

### HIGHLIGHTS

**100,739**

South Sudanese  
refugees in Uganda  
(as of 24 April)

**94,832**

South Sudanese  
refugees in Ethiopia  
(as of 24 April)

**62,313**

South Sudanese  
refugees in Sudan  
(as of 24 April)

**35,288**

South Sudanese  
refugees in Kenya  
(as of 24 April)

**916,900**

IDPs since 15  
December  
(as of 24 April)

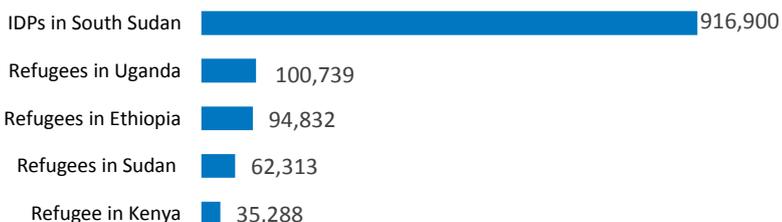
- Following the renewed violence in Unity State last week, the number of IDPs at the UNMISS protection site in Bentiu has gone up dramatically. According to UNMISS, urgent military reinforcements are needed to strengthen security for the increasingly numbers of civilians seeking protection there.
- General security in and around Juba remains calm with fewer road blocks manned by military personnel although atmosphere is still tense following last week's attacks in Bor (capital of Jonglei) and capture of Bentiu town by SPLA I/O forces loyal to former vice president Riek Machar.
- In Bor, capital of Jonglei State, the situations remains tense following the attack on Thursday 17 April by "Youth" on a PoC site. It was reported that about 58 people were killed and many more injured in this incident. The Government of South Sudan in press broadcast condemned the attacks and said joint investigations with UNMISS will be carried out to find and prosecute the perpetrators of this heinous crime.
- On 21 April, UNMISS strongly condemned the targeted killings of civilians based on their ethnic origins and nationality in Bentiu. UNMISS also strongly condemned the use of Radio Bentiu FM by some individuals associated with the opposition to broadcast hate speech. While some SPLA in Opposition commanders broadcast messages calling for unity and an end to tribalism, others broadcast hate messages declaring that certain ethnic groups should not stay in Bentiu and even calling on men from one community to commit vengeful sexual violence against women from another community.
- Over 100,000 crosses into Uganda.



South Sudanese refugees at the Dzaipi Transit Centre in Uganda. ©UNHCR / F. Noy /

#### Population of concern for the situation

A total of **1,210,072** people of concern



#### Funding against the situation

**US\$427 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 916,900 are currently displaced within the country, sheltering across 174 different displacement sites and around 293,172 have fled to neighbouring countries.

### Recent Developments



Protection

#### SOUTH SUDAN:

- The overall the refugee situation is relatively stable. Very low new arrivals were noted in both Unity and Upper Nile in the past week. New arrivals to Unity state cited ongoing aerial bombard as a primary reason for flight. The food supply to the Maban Refugee Camps (Upper Nile State) is still a serious challenge and UNHCR/WFP continue to explore various means of rapid pre-positioning, especially in light of the partial looting that occurred after last week's airdrop of food.
- During this week, 85 refugees were transported by UNHCR from Yida to Ajuong Thok refugee camp in one convoy using UNHCR trucks and buses. This is part of the plan to close Yida which is considered too close to the border with Sudan. Ajuong Thok is the new camp where refugees are being relocated to.

#### SUDAN:

- There have been reports of several thousand new arrivals in Blue Nile State, following the fighting in Renk and Bentiu, with indications that many of them have continued onwards to White Nile State. The figures have yet to be confirmed by the authorities.

#### ETHIOPIA:

- South Sudanese refugees have still free access to the Ethiopian territory to seek asylum. Level 1 registration by ARRA and UNHCR at the border entry points of Pagak and Akobo is ongoing. The average arrival rate remains 800-1,000 individuals per day. The vast majority of new arrivals continue to be women and children who report that men stayed behind to fight or to protect their property. Some report that armed groups are preventing young and able-bodied men from travelling and influence them to join the fight.
- IOM continues to relocate refugees from Akobo and Pagak entry points to the camp, with 20,410 individuals transported to the camps as of 22 April. The movements comprise road movements from Pagak to Kule camp, boat movements from Akobo to Leitchuor camp via Burbiey, and air movements from Akobo to Leitchuor on the helicopter contracted by UNHCR which is used to transport vulnerable refugees who cannot undertake the 8-9 hour boat ride from Akobo to Burbiey.

#### UGANDA:

- In Kiryandongo settlement in Uganda, over 50 boys and girls of different ages and ethnic backgrounds were mobilized at the reception centre during the Easter holiday to participate in different games such as football, netball, skipping, singing and dancing.
- In Adjumani, ACORD organized peace prayers that brought together people from the Nuer and Dinka ethnic groups, who vowed to coexist peacefully.

#### KENYA:

- UNHCR maintained presence at the Nadapal border during the reporting week. The monitoring ensured that asylum seekers had safe access to asylum territory. The Immigration Department and DRA continued to receive and issue entry clearance for South Sudanese arriving at the border. Most of the South Sudanese arriving to 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.

## Education

### SUDAN:

- Education materials that were distributed in Al Alagaya (school-in-a-box, recreation kits, plastic tarpaulin, and sitting mats) by UNICEF, the Ministry of Education (MoE) and MoSA reached 1,400 children in Child Friendly Spaces. Following UNICEF's emergency airlifting of supplies to Sudan, additional materials are being dispatched to White Nile for response and to be prepared for the relocation of Kilo 10.
- Education materials distributed in Elleri (South Kordofan) by UNICEF and MoSA reached 2,000 children in 40 temporary learning spaces.
- Coordination for psychosocial support activities is ongoing among the child protection sector, the Ministry of Social Welfare, and the Ministry of Education. Forty teachers among the South Sudanese community have been identified and will soon undergo education in emergency training.

### KENYA:

- Forty-one 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.



## Health

### SOUTH SUDAN:

- The main reported morbidities in Ajoug Thok and Yida continue to be acute respiratory infection-ARTI, acute watery diarrhea, and malaria.

### SUDAN:

- In Kilo 10 and Al Alagaya, South Sudanese new arrivals continue using health services. The number of consultations slightly decreased, with a total of 1,763 consultations compared to 1,820 last week. In Kilo 10, a total of 82 children have been immunized against measles and 56 against Penta3.

### ETHIOPIA:

- MSF-F is still providing 24 hour primary health services at Pagak border entry point (including an ambulance service to facilitate referrals to Itang Health Centre when required) while ARRA continues to offer primary health care services to the refugee population in Kule.

### UGANDA:

- At the reception centre and settlement in Adjumani District, MSF-F gives up to 1,000 consultations daily of routine curative services, while Medical Teams International (UNHCR's partner) gives up to 150 consultations per day.
- Olujobu Health Centre III within Rhino Camp Settlement of Arua District recorded cases of suspected acute watery diarrhea. Samples have been sent for testing. So far patients have been from the host community, and this is a yearly occurrence for this area. A contingency plan is in place and UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR and MSF-F have provided supplies and assistance to the District.
- In Adjumani district, UNFPA recruited and trained six midwives in various aspects of emergency intervention. This will add capacity to the primary health care support provided by UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and MSF-F.

### KENYA:

- 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 cases have been identified in the camp and at the border. The latest suspected measles case was discharged from the camp hospital on 14 April. However, the outbreak cannot be declared as ended before 21 days elapse without a new case.
- Cases of malaria slightly decreased – 747 compared to 755 in the previous week. UNHCR and partners are proactively engaged in minimising 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.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### SOUTH SUDAN:

- The general nutrition status is stable in Yida and Ajuong Thok camps. Management of children with Severely Acute Malnutrition (SAM), Moderate Acute Malnutrition, and Moderate Acute Malnutrition are on-going in both Yida and Ajuong Thok.
- General Food Distribution (GFD) was completed in Yida and Ajuong Thok over the reporting week. In Yida 67,562 individuals (99% of the target) were reached while in Ajuong Thok 10,133 individuals (98% of the target) were reached.

### SUDAN:

- Total food distributions reached some 39,000 individuals in White Nile and South Kordofan since the beginning of the influx.
- Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (EBSFP) started in Kilo 10 and reached 705 beneficiaries, including 118 pregnant and lactating women. Target Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) reached 356 individuals. In Alagaya, EBSFP has now reached 604 beneficiaries, including 94 pregnant and lactating women.
- Acute malnutrition treatments are conducted by the Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Health, with the support of UNICEF for SAM treatments and WFP for MAM treatments.

### ETHIOPIA:

- UNHCR has proposed Nutrition Surveys in Kule and Leitchuor camps, with data collection tentatively scheduled for late May 2014.
- The GAM rate (based on MUAC <12.5cm) remains above 15% at all the reception sites which is indicative of the continuing poor nutrition status in which the refugees are arriving.
- ARRA, UNHCR and WFP are discussing the food strategy response and entry point preparedness in anticipation of the upcoming rainy season. A combination of High Energy Biscuits for three days followed by a one-week food ration has been decided as the most appropriate option, with the modality of distribution dependent upon the length of stay at the entry points before relocation. UNHCR also provides jerry cans, buckets, soap and kitchen sets to the refugees as part of their welcome package.

### KENYA:

- The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) among the new arrival cohort of 7-14 April in Kakuma 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 programme for nutrition rehabilitation.
- As of 20 April, 389 refugee children with Severe Acute Malnutrition were admitted in Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) for nutritional rehabilitation - 186 were new arrivals from South Sudan.
- 1,500 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition are undergoing nutrition rehabilitation. 4,504 children aged 6-23 months were enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding programme for prevention of malnutrition.



## Water and Sanitation

### SOUTH SUDAN:

- The provision of WASH services continued in both Yida and Ajuong Thok camps. Rainfall during the week could have contributed to less water demand at designated water points in Yida (there are more open pits in Yida than Ajuong Thok that serve as rainwater collection areas).
- IRC will focus on expansion of water distribution network and construction of additional tap stands in Ajuong Thok.

**SUDAN:**

- Plan International-Sudan, UNICEF and other actors continue supporting WASH activities in Kilo 10 area through water trucking and hygiene promotion under the supervision of MOH and WES programme.
- Increasing number of South Sudanese has resulted in a reduction of the water quantity per person. The current coverage is 10.9 l/p/day in Kilo 10 and 11.3 l/p/day in Alagaya. The gap in water quantity in Kilo 10 area is 102,800 l/p/day and 9,780 l/p/day in Al Alagaya.

**ETHIOPIA:**

- In Kule and Leitchuor, 320,000 and 450,000 litres of water are trucked each day respectively with support from DRC. In Pagak, MSF-H is continuing with water trucking increasing the water supply to over 20 litres per person per day. Construction of latrine blocks in the new reception site in Pagak is also underway.
- Also in Kule, 43 blocks of latrines comprising 209 stances are under construction, while NRC has also conducted a mass cleaning campaign. 136 stances are completed in Leitchuor 2 and 244 in Leitchuor.

**UGANDA:**

- In Adjumani, the overall water availability is of 13.6 litres per person per day, with 67% of the water supplied through hand pumps.
- With support from many partners, the borehole sinking in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo is progressing well. Arua has now reached the emergency standard of less than 500 persons per hand pump while Adjumani and Kiryandongo are rapidly approaching the target. In the area of sanitation, with the emergency target at 1 latrine per 20 persons, the situation is also rapidly improving with Arua reaching slightly below 60, Kiryandongo below 40 and Adjumani reaching below 30 as of 18 April. This has been a priority intervention for the preparation of the rainy season.

**Shelter and NFIs****SUDAN:**

- In Kilo 10, some 2,500 refugee families are still in need of shelters. The distribution of ES/NFI assistance has been put on hold until a decision is made on the relocation site. Once permission is granted to continue with the distributions, the items will be transported from the pre-positioned stock in Kosti, and additional stock will be brought from the main UNHCR warehouse in El Obeid (North Kordofan).
- Relocation of South Sudanese currently hosted in Kilo 10 site (White Nile State) remains a priority. While three sites had been identified by the authorities, the local communities expressed their reluctance and requested the Government to seek alternative locations. While this will further delay the relocation operation, two new sites have been proposed by the authorities and an assessment mission took place on 23 April to determine their suitability.

**ETHIOPIA:**

- To overcome the challenge of meeting the shelter needs of the refugees, 4,000 tents are being airlifted. A total of 1,000 tents (out the planned 4,000 pieces) have been airlifted from Mwanza, Tanzania. 700 tents have been transported to Leitchuor and 300 to Kule. The remaining 3,000 tents are expected to be airlifted into Gambella. The Government of Ethiopia has given the necessary authorization for the landing of the aircraft in Gambella.
- In Leitchuor, all 700 tents have been erected and allocated to 700 refugee households, reflecting that 3,500 individuals have been transferred from the low lying areas in Leitchuor-1 to the higher ground of Leitchuor-2. An additional 600 additional tents have also arrived in Leitchuor Camp of which 95% have been pitched and allocated to refugees.
- Site planning for Kule and Leitchuor continues to be updated. New areas for the possible expansion of Kule 1 are being identified and assessed.

**UGANDA:**

- In Kiryandongo settlement, 112 households of 399 individuals were relocated from the reception centre to their plots. The settlement still has 3,607 demarcated plots available for the further settlement of refugees.

## KENYA:

- 320 temporary shelters were constructed by National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK) to accommodate 1,221 individuals in Kakuma for the new arrivals. In addition, 125 durable shelters were roofed with galvanized iron sheet.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

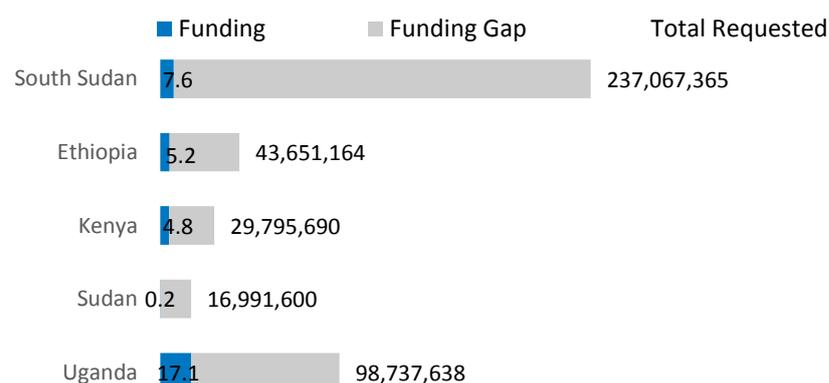
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are revised UNHCR's financial needs for providing protection and 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\$ 427 million for 2014.

### Donors who have contributed:

- Canada
- CERF
- Common Humanit. FD South Sudan
- Denmark
- France
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Private Donors Germany
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

### Funding (in million US\$)

A total of **US\$37 million** has been funded including **US\$1.9 million** of broadly earmarked funding to the situation.



Note 1: 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.

Note 2: These figures are based on the Revised Supplementary Appeal (April 2014).

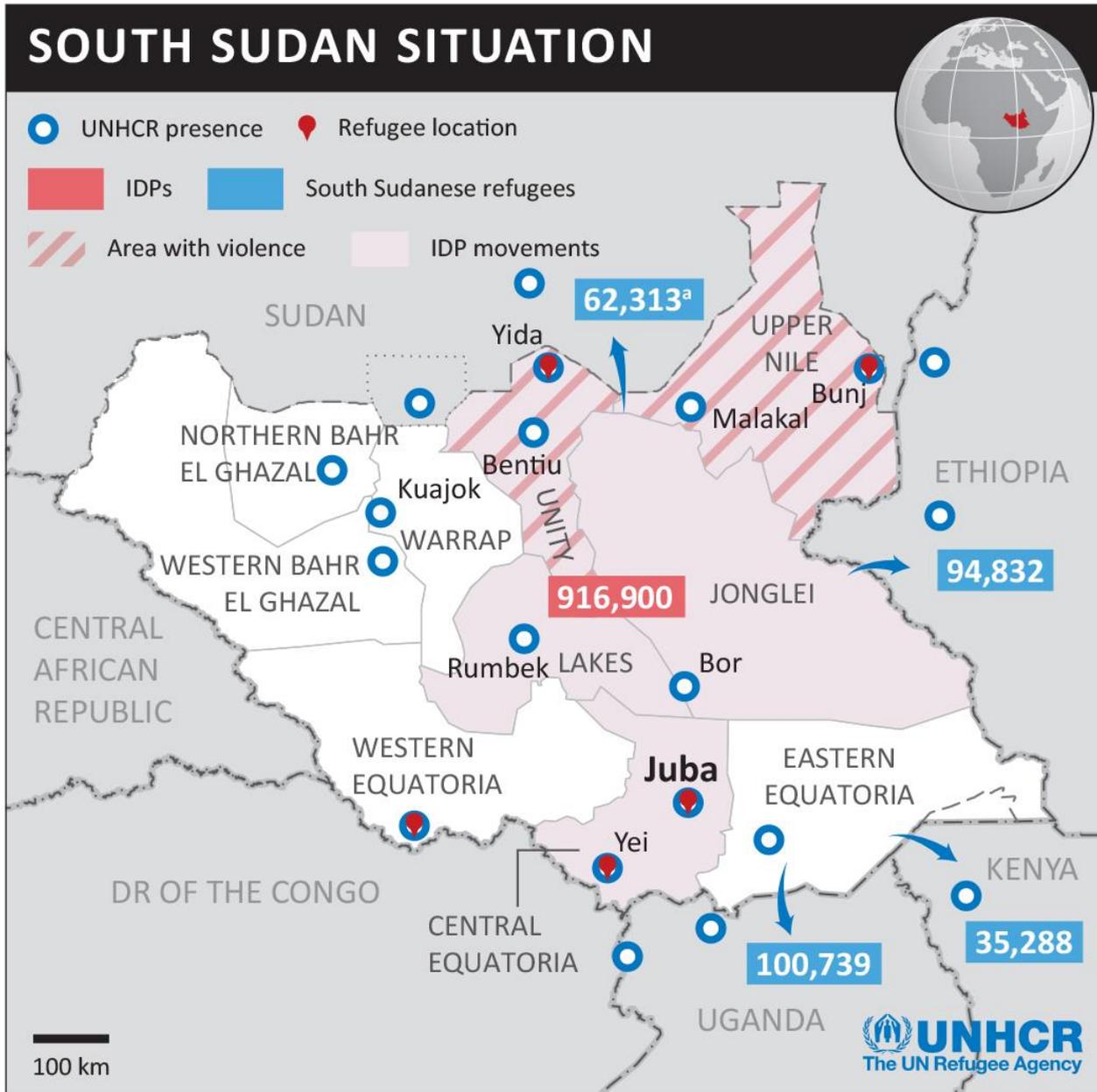
### Contacts:

Géraldine Boezio, Reporting Officer, [boezio@unhcr.org](mailto:boezio@unhcr.org), Tel: +41 (0)22 7398003

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

# ANNEXES

## Annex 1



<sup>a</sup>This 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: 25 Apr 2014.

## Annex 2

### ACRONYMS

Action Africa Help International (AAH-I)  
 Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U)  
 Action Contre la Faim (ACF)  
 acute respiratory infection-ARTI  
 acute watery diarrhea (AWD)  
 Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA)  
 Area Security Management Team (ASMT)  
 Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)  
 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs)  
 Best Interest Determinations (BIDs)  
 Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)  
 Centre for Voluntary Humanitarian Work (CVHW)  
 Child Protection Information Management System (CP IMS)  
 Danish Refugee Council ( DRC )  
 Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA)  
 Document Registration Agreement (DRA)  
 Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (EBSFP)  
 Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC)  
 Emergency Shelter and Non Food Item (ES/NFIs)  
 Field Security Coordination Officer (FSCO)  
 Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)  
 General Food Distribution (GFD)  
 Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)  
 Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)  
 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)  
 Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)  
 International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs)  
 International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
 International Rescue Committee (IRC)  
 Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITNs)  
 Lutheran World Federation (LWF)  
 Médecins Sans Frontières France (MSF-F)  
 Medical Team International (MTI)  
 mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC)  
 Ministry of Education (MoE)  
 Ministry of Health (MoH)  
 Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)  
 National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK)  
 Non-Food Items (NFI)  
 Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)  
 Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)  
 Out-Patient Department (OPD)  
 Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP)

per person per day (pp/pd)  
Protection of Civilians (PoC)  
Protection and Deterrent Force (PDF)  
Reception Centre (RC)  
Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU)  
Separated Children (SC)  
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)  
South Kordofan State (SKS)  
Sudan People's Liberation Army In Opposition (SPLA I/O)  
Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS)  
Target Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)  
Training of Trainers (TOT)  
Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)  
Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs)  
United Nations Country Team (UNCT)  
United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR)  
United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)  
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)  
Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) project  
Windle Trust Uganda (WTU)  
World Food Programme (WFP)  
World Vision International (WVI)  
ZOA NGO (ZOA is the Dutch translation of "South East Asia")