host community leaders to address the situation.
- 1,530 beneficiaries were reached during the community awareness campaigns on GBV, early marriage, forced marriage, contributing factors and the importance of reporting SGBV to the hospital within 72 hours. The community monitors from National Council of Churches of Kenya conducted 316 home visits where home based therapy was carried out for 278 beneficiaries. 121 new arrivals were debriefed at the reception centre upon arrival and 330 new arrivals received psychosocial counselling in Kakuma 4.
- 14 children benefited from occupational therapy to improve their ability to sit and walk. Two new arrivals with disabilities received assistive devices.

## South Sudan

### Refugees

- In Yida settlement, UNHCR registered 422 new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan in the last two weeks of March, bringing the total number of new arrivals since 1 January 2016 to 2,803. The vast majority are women and children. 10 percent of the new arrivals are UAMs and SC from Heban, Umdoreen and Boram Counties and reported hunger as the main reason for their flight to South Sudan. During the reporting period, 492 refugees were relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok, including 254 new arrivals and 238 long-standing residents of Yida. This brings the total number of refugees relocated to Ajuong Thok since the beginning of the year to 2,952.
- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR placed 18 UAM in foster care and helped reunite six SC with their parents.
- In Ajuong Thok camp, International Rescue Committee (IRC) provided 21 vulnerable women and girls with underwear, clothes and shoes. 185 women and girls have been supported since January 2016.
- In Ajuong Thok camp, the child-help desk, run by Lutheran World Federation (LWF), provided counseling and assistance to 71 children. This included enrolment in child friendly spaces (CFS), provision of clothes and shoes, referral for medical attention and shelter support.
- In Maban camps, 12 awareness-raising sessions were provided to 635 refugee and host community members about the importance of girls' education, domestic violence and forced marriage.
- In Maban camps, UNHCR and partner Save the Children trained 20 police officers on child rights and legal instruments for child protection as well as on the role of the police in protecting children and preventing and responding to Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV).
- In Maban camps, 39 CFS continued to engage children in traditional plays, games, art and skills building. Since January 2016, more than 10,000 children have joined CFS activities, including 38 children with disabilities.
- In Makpandu camp, UNHCR provided 13 SGBV survivors with psychosocial support, medical and legal counseling.
- In Makpandu camp, World Vision International (WVI) conducted a workshop for 40 representatives of the Parent Teacher Association (PTA) on child rights and the role and responsibility of communities in protecting children from violence.

### IDPs

- From 21-23 March, the Protection Cluster (PC) visited Bentiu to support an Inter-Cluster Working Group mission aiming to explore how the humanitarian response can be expanded in Unity State. The PC participated in inter-cluster field visits to Ding Ding, Rubkona Town, Bentiu Town and Kuach. With Bentiu protection partners, the PC provided inputs to the "Beyond Bentiu Response Plan," which is being developed for Nhialdu, Nimni and Kuach catchment areas.
- On 17 March, a workshop for 23 coordinators of state- and site-level Protection Clusters and Sub-Clusters was held to discuss challenges and lessons learned. A comprehensive action plan was developed on how to strengthen information-sharing and coordination efforts.

- Following the incidents of 17-18 February 2016, protection partners continue to implement the “Malakal Protection Response Plan” to create conditions to allow relocation of IDPs from the UNMISS Log base to the POC site
- In the Bentiu POC site, 23 vulnerable families were identified, including unaccompanied children, elderly, and persons with disabilities and single parents with small children. 10 SGBV cases, committed outside the POC, were referred to MSF and IRC for medical assistance and psychosocial counseling. Bentiu POC currently hosts 116,538 internally displaced people.
- UNHCR and protection partners continued to provide support to vulnerable IDPs outside the Bentiu POC, including in Rubkona, Guit and Mankien. Since January, 7,352 individuals (2,258 families) received non-food items.
- In Kuoch County’s Buaw Payam, some 100 km south of Bentiu, UNHCR and protection partners identified 1,070 vulnerable IDP families in need of assistance. Plans are in place to provide relief items.
- In Mingkaman’s IDP site 3, UNHCR partner Humane Development Consortium (HDC) in cooperation with UNFPA conducted two sessions on reproductive health for 101 women and girls, with a focus on antenatal care and advocacy for safe delivery in hospitals.

#### Sudan

- UNHCR and Sudanese Red Crescent Society will provide support to the congested sites El Redis I, El Redis II, El Kashafa, Jouri, and Al Alagaya of White Nile State are working with camp communities on priority caseloads for relocation to the new Al Waral sites.
- In Kharasana, West Kordofan, the Ministry of Social Affairs identified 16 separated children (8 females and 8 males) among the new South Sudanese arrivals, bringing the total number of separated children in Kharasana to 316. All have been placed with foster families.
- In Abu Jubeiha locality, South Kordofan, ASSIST and UNFPA distributed female hygiene kits to 180 South Sudanese women in El Serajia, El Delaibat and Abu Jubeiha towns.

#### Uganda

- In Adjumani, DRC conducted 52 home visits with orphaned children and the elderly persons in Alere, Ayilo II and Maaji II settlements to provide support. Assistance with shelter construction and income generating activities was requested.
- In Kiryandongo, Help Age International assisted 23 elderly individuals to construct huts.
- In Kiryandongo, InterAid Uganda distributed 11 SASA! Kits to all partners. The kits are to help all service providers to ensure coordinated messages on prevention and response to SGBV are provided using the SASA methodology.
- In Kiryandongo, 30 women participated in a community dialogue and requested income generating activities to enable them to provide for the unmet needs of girls that may expose them to survival sex.
- In Kiryandongo, Panyadoli Hills Primary School hosted an open day 2,026 children.
- In Arua, DRC identified 18 vulnerable children at risk (five unaccompanied minors and 13 separated children) among the new arrivals at Ocea Reception Centre. 12 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted and stationary, clothes and foot wear were provided. 80 unaccompanied minors were placed in temporary foster care in 22 families.
- In Arua, DRC conducted refresher training for Child Protection Committees (CPCs) to monitor vulnerable children at risk.
- In Adjumani, DRC conducted BIAs for seven unaccompanied minors in Mungula. 35 BIAs were conducted for newly arrived separated children and a child was reunified with their father.
- In Adjumani, DRC conducted a sensitization meeting on conflict resolution and management in Olua II and Alere Refugee Settlements for 290 refugees.
- In Adjumani, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) conducted a community dialogue for 70 refugee leaders on legal issues and alternative dispute resolution.



#### Education

##### Kenya

- UNHCR and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in collaboration with Ministry Of Education completed the online registration of 786 candidates for the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) administered at the end of the year.
- Solar lamps and sanitary wear were distributed to students in 18 primary and secondary schools.

## Sudan

- In Keilak locality, West Kordofan ASSIST and UNICEF started the competitive bidding process for the construction of an eight classroom school in Kharasana, the construction of 12 classrooms in three schools for the South Sudanese in Abu El Likri, and the rehabilitation of two schools for the host community in Kharasana. ASSIST has also conducted trainings for 75 teachers on education in emergencies, including 34 who are South Sudanese. UNICEF will provide educational supplies, national curriculum materials (in English) and incentives for 48 South Sudanese teachers.

## South Sudan

- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR partner Action Africa Help International (AAHI) began constructing a new primary school to help decrease classroom congestion. This will bring the total number of primary schools in the camp to four. LWF constructed a temporary classroom to replace a tented one that had been destroyed by windstorm. The camp has 59 primary school classrooms in the camp for 6,522 children. The average classroom-to-pupil ratio is 1:110.
- In Yusuf Batil camp, LWF and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) carried an assessment of primary school facilities and found that 72 classrooms are currently hosting 8,822 children – which gives an average classroom-to-pupil ratio of 1:115. They agreed to build 18 additional classrooms to reduce congestion. In Maban's four refugee camps, a total of 27,145 children attend primary school and the average classroom-to-pupil ratio is 1:115.

## Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Makpandu secondary school continues to face challenges in obtaining textbooks for learners and teachers. UNHCR is following up with the Ministry of Education in Yambio.
- In Makpandu camp, UNHCR and partner WVI are looking into the reasons behind the high rate of absenteeism among refugee students.

## Uganda

- In Arua, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) distributed exercise books, books, pens, pencils to 8,535 pupils from eight primary schools. 152 students enrolled in the Lone Rhino Camp High School.
- In Kiryandongo, Interaid distributed 21 boxes of Lego Charity Article donations to the 11 ECDs, six primary schools and the Reception Centre. The Lego play articles will improve child development through recreation and play.
- In Kiryandongo, there has been a significant increase in attendance in five primary schools from 6,658 to 7,699 for both refugee and national children. The increase is attributed to the distribution of scholastic materials, 'Go back to school' campaign and teachers' active involvement in schools.
- In Kiryandongo, in partnership with Schools and Teacher Innovation for Results (STIR) teachers from Arnold, St. Bakhita, Panyadoli Hills, Canrom and Bidong were trained on methods to improve the learning environment.
- In Kiryandongo, 296 mattresses were distributed to children at Panyadoli Self Help Secondary School. 252 learners out of 405 applicants were selected to receive high school scholarships. Panyadoli Self Help School is now operational with 426 learners benefiting from practical skills training. The Kiryandongo Youth Community Technology Access (CTA) has an internet cafe and a computer training wing. 42 trainees are enrolled a basic computing skills course.



## Health

## Ethiopia

- In an effort to decrease the rate of new HIV infections amongst the refugee population, ARRA conducted a social mobilization exercise for voluntary male medical circumcision (VMMC) in Tierkidi over the last week. Some 40 community outreach agents registered to be circumcised and serve as role models for the refugee population. Other partners including the Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO) and International Medical Corps (IMC). 5,392 individuals were reached and 9,268 condoms distributed in ARRA conducted health education sessions in all refugee camps with a focus on prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.



- The pharmaceutical fund and supply agency (PSFA) transported anti TB and antiretroviral therapy (ART) to registered refugee ART sites (Tierkidi health center, Pugnido Anyuak Site Health Center, Pugnido Nuer Site Health Centre and Okugo Health Centre).

#### **Kenya**

- A new directive has been issued by the Ministry of Health to have all new arrivals vaccinated against yellow fever and placed in quarantine at Nadapal border for at least ten days before being moved to Kakuma. As the transit centre has a capacity of only 500 persons, the operation is looking at ways of rapidly procuring the vaccines to ensure new arrivals are moved to the camp as soon as possible.

#### **South Sudan**

- In Gendrassa and Kaya camps, International Medical Corps (IMC) began a pilot study of newborn health in humanitarian settings. The objective is to improve health service delivery for women and their newborns, train health workforce and design a mechanism for effective use of newborn health information. This study will also look into the feasibility of deploying an inter-agency field guide on newborn health in emergencies at a global level. Among the study participants are Save the Children, UNICEF, South Sudan's Ministry of Health, IMC and Johns Hopkins School of Public Health. A similar study is being undertaken in Juba and Malakal Protection of Civilian sites.
- Following reports of meningitis in Maban camps, a refresher course on meningitis protocols, prevention and response was provided for health care providers. A vaccination campaign began on 15 March.

#### **Uganda**

- In Adjumani, the rise in malaria infections has been attributed to the onset of the rainy period. Long Lasting Insecticide Treated (LLITNs) net distribution and hang-up campaign is on-going. The distribution ratio is one bed net per 2 individuals, with a total of 70,000 nets expected to be distributed. Community bush clearing of breeding grounds for mosquitoes, early diagnosis and supply of appropriate drugs for treatment in the health facilities are also being pursued.
- In Kiryandongo, IRC held a community dialogue on reproductive health. The key issues raised include, long waiting hours at ANC, a lack of available drugs and no ambulance services during emergencies. Women shared concerns about being left to deliver alone at the health facilities because of too-few health professionals.
- In Kiryandongo, at the Panyadoli Health Centre III, there is long waiting time for services. Two midwives will be seconded to fill the service gap.
- In Kiryandongo, a total of 1,015 under 5-year-olds were vaccinated against tuberculosis, polio, and measles at the four health facilities in Kiryandongo; 247 Panyadoli Health Centre III, 625 at Reception centre, 57 at Panyadoli HCII and 86 at Nyakadot Health Centre II.
- In Kiryandongo, 21 new patients were enrolled in the anti-retroviral therapy (ART) bringing the total to 63 new patients since the beginning of 2016.

#### **Challenges and Constraints**

- Need for more staffing in antenatal, in-patient and maternity departments in Kiryandongo settlement health centres.



#### **Food Security and Nutrition**

#### **Ethiopia**

- In Pugnido camp, two permanent nutrition triage and management centres were completed in Villages 12 and 17.
- Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) promotion at the Baby Friendly Spaces and in the community blocks continued. 10,666 pregnant and lactating women from Pugnido, Kule, Jewi and Tierkidi received IYCF information on appropriate feeding of their children.
- 114 new Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Program (OTP), similar to the previous week during which 116 cases were admitted. The current caseload is 1,373 children under-five years with SAM in the refugee camps, including 369 in Jewi, 229 in Tierkidi, 362 in Kule, 234 in Pugnido 2 and 179 in Pugnido camps.
- 177 new Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases were admitted in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP), similar to the previous week when 176 cases were admitted. The current

caseload of MAM for children under-five years is 3,240 individuals, including 663 in Jewi, 594 in Tierkidi, 958 in Kule, 488 in Pugnido 2 and 537 in Pugnido.

- 286 new cases of children under-five and 176 new cases of Pregnant and Lactating women (PLW) admitted in the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs (BSFP) in the camps. The current caseload of children aged between 6 and 59 months in BSFP is 41,697, including 10,032 in Jewi, 10,338 in Kule, 10,265 in Tierkidi, 6,491 in Pugnido and 4,571 in Pugnido 2 camp. A total of 11,830 PLW are currently enrolled in the BSFP, including 1,833 in Jewi, 4,441 in Kule, 4,242 in Tierkidi, 1,932 in Pugnido and 1,032 in Pugnido 2 camp.

#### Kenya

- 186 children aged 6-59 months were screened by weight for height at the reception centre on arrival in Kakuma, out of which 9 were found with severe acute malnutrition and 4 with moderate acute malnutrition. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled to rehabilitation programmes.

#### South Sudan

- UNHCR released the 2015 nutrition survey reports of refugee camps in Upper Nile and Unity, conducted in the last quarter of 2015. The study results indicate higher rate of malnutrition in all surveyed camps as compared to 2014, although the prevalence of malnutrition remains within normal limits in Unity (Yida settlement and Ajuong Thok camp). The increase is attributed to the 30 percent reduction in food rations which started in August 2015, frequent breaks in the food pipeline, incomplete food baskets, upsurge of malaria and diarrhea. The survey also found that anemia is high among children under 5 years and women of reproductive age. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) was found to be high among children under 5 years. High prevalence of anemia and stunting are due to micronutrient deficiencies and malaria. UNHCR, in consultation with WFP and UNICEF, began implementation of blanket and targeted supplementary feeding programmes and therapeutic feeding. The surveys were carried out in collaboration with South Sudan's Ministry of Health, World Food Program (WFP), UNICEF and UNHCR partners Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), Care, IMC, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medair, Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) and Samaritan's Pursue (SP).
- In Yida and Ajuong Thok, WFP completed March's General Food Distribution (GFD), reaching nearly 100,000 refugees. The 30 percent-reduced food basket included cereals, pulses and cooking oil.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Yida, MSF carried out a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening among children under 5 years to assess the level of malnutrition. Results show an increase in the malnutrition rate from 7.9 to 9.3 percent compared to the previous two months due mainly to the arrival of malnourished children. UNHCR and partners are working to enhance response to high-risk malnourished children.
- In Gorom camp, March's GFD was delayed until the last week of the month. There was not enough pulses and vegetable oil for the camp population of 1,932 refugees. UNHCR registered all families who did not receive these commodities and is in discussion with WFP to resolve this issue.

#### Sudan

- General food distribution (GFD) for March 2016 will reach 101,973 individuals, is ongoing in White Nile State. Distribution has been completed in Dabat Bosin, Um-Sangor, El Redis I, El Redis II and Jouri and is ongoing in Al Alagaya and El Kashafa.
- On 19 March, as a part of WFP's cross border operation, WFP Kosti sent a convoy of 12 trucks to Renk in South Sudan, loaded with 788 MT of sorghum. This is the fifth convoy sent in 2016. In total in 2016 WFP Kosti has sent 4,532.75 MT of food (pulses, oil, sorghum) to South Sudan.
- In West Kordofan, a total of 145.111 MT of assorted food commodities were distributed to 9,100 South Sudanese in Kharasana as a part of WFP's GFD. Of those, 1,400 were new arrivals.
- Through WFP's assistance, 173 new arrivals (90 children under five (U5) and 83 pregnant and lactating mothers (PLM)) were provided with 0.715 MT of Plumpy'Sups at Joda and El Mquiens reception centres in White Nile State. No distributions took place in El Kweik during the reporting period.
- As part of the emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (eBSP), 13,090 beneficiaries (11,123 children U5 and 1,967 PLWs) were provided with 78.540MT of Super Cereal and 7.854MT of oil during the reporting period.



- The targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) reached 328 beneficiaries (290 children U5 and 38 PLW) across all seven sites in White Nile State with a total of 0.984MT of Super Cereal Plus.

#### Uganda

- In Adjumani, Medical Teams International conducted a mass malnutrition screening exercise at Elegu Collection Point and in Nyumanzi Refugee Settlement. 462 children aged 6-59 months were screened. 10% of the children were found to be moderately malnourished (UNHCR standard <15%). MTI admitted the affected children in appropriate feeding programs for nutritional rehabilitation



### Water and Sanitation

#### Kenya

- Water distribution in Kakuma 4 was 22 litres per day (lpd) following a cumulative supply of 16,385m.
- Solarisation of five boreholes with DFID funding is ongoing which will save almost 40 per cent of fuel used to power the boreholes.
- UNHCR is currently constructing four new, elevated steel tanks in the camp to boost storage capacity and improve refugees' access to clean potable water.
- 55 household latrines were constructed in Kakuma 4 out of a total of 330. Latrine to user ratio is 1:7 and overall latrine coverage for the whole camp stood at 72 % for both communal and household latrines.
- Community WASH promoters conducted door to door campaigns to 1,071 households to sensitize refugees on proper latrine use.
- 17 stagnant water ponds were treated to prevent mosquito breeding.

#### Identified needs and Remaining Gaps

- Nine more boreholes require solarisation but there are no funds to support the process. Solar power will result in better output and lower costs for both household and institutional use in the camp.

#### South Sudan

- In Ajuong Thok camp, Samaritan's Purse completed the installation of a five cubic metre water bladder tank to increase water supply among refugees, which decreased from 18.6 litre per person per day (lpd) in the first two weeks of March to 16.8 lpd - slightly below UNHCR standards of 20 lpd. The ongoing arrival of Sudanese refugees from South Kordofan and Yida has resulted in a higher demand for water. Since January 2016, there are 2,952 additional refugees in Ajuong Thok.
- In Yida, the average water coverage is 19.7 lpd.
- In Maban camps, the average water coverage stood at 23 lpd. The average latrine-to-refugee ratio is 13:1, which is within UNHCR standards of a maximum of 20 persons per latrine
- In Maban camps, UNHCR continued to upgrade existing motorized boreholes into boreholes with solar-powered water pumping system. So far, 26 of 35 motorized boreholes have been enhanced, in addition to three solarized booster stations in Kaya.

#### Sudan

- Plan International - Sudan in collaboration with UNICEF and through El Eithar Charity Organization conducted four lectures in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and El Redis II sites on proper hygiene practices using water points and reached 3,226 beneficiaries (1,890 women, 277 men and 1,059 children). Plan International also conducted hygiene promotion training sessions for five community leaders in both Jouri and in El Kashafa camps.
- Plan International distributed 1,000 jerry cans in El Redis II and El Kashafa - 500 in each site from their stocks and cleaned 2,690 jerry cans in El Redis I and El Kashafa.
- Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) with the support of UNHCR implemented 28 general cleaning campaigns (10 in Al Alagaya, 5 each in Um Sangor and Dabat Bosin, and 2 each in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and El Redis II) and finished installation of 275 garbage bins in El Redis I, 207 in El Kashafa and 200 in Jouri.
- CAFOD/SIDO completed rehabilitation of 57 latrines (50 in Al Alagaya and 7 in Dabat Bosin) and dislodged 120 latrines (69 in Al Alagaya and 51 in Dabat Bosin). The organizations also conducted

hygiene promotion training for 30 beneficiaries (9 in Dabat Bosin and 21 in Al Alagaya). With the support of UNHCR, CAFOD/SIDO conducted further hygiene promotion home visits and awareness sessions in Um Sangor, Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin and the Dabat Bosin host community.

- CAFOD/SIDO and UNICEF distributed 44,200 pieces of soap in Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin and Um Sangor.
- Adventists Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) constructed 678 latrines (528 in El Redis II and 150 in Jouri), dislodged 180 latrines (75 in El Redis II, 67 in El Kashafa, and 38 in Jouri) and the rehabilitated 180 latrines (42 each in Jouri, El Redis I and El Redis II, and 54 in El Kashafa).

#### **Uganda**

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage is 22 lpd. The highest is 76 lpd in Olijji and lowest is 9 lpd in Ayilo II and Maaji III. Water is being trucked to Ayilo II and Maaji III. Limited ground water availability in some sections of the settlement and the long distances (60 KM) involved in trucking the water is hampering efforts to increase per capita water supply. Uganda Red Cross is drilling three boreholes in Maaji III.
- In Arua, the current water availability rate is 13 lpd, an increase of 0.5 lpd from the previous reporting period following the repair of three boreholes. Oxfam and Arua District local government organized training for community water board members to manage Ocea motorized piped water system. The initiative is expected to improve the functionality of the water system by users making a minimal monthly contributions.
- In Adjumani, water contamination is high due poor handling of water containers and use of old jerry cans. In random spot exercises, LWF carried out household water quality monitoring in Nyumanzi, Boroli and Ayilo 1 settlements. 104 samples were tested and 13 tested positive (12.5%). Partners have intensified activities on hygiene promotion specifically on safe water chain to ensure secondary contamination doesn't occur. Regular water testing is being done at the household level and awareness raising initiatives are being taken to make refugees aware on reducing water contamination.
- In Adjumani, Finn Church Aid in collaboration with Windle Trust Uganda has delivered 22 hand washing facilities to five schools (Ayilo 1B, Zoka central, Maaji 1, Maaji 11 and Liberty) to improve the hygiene and sanitation practices among school children.
- In Arua, the sanitation week was observed from 15 to 21 March. WASH partners carried out assessments to identify model homes in terms of sanitation and hygiene conditions. Households selected as models were rewarded during the commemoration of the World Water Day held on the 22 March. Arua District Water Officer encouraged refugees and host population to contribute to the sustainability of the safe water supply.
- The average available safe water has increased to 17 lpd from 16.5 lpd. Five affected wells were repaired. Three boreholes are being repaired.



#### **Shelter and NFIs**

##### **Kenya**

- UNHCR commenced the drilling of boreholes in Kalobeyei with support from Team International.

##### **Identified needs and Remaining Gaps**

- As of 30 March there were 2,400 persons at the reception center which has a capacity of 2,000. Limited space in the camp has resulted in new arrivals staying for up to 3 weeks. 1,000 new arrivals have been moved to the camp though plot sizes are reduced (from 10m x 15 m to 10m x 10m). 115 temporary shelters and three temporary halls were constructed to accommodate new arrivals.

##### **South Sudan**

###### **Refugees**

- In Makpandu camp, UNHCR and World Vision International began the distribution of second-hand clothes for some 3,500 refugees.

###### **IDPs**

- In Baliyet, UNHCR distributed non-food items to 50 vulnerable IDP families, including blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, plastic sheeting, water cans and soap.

- In Marik, UNHCR distributed non-food items to 180 vulnerable IDP families (903 individuals), including blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, plastic sheeting, water cans and soap.

#### Uganda

- In Arua, Welthungerhilfe completed construction of seven classrooms at Wanyange Primary school, seven classrooms at Sirpi primary school, staff accommodation at Ocea health facility and two blocks of drainable pit latrines at Ocea Reception Centre.



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### South Sudan

- In Maban County, South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) and the local Payam Administration opened the newly constructed road connecting Yusuf Batil camp to host community villages of Kongo Mamur and Kongo Farajala. The road, funded by UNHCR, is expected to improve host community's access to health care and education services as well as to the camp market, in so improving refugee-host interactions.

#### Sudan

- As of 29 March 2016, all 2,000 plots for the initial relocation have been demarcated in the new Al Waral site. This completes the first phase of camp development with the general layout of the camp now established. The distribution and location of administrative facilities are being finalized in consultation with humanitarian partners who will be conducting activities in the site. Development of the site was included under the recent CERF Underfunded Emergencies grant.
- Phase II of the biometric individual registration exercise, register those who have arrived since completion of Phase 1, was completed in Jouri and El Kashafa sites on 29 March. The exercise resulted in an increase in the population figure for El Kashafa by 1,909 individuals and a decrease for Jouri by 1,511 individuals. The exercise will now begin in El Redis II camp, and has already been completed in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin.
- On 23 March, UNHCR and UNICEF had a coordination meeting on WASH, Child Protection, and Education. UNHCR, Sudan Red Crescent Society and WFP met to discuss the use of the recently revised South Sudanese population figures. It was agreed that the new figures based on individual registration will be used for WFP's General Food Distribution for April 2016. To facilitate this, the ongoing Phase II of the registration exercise was agreed to be expedited to ensure completion in El Redis II by 3 April
- An HAC-IOM registration team has completed the re-registration of South Sudanese and IDPs in South Kordofan with population figures set to be released soon.

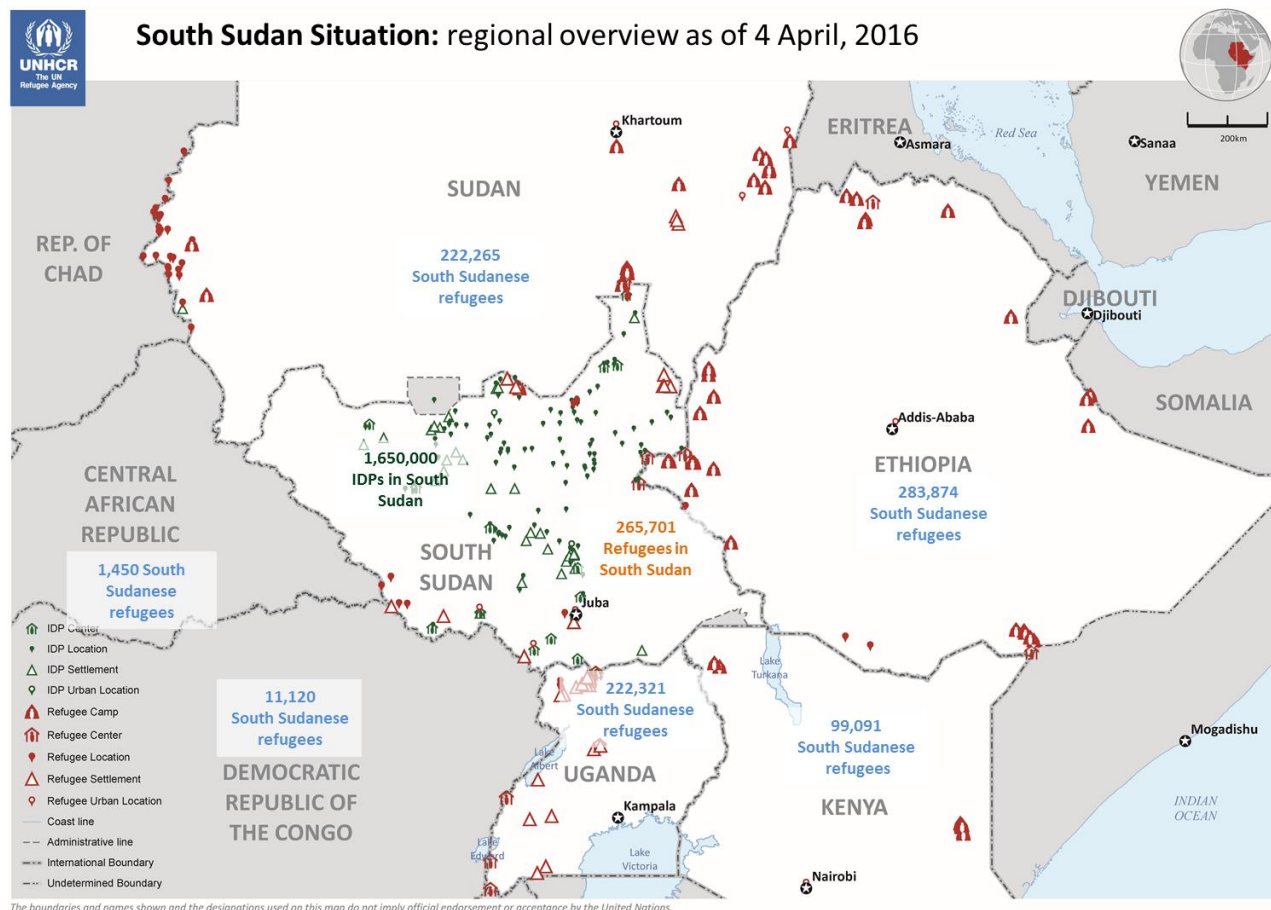


### Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

#### Uganda

- In Adjumani, the Project for the Restoration of Livelihoods in the Northern Region (PRELNOR), funded by IFAD and the Government of Uganda, was launched in Adjumani district. The project aims to support rural livelihoods, market linkages and infrastructures, programme management and coordination.
- In Adjumani, the Project for the Restoration of Livelihoods in the Northern Region (PRELNOR), funded by IFAD and the Government of Uganda, was launched in Adjumani district. The project aims to support rural livelihoods, market linkages and infrastructures, programme management and coordination.
- In Adjumani, DRC delivered industrial building materials for 3 piggery units as income generating activity in Mungula 1 and Maaji II refugee settlements targeting 30 beneficiaries (50% each refugees and nationals). 5 students, who completed a six-month vocational training in brick laying and concrete practice participated in the construction of these piggery units. DRC also produced and distributed village savings and loans associations manuals targeting 9 community based extension workers (M 2 and F 7) for rolling out the VSLA concept as a financial instrument to support small business within the newly identified beneficiaries of agriculture/income generating activities implemented by DRC.
- In Arua, seven youth groups from villages of Simbili, Tika I, Tika II, Tika III, Olujobo, Wanyange and Odobu I received 10 local goats per group for trade in butchery, food processing and breeding. The support was provided to promote and support Youth livelihood Initiatives. While other six groups received additional food commodities including of 600 kgs of Sim-sim, 200 kgs of posho and 600kgs of

beans in equal proportions as starter kits. These groups are expected to generate income from the sales and reinvest the capital money to sustain their respective enterprises.



**Claire Lamont**, GISR Coordinator and Senior Reporting Officer, [lamont@unhcr.org](mailto:lamont@unhcr.org), Tel: +41 (0)22 739 8373

**Wendy Rappeport**, Senior External Relations Officer, [rappeport@unhcr.org](mailto:rappeport@unhcr.org), Cell: +41 (0)79 881 9183

**Links:**

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