

KEY FIGURES

34,118

The total arrivals between
1-30 April, 2016

853,490

The total number of South
Sudanese Refugees has reduced in
number from the last reporting
period because of verification
exercises that are ongoing.

123,774

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

263,000

Refugees in South Sudan

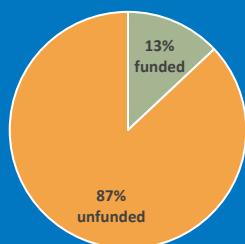
1.7 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

REQUIREMENTS: USD 581.1 M

CONTRIBUTIONS: USD 74.1 M

13% funded, Gap is 507.0 M



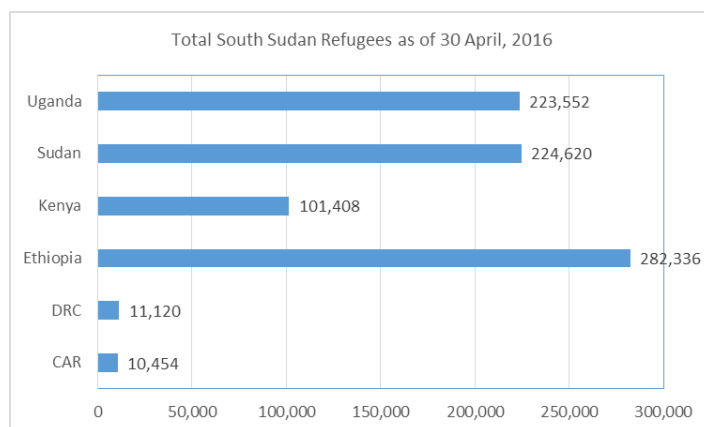
SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 89

15-30 April 2016

REPORTING PERIOD HIGHLIGHTS

- **In the DRC, 1,161 refugees (592 screened at the Bitima Health Zone and 569 at the Dungu Health Zone) are reported to be in need of urgent health assistance.** UNHCR is negotiating with the local Referral Hospital and the Health Center in Bitima to provide assistance to the most severe and urgent cases.
- **In Ethiopia,** refugees in Jewi camp expressed deep regret over the reprisal killings that occurred on 21 April over the accidental road accident that killed two children. Movement to Pugnido town continues to be restricted.
- **A delegation of Swedish businesspeople from 15 companies visited Kakuma on 19 April 2016.** The group was led by the Ambassador to Kenya, Johan Borgstam and Trade Commissioner Robin Pettersson. Focused group discussions were held on solutions and they visited Kalobeyi settlement.
- **The influx of South Sudanese into Sudan** that began in late January 2016 amid ongoing conflict and deteriorating food insecurity continues with some 54,000 arrivals into East and South Darfur and West Kordofan states. Of these new arrivals, 41,774 are residing in East Darfur. In White Nile State, there was a large increase in the rate of arrivals recorded. Whereas the average number of arrivals per week has been around 500 for the past two months, in the past week over 2,100 new South Sudanese have arrived in the White Nile State sites.
- **In Adjumani, Uganda,** the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Lutheran World Federation and Danish Refugee Council relocated 4,577 refugees from Nyumanzi Transit Centre and Ocea Reception Centre. UNHCR and OPM are developing new settlements as Maaji III has exceeded its capacity. Latodo, a forest parcel with capacity for 20,000 refugees has been identified as the new settlement site.
- **In South Sudan,** 944 Sudanese from South Kordofan arrived in Yida, a 45 percent increase from the first two weeks of April. The new arrivals reported hunger, aerial bombardments and ground fighting as the main reasons for fleeing.



*Total number of refugee as of 30 April, 2016 is 853,490

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

On 26 April, South Sudan's First Vice President Designate Dr. Riek Machar arrived in Juba after a week-long delay and was sworn in as the first vice-president in a newly Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU), which will run the country for 30 months. The return of Dr. Machar is a vital part of the deal aimed at ending more than two years of conflict that has killed tens of thousands and left two million people homeless since the war broke out in mid-December 2013. The full list of Government ministerial portfolios was announced on Thursday, 28 April, with cabinet ministers being sworn in Friday 29 May. Security in Juba remains calm but fragile, while pockets of localized conflict continue in some areas of the country, including Northern Bahr El Ghazal.

Kenya

- Border monitoring continues at Nadapal twice a week to ensure that arrivals have access to asylum. Emergency medical cases are transferred to African Inland Church Mission, Lopiding Hospital in Lokichoggio or to the hospital in Kakuma.
- 401 new arrivals were transported to Kakuma from Nadapal. The pickup convoy arrived after being blocked at Kalobeyei River for over 6 hours because of seasonal floods. Plans are in place to transport.

Sudan

- Planning figures anticipate 97,000 South Sudanese arrivals in total by the end of June 2016.
- In Khor Omer IDP camp, IOM conducted a second round of verification, bringing the total verified to 25,548. Food distribution by WFP has reached 22,600 of the new arrivals as of 17 April. UNHCR is distributing non-food items to all new arrivals in Khor Omer, with additional stocks prepositioned to cover a total of 30,000 individuals. Access to water and sanitation is severely constrained in Khor Omer, with only 29 per cent of water requirements currently being met. There is a 98 per cent gap in latrine coverage. Medical supplies sufficient for four months have been delivered to the camp's health clinic, but a vehicle is urgently needed to transfer emergency cases to the Ed Daein hospital. Insufficient stocks of reproductive health equipment and kits are also reported. An middle-upper arm circumference screening (MUAC) conducted by UNICEF and the State Ministry of Health (SMOH) identified a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 8.1 per cent, falling below the SPHERE emergency threshold of 15 per cent. Data collected at the onset of the influx predicted much higher levels of malnutrition before provision of nutritional supplements. Land availability poses a main challenge for delivery of further assistance, such as distribution of shelters and latrine construction. Discussions regarding establishment of a new site in East Darfur to host the new arrivals are ongoing, and local authorities are working to negotiate the use of a site located near to Khor Omer. Access to other localities in East Darfur where new arrivals have been reported remains limited. Insecurity and localized violence across the state also continue to impact the extent of response activities by partners.
- In South Darfur, the number of South Sudanese arrivals is 4,594, an increase of 469 arrivals since mid-April. Food and emergency household items have been provided, but distribution of shelters has still not yet been authorized by authorities. Planning figures for South Darfur anticipate a total of 7,000 arrivals to the state by the end of June 2016.
- In West Kordofan, WFP verified 9,776 individuals in Kharasana. 710 arrived in Kharasana from White Nile, Khartoum states and Unity State. One-month food rations have been distributed in Kharasana.
- Food distribution has not occurred in El Meriam due to the lack of clearance by security authorities with the situation becoming increasingly critical, with very high food insecurity and malnutrition.
- A measles outbreak affecting West Kordofan has led to 12 deaths reported in El Tibbun town in Babanusa locality. Supported by WHO, the Ministry of Health is providing essential medicines and vaccinations.
- In White Nile state, UNHCR is preparing to relocate families to the new Al Waral site to help ease congestion. Relocation will commence upon the construction of latrines, communal shelters and the installation of water bladders. The first food distribution to be based on a biometric registration system commenced in all seven sites led by joint UNHCR/WFP teams for 73,475 refugees. The second phase of biometric registration was finalized in Um Sangor site, with 4,195 individuals registered.
- On 18 April an accidental fire broke out in Khartoum's Soba Kongor open area destroying more than 100 shelters and resulting in the death of two young girls. UNHCR provided emergency material assistance.

Uganda

- In Kiryandongo, 18,521 of the targeted 52,534 individuals were verified. Significant numbers of unaccompanied and separated children are being recorded (currently 192 children), left behind by parents/adult family members that have gone back to South Sudan. A mechanism of linking children with adult relatives has been adopted. The team at the PSN desk will capture data on the duration parents or adult relatives have been away from the settlement to aid follow up. The verification exercise is expected to be completed on 10th May.

- In Kiryandongo, a verification exercise was completed resulting in the registration of 760 newly arriving refugees now scheduled for relocation to the settlement villages. The move will create space for more new arrivals.
- The Minister for Relief and Disaster Preparedness Eng. Hilary Onek visited Adjumani and commissioned the airstrip that has been under development. He also commissioned two blocks of classrooms and a dormitory in St. Mary Assumpta Secondary School, and a police office at Elegu Collection Point. The minister reiterated government's commitment to protecting refugees in Uganda and enhancing working relations with UNHCR and partners.



The Minister for Disaster Preparedness and Refugee Affairs Hon. Eng. Hilary Onek at the Adjumani airstrip. /P. Baidya

REFUGEE AND IDP RESPONSE



Protection

Ethiopia

- Police investigators in Jewi camp held meetings over recent violence. ARRA informed humanitarian actors at the inter-agency task force meeting held on 27 April that 51 refugees assisted with investigations. The location of the suspects is not yet known to the refugee community or UNHCR. UNHCR is following up with ARRA.
- Deterioration of the security situation forced the suspension of biometric food distribution in Kule, Jewi and Tierkidi camps.
- In Okugo camp, 913 female and 701 male refugees participated in community awareness and sensitization by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) Child Protection Officers and social workers. In Anuak and Murle, the campaign focused on protecting children from abuse and violence, and how to seek assistance.
- During the reporting week in Pugnido camp, ARRA reported that 20 refugees, mostly young people, were arrested in connection with the theft and vandalism of solar street lights and other equipment in the camp. ARRA confirmed the transfer of the suspects to Gambella for further investigation and trial. UNHCR is following up with ARRA.
- In Pugnido camp, ARRA with the help of the Federal Police continued to disseminate information on the need for refugees to observe rules, to refrain from acts that may trigger violence in camps and safeguard assets in the camps. Field Office Pugnido is working closely with ARRA and RCC to ensure security and peace in the two refugee camps in the area.

Kenya

- 628 South Sudanese UAMs and 5,271 separated children have been registered since December 2013 bringing the cumulative number of registered UAMs and SC in Kakuma to 2,379 and 12,450 respectively.
- 172 new UASCs (35 UAMS and 137 SC) from South Sudan were received at the reception Center. 117 children and 37 caregivers were assisted with NFIs such as exercise books, clothes, school uniforms and body lotion.
- 9 Best Interest Determinations (BID) and 52 Best Interest Assessments (BIA) were conducted.
- 273 home visits were made to 1,803 children, including those in foster care and child headed households.
- 267 child to child activities were conducted for 3,729 children at the camp's child friendly spaces. Counselors also conducted therapy sessions for 439 children.
- 14 SGBV cases were reported and assisted to access services including psychosocial counseling and medical treatment.
- 3,936 adults and 447 children attended SGBV information sessions organised by UNHCR and GBV partners through community-based outreach and women's resource centres. Information on the process of the reporting of sexual assault incidents to service providers and the referral pathway were shared.

South Sudan

- In Yida settlement, there were 944 new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan. The total number of new arrivals since 1 January 2016 is 4,635. Nearly 90 % are women and children, with unaccompanied minors (UAM) and separated children (SC) accounting for 9% of the new arrivals from Heban, Umdoreen and Boram counties. Hunger, aerial bombardments and ground fighting are the reasons for fleeing to South Sudan. 1,037 refugees were relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok, including 895 new arrivals and 142 long-standing residents of Yida. 4,778 refugees have relocated to Ajuong Thok. Yida hosts 70,917 refugees, and Ajuong Thok hosts 34,667 people.
- In Yida settlement, there are eight UAM and 106 SC. 16 UAM and SC were identified in Yida market and transferred to Ajuong Thok camp for foster care placement. In the camp, there are currently 284 UAM and 3,061 SC. 69 children have been placed in foster care, 21 reunited with their families and 258 others provided with material assistance.
- In Yida settlement, verification is ongoing. 3,500 refugees have been verified and 285 individuals were inactivated in UNHCR registration database as family members confirmed that they no longer live in Yida.
- In Ajuong Thok camp, 80 youths were trained on community-based protection, human rights, refugee rights, international law and conflict resolution. International Rescue Committee conducted a two-day training for 27 police officers on human rights.
- In Ajuong Thok camp, a new Child-Friendly Space (CFS) was opened bringing the total number to 11. 120 children are enrolled.

- In Ajuong Thok camp, support was provided to eleven survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV): legal counseling, psychosocial support and medical referral. Four of the 11 SGBV incidents occurred during the reporting period.
- In Ajuong Thok camp, 1,500 refugees were made aware of their human rights and responsibilities and South Sudan laws.
- In Maban camps, 30 community leaders were trained by Danish Refugee Council (DRC) on human rights and customary laws to enable them to solve issues within their community through legal means.
- In Juba, UNHCR and South Sudan's Commission for Refugees Affairs (CRA) conducted a one-day orientation session for members of the South Sudan Eligibility Committee (EC) in international and national legal frameworks for the protection of refugees, the role of the EC, and Refugee Status Determination procedures. A training plan for the EC was developed.
- In Juba, Humane Development Consortium (HDC) opened a Community Centre at Gudele suburb to provide individual protection and legal counselling for persons of concern and serve as a referral hub for persons with specific needs.
- Verification was completed in Lasu settlement, Yei town, Panyume and Morobo Counties. The population is 10,584.

Sudan

- In White Nile State, Plan Sudan in coordination with the Child Development Foundation (CDF) facilitated a three-day training in each of the seven sites on the management of child-friendly spaces (CFS), targeting 75 animators and supervisors.
- In Al Kashafa site, Plan Sudan revised activities to target adolescents, and a community-wide sensitization campaign was conducted to inform families of the role of CFS in order to improve participation. The number of children participating in the Al Kashafa CFS has risen from 520 at the end of March to 1,038 as of 26 April.

Uganda

- In Adjumani, LWF trained the Community Watch Group, youth, Refugee Welfare Committees and elders on SASA (Start Awareness Support Action!). In Kiryandongo, InterAid Uganda trained 150 Community Activists (CAs) in SGBV prevention and response, comprising refugee and host community as part of the implementation of the SASA methodology. SASA helps communities gain change attitudes and design locally relevant approaches to address problems. The community activists employ an approach of peer to peer sessions for a five-year intervention.
- In Arua, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) a community awareness campaign was held in Ocea village, Rhino Camp Settlement, for 80 people to strengthen SGBV prevention, reporting and response. It covered causes, consequences, legal implications, penalties and the referral pathway. The group was urged to report emerging cases promptly for effective response.
- In Kiryandongo, 40 community volunteers and 20 Male Action Group representatives under International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted a three days' sensitization on SGBV prevention and response in all the 19 clusters.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR, OPM and InterAid (IAU), Windle Trust, IRC and Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation organized a workshop on SGBV prevention and response for school administrators on prevention, identification and referral mechanisms.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU led community dialogues with 55 women in clusters G and B in Kiryandongo on their responsibilities to adolescent children particularly girls. Participants agreed to mobilize children during school holidays and elected six women who will work with partners during the sex education and empowerment sessions.
- In Adjumani, Lutheran World Federation conducted two peace campaigns between the host community and the refugees employing focus group discussions and dialogue meetings reaching a total of 175 persons. Alcoholism, land encroachment, limited water sources and idleness among the youth were highlighted as the main drivers of conflicts between settlements and their host communities. This created a platform for groups to discuss tension-fueling factors that lead to conflict especially at resource points such as boreholes, firewood and social services so they do not escalate into community confrontations.
- In Kiryandongo, War Child Canada youth training was held on conflict resolution for 60 young people from Kiryandongo Settlement. A peace debate, hosted at a local FM (VCC) radio station was held to agree alternative peaceful solutions.



Education

Kenya

- Vodafone Foundation organized a four day ICT boot camp for 100 girls on web design, digital media production, video and radio production, 3D modelling, 2D animation and robotic programming culminating in a celebration of International Girls day.

Sudan

- In White Nile State, UNICEF constructed 50 classrooms and teacher's offices across seven sites. Further construction of seven sets of school latrines and hand-washing facilities is ongoing, set for completion by end May 2016.

South Sudan

- In Maban camps, UNHCR partners Save the Children International (SCI) and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) distributed 26,740 exercise books and other scholastic materials to facilitate the upcoming primary school exams.
- In Lasu settlement, UNHCR finalized the agreement to rehabilitate the two temporary primary schools that were significantly damaged by thunderstorms in mid-April.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps in South Sudan

- In Lasu settlement, there is a need to build permanent classrooms and provide desks for Nyori I and II primary schools to avoid congestion during the rainy season.

Uganda

- In Kiryandongo, working with independent consultants, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU), conducted key informant interviews with school administrators, teachers, pupils and representatives from Office of Prime Minister, UNHCR and the District to independently assess progress as a result of the construction of teacher housing and latrines.
- In Adjumani, 14 temporary teachers' houses were constructed in Maaji II and III to reduce commuting distance to schools accommodating 39 teachers who teach over 1500 children. UNICEF also donated 10 tents to two schools in Maaji II and III.
- In Arua, district school inspectors, Centre Coordinating Tutors and WTU staff jointly trained teachers in the primary schools of Siripi, Ariwa, Odoobu and Yoro in Rhino Camp Settlement. 67 teachers were trained in lesson preparations, schemes of work, assessment records, use of class registers and instructional materials. Regular spot checks will ensure training is implemented.
- In Kiryandongo, WTU conducted two-day training for teachers in five primary schools reaching 55 participants. Teachers were trained to ensure school is a place where learners can learn in a warm and welcoming environment free from intimidation, violence and fear. A non-violent child-based strategy was taught to increase child protection in schools. A system was developed to report criminal and violent behavior and improve personal development.
- In Kiryandongo pupil enrolment is 11,139 (8498 Refugees) or 60%. 92% attend school on a daily basis.
- In Kiryandongo, a total of 3,436 refugee children are accessing early childhood development with an average 83% of (3436) attending ECDCs on a daily basis. The net enrollment is currently at 62% (5464). The total enrollment also includes refugees of ECD going age who are enrolled in private ECD centers outside the settlement.
- WTU distributed 3,133 textbooks in five primary schools. The text book ratio increased to 1:2 from 1:3.
- In Kiryandongo, post primary enrollment is 1128 at both Panyadoli SS. 1090 (564 male, 526 female) representing 15% (6295) of the secondary school age going refugee children (14-17 years).



Health

Ethiopia

- The fourth round of Polio campaign postponed previously in Tierkidi, Kule, Jewi and Pugnido camps due to security was conducted in Tierkidi camp. 8,697 (88%) of targeted children under 5 years were vaccinated.
- Routine primary health care services resumed in all refugee camps after the security situation improved except in Jewi camp where the services are expected to commence in the coming days.

Kenya

- UNHCR has secured yellow fever vaccines. This is in line with the Ministry of Health directive issued last month. The current stock will be replenished by the coming week with the procurement of 2,000 additional doses. IRC has qualified medical staff permanently stationed at Nadapal transit centre to ensure proper screening of all new arrivals, immunization and treatment of minor ailments for asylum seekers while waiting transport to Kakuma.
- An eye and dental camp was held in collaboration with AIC Health Ministries and IRC. 76 patients benefited from cataract and trachoma surgeries while 54 patients benefitted from dental procedures.
- Active surveillance for communicable diseases of outbreak potential is ongoing with the current rains and increased population.

South Sudan

- UNHCR and partners completed the first round of the National Polio Immunization Days campaign for 31,000 children under five years (above 100 percent of the target), in coordination with South Sudan's Ministry of Health, Maban Health Department, WHO and UNICEF.
- In Maban, UNHCR partner Samaritan Purse (SP) offered dental services to both host community and refugees in Bunj Hospital.
- In Lasu settlement, a measles outbreak was contained through health education, case management, isolation, community sensitization and mass vaccination. 47 cases have been detected and treated since start of the outbreak in mid-January.

Sudan

- In White Nile State, curative consultations were provided to 14,440 individuals. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) remains the primary cause of attendance for some 24.6 per cent of all consultations, followed by diarrheal disease at 8 per cent, and malaria at 6.8 per cent.
- In West Kordofan, a measles outbreak has reportedly led to 12 deaths reported in El Tibbun town. An emergency team from the Ministry of Health went to El Tibbun for verification and treatment; 38 suspected cases were identified and treated and 62 further cases were given treatment after contact tracing. WHO has dispatched essential medicines and vaccinations.

Uganda

- In Kiryandongo, IRC received 2,000 dignity kits from UNFPA to improve clean and safe deliveries at the health facilities. Dignity kits will increase the number of women delivering in health centers and reduce maternal and infant deaths.
- In Adjumani mass polio immunization targeted 21,000 children aged 0-59 months and was part of the national campaign.
- In Arua, Medical Teams International (MTI) together with National Association of Women Living with HIV/AIDS (NACWOLA) carried out a family support group outreach at Ocea health facility in Rhino Camp Settlement, to encourage and support positive living among the refugee and national HIV positive clients. 35 clients attended and meetings will occur on a basis.

Key challenges / gaps in Uganda

- Difficulties in tracking some individual medical and nutrition cases is due to refugee relocation to settlements of their choice.
- Congestion at Nyumanzi Transit Centre, which sometimes accommodates up three times its capacity, increasing the risk of overcrowding-associated diseases, including acute watery diarrhea due and stressed water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.
- There is a relatively high prevalence of severe acute malnutrition among new arrivals.



Food Security and Nutrition

Ethiopia

- The security incident in late April adversely affected the availability and delivery of food and nutrition services in refugee camps, especially in Jewi camp. This is likely to increase household food insecurity.
- ARRA resumed food distribution in Tierkidi camp and 31,321 out of 53,947 refugees received relief food assistance.
- Following the suspension of service provision in refugee camps except Okugo camp, nutrition services resumed and were provided in Pugnido and Pugnido 2 camps between 25 - 27 April by Concern Worldwide and ACF respectively. The services provided include: Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) in the outpatient therapeutic Program (OTP) for severely acutely malnourished (SAM), targeted supplementary feeding program (TSFP) for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and Blanket supplementary feeding programs (BSFP) and community outreach programs. In Kule and Tierkidi camps, double rations for CMAM and BSFP programs were provided to cover the period between 25 April and 1 May 2016. In Pugnido camps, double rations were provided to cover the period between 29 April and 2 May 2016. SAM cases with medical conditions continued to be assisted in Tierkidi by GOAL/ARRA and in Kule by MSF-H. In Jewi camp, nutrition services have not yet resumed. UNHCR and ARRA are following up with partners to coordinate service provision.
- The joint UNHCR, WFP, ARRA, health (MSFH and ARRA) and nutrition partners (CWW, ACF and GOAL) standardized expanded nutrition survey (SENS) 2016 initial findings indicate global acute malnutrition above the emergency threshold of <15% in both the surveyed camps (Tierkidi and Pugnido camp). In Tierkidi camp, the prevalence of Global acute malnutrition (GAM) is 25% (20.2-29.9 95% C.I); Prevalence of Moderate Acute malnutrition (MAM) is 18% (14.1-22.8 95% C.I) and prevalence of severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is 6.7 (4.4-10.1 95% C.I). In Pugnido camp, the prevalence of Global acute malnutrition (GAM) is 25% (20.8-28.9 95% C.I); Prevalence of Moderate Acute malnutrition (MAM) is 21% (17.1- 24.8 95% C.I) and prevalence of severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is 4.0 (2.5-6.2 95% C.I). Analysis of the other modules and triangulation of the data with available secondary information is being done ahead of the preliminary presentation of the findings to the health, food and nutrition taskforce and key partners.
- General food distribution resumed in Pugnido camp and has been completed following the biometrics verification. In Tierkidi camp, distribution resumed on 28 April.

Kenya

- 300 children aged 6-59 months were screened by weight for height at the reception centre in Kakuma. One child had severe acute malnutrition and 49 (16%) had moderate acute malnutrition and were enrolled in rehabilitation programs.
- Despite the number of malnourished cases, all performance indicators remained above the acceptable threshold for sphere/UNHCR standards with recovery rates in April at 85% in Supplementary feeding program and 96% for Community therapeutic care.

Identified needs and Remaining Gaps in Kenya

- There has been a significant increase in the number of children identified with acute malnutrition on arrival in Kakuma. This is amplified by the time spent at Nadapal transit centre waiting Yellow Fever vaccination. Vaccination has now commenced.

South Sudan

- In Doro camp, International Medical Corps (IMC) began Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program for children under five years through distribution of Plumpy'Sup, provided by WFP. Distribution of Corn-Soya Blend Plus (CBS+) took place in Batil and Kaya camps to tackle high rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). A nutrition survey, conducted in late 2015, found that Doro camp had the highest rates of GAM and SAM among all the refugee camps surveyed in Unity and Upper Nile, with GAM as high as 15.5 percent and SAM 2.6 percent -above the UNHCR standards of 10 percent and 2 percent. Such an increase is mainly attributed to the 30 percent reduction of food rations as from August 2015, frequent breaks in the food pipeline, incomplete food baskets, upsurge of malaria and diarrhea.
- In Lasu settlement, ACROSS screened 1,199 children for Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) under five years. 12 children with moderate acute malnutrition and another 10 with severe acute malnutrition are receiving therapeutic feeding.

Sudan

- In White Nile State, general food distribution targeting 73,475 individuals commenced based on biometric registration. Seven joint UNHCR/WFP teams were deployed to carry out the distribution, which requires a shorter time to complete than before. An information campaign was conducted in all sites prior to the shift to sensitize communities on the new system.
- In Kharasana, West Kordofan, food distribution is ongoing by WFP following the verification exercise.
- In White Nile state, the results of the MUAC screening show that of the 10,457 children under 5 that were screened, 51 (0.5 per cent) have SAM and 313 (3 per cent) have MAM. The GAM rate is 3.5 percent.

- WFP distributed a total of 0.401 MT of Plumpy'Sup transit rations to 115 beneficiaries between 11-24 April in the three reception centres in White Nile State. 0.475 MT of food (super cereals, super cereals + and oil) was distributed to 139 beneficiaries across all seven sites as part of the WFP Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP). Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme for the prevention of malnutrition is ongoing for 14,135 beneficiaries in seven sites.
- In East Darfur, a MUAC screening conducted in Khor Omer among 4,117 children under five identified a GAM rate of 8.1 per cent, with a SAM rate of 1.9 per cent and a MAM rate of 6.2 percent. Data on malnutrition collected at the onset of the influx identified much high levels of malnutrition among newly arriving children, before they were provided with nutritional support.

Gaps and Challenges in Sudan

- In El Meriam, West Kordofan, WFP food distribution is still on hold due to lack of clearance from security authorities. The stocks have been ready for distribution for several weeks.

Uganda

- In Arua, MTI screened a total of 110 children amongst the new arrivals and nationals for malnutrition. Two children were found to be moderately malnourished and enrolled for supplementary feeding. To boost their immunity, 492 packets of CSB++ (Corn Soya Blend++) were given to children < 5 years to supplement them with essential vitamins, minerals required for normal growth and development, some of which are not available in their regular home meals.



Water and Sanitation

Ethiopia

- Water supply activities resumed in Jewi camp with Oxfam redeploying their field teams to carry out water treatment and truck filling operations. In Jewi camp, Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE) started to deliver water to the camp with an average of 360,000 liters of water provided daily. The amount is 8 liters person per day (lpd).
- In Kule and Tierkidi refugee camps, IRC continued to provide water through the permanent scheme with an average of one million liters supplied per day. The amount is 11 lpd.
- In Pugnido and Pugnido 2 refugee camps, water supply activities continued with water amounts averaging at 16 lpd.

Kenya

- Water distribution in Kakuma 4 was 20 lpd following a cumulative supply of 15,984m³ of water.
- 130m of pipeline was laid and 11 leaking sections (44m of pipeline) repaired.
- PH and chlorine levels were monitored at households, tap stands and storage tanks with chlorine residual varying from 0.5 - 1.0mg/l at tap stands and 0.2-0.6mg/l at households' levels.
- UNHCR and WASH partners conducted a joint rapid assessment to determine causes of increasing cases of diarrheal diseases and enhance surveillance. Community workers identified leaks and repaired areas prone to possible faecal contamination.
- 27 household latrines and 35 family shared latrines were constructed in Kakuma 4. Cumulatively, the total latrines constructed in the whole camp during the period was 190. Latrine to user ratio is at 1:7 for both communal and household latrines. Overall latrine coverage for the whole camp is 73 % for both communal and household latrines.
- Community WASH promoters conducted door to door campaigns to 994 households to sensitize refugees on proper latrine use. 104 latrines were doused with lime and 10 stagnant water ponds treated to prevent mosquito breeding.

South Sudan

- In Maban camps, the average water coverage increased to 23 lpd from 22 lpd in the first two weeks of April -above UNHCR standards of 20 lpd.
- In Lasu Settlement, UNHCR serviced 15 boreholes and a water yard system to ensure that each refugee has access to the UNHCR standards of 20 lpd.

Sudan

- UNHCR completed the construction of one new water tank in El Redis II, enhancing the water availability and distribution capacity in the site. El Redis II remains the most populated site in White Nile State.
- UNICEF in coordination with Plan Sudan has finalized construction of five sets of latrines with six drop holes each in the CFS in Un Sangor, El Redis I, El Redis II, El Kashafa and Jouri sites.

Uganda

- In Adjumani both Nyumanzi TC and Maaji Settlement require urgent actions to avoid an imminent outbreak of WASH related diseases HIS health reports indicate an increase of diarrhea cases beyond the alert thresholds. The Nyumanzi TC is being decongested which is holding twice the recommended capacity.
- In Adjumani, the current water per capita at the transit centre ranges between 6 – 8 lpd while persons per latrine (communal) is 1:102. Efforts are underway to replace old filled-up pits but still the facilities will be serving beyond capacity. Water trucking in Maaji III is providing water until the establishment of long term interventions. The average is 21 lpd and average hh sanitation coverage is at 11 persons per latrine. Support is required to bridge the gap at institutional level (schools and health centres).
- In Arua, the average water coverage is still at 15 lpd, as previously reported.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU distributed 91 plastic slabs and 364 treated logs to 91 households with verified pits for latrine construction in ranch 37. This was done in line of improving sanitation standards in the clusters and settlement villages in general.

- In Kiryandongo there were no borehole breakdown and water availability is 16.1 lpd.



Shelter and NFIs

Ethiopia

- Preparation of the installation of speed bumps and of speed limit signs in all refugee camps is ongoing.
- In Tierkidi, ANE shelter materials were received and are expected to begin in May 2016.
- In Okugo, 395 tents have been pitched by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) to support families that were affected by strong winds and heavy rains in April 2016. Approximately 2,600 shelters have received assistance from DRC and ARRA.

Kenya

- Due to the urgent need to relocate new arrivals from South Sudan and to provide emergency response, 3,000 T-shelters (transitional shelters) are to be constructed in Kalobeyei. The shelters will accommodate 3,000 families.
- 1,000 Interlocking Stabilized Soil Blocks (ISSB) shelters will upgrade the T-shelters to more durable and improved shelters. 5km of access roads have been constructed at the site. Flood mitigation measures and structures are also being constructed.

Identified needs and Remaining Gaps in Kenya

- The reception center is overpopulated. 2,225 people are being accommodated and relocation will commence in the first week of May. Families will be placed in temporary shelters pending relocation to Kalobeyei once the T-shelters are constructed.

South Sudan

- In Lasu settlement, UNHCR started the distribution of soap for 10,300 refugees.
- In Juba, UNHCR distributed second-hand clothes to 397 urban refugees, predominantly from Sudan.

Sudan

- In East Darfur, UNHCR distributed non-food items to newly arrived South Sudanese families in Khor Omer camp. Stocks sufficient for 30,000 families were delivered to the area last week.
- In Khartoum State, non-food items were delivered to over 100 households affected by a fire that broke out in the Soba Kongor open area on 18 April.



Khor Omer camp. East Darfur. Photo: UNHCR



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

South Sudan

- In Pamir, blocks were demarcated. Construction of infrastructure commenced including a reception centre, latrines for new arrivals, the police post, a primary health care centre, temporary classrooms and a primary school.
- In Yusuf Batil camp, the Humanitarian Development Consortium helped 368 host community members relocate from Tuckchecha to Kongo Farajalla village, which they had fled in 2014 due to insecurity.
- In Maban camps, UNHCR handed over four police posts to the Maban County Commissioner and the Police Commissioner in an effort to help the police enhance their protection services in the camps.
- In Gendrassa camp, ACTED installed 30 solar streetlights while another 30 are being installed in Kaya camp.

Sudan

- In Kharasana, West Kordofan, WFP completed a verification exercise of South Sudanese residing in the area. The total South Sudanese population figure now stands at 9,776 individuals (1,286 households). Of these, 710 individuals (115 households) have arrived since the end of March, from Khartoum, White Nile State and Unity State.
- A total of 478 zinc sheets were delivered to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in El Leri, South Kordofan and Kharasana, West Kordofan for the construction of refugee reception centres in each area.
- Development of Al Waral site in White Nile State is progressing with relocation expected to commence in the first week of May. Communal shelters are being constructed by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and water bladders are being installed by UNICEF. WHO will deploy the necessary drugs and health personnel. Completion of emergency latrines to service the area has been delayed due to an unexpected lack of funding by Plan Sudan. Slabs and tarpaulin for the latrines have already been provided by UNICEF and UNHCR. Completion of the latrines is occurring to allow for the relocation to proceed as scheduled.



Kenya

- Two refugees who were trained by African Lily - a leather merchandise company based in Nairobi, in January 2016 are now training other refugees to improve the quality of their merchandise.
- UNHCR has assisted Saki Group, one of the refugee livelihoods groups comprised of tailors and handicrafts creators to brand themselves as Ref-Thread. Ref-Thread merchandise will be for sale at the UNON office.
- Results of the Kakuma Market Assessment report indicate that there is great potential for growth of aloe vera and tomatoes in the camp. Farmers will be linked to the Turkana Aloe Vera Association which is currently exporting the product and has an existing market. There is need to also explore possibilities of establishing small scale tomato production units to produce tomato paste/sauce. The findings of this report and the results of the vulnerability assessment study and the World Bank socioeconomic study will guide the basis for the formation of the Kakuma Integrated Livelihoods Strategy.

South Sudan

- In Yusuf Batil camp, Relief International (RI) completed the establishment of tree nursery sites to promote environmental protection in areas that have experienced deforestation over the past two years. 7,000 seedlings have been planted, including neem, acacia, calliandra, cecropia, baobab, lemon, guava, and mango.
- In Lasu settlement, UNHCR, FAO, and UMCOR organized Agriculture Input Trade Fair for 1,400 host community and refugee families. Crop seeds available at the fair included rice, groundnuts, beans, sesame, maize and sorghum. The objective was to offer refugees access to a wider range of seeds. Refugees were provided with agricultural tools.

Uganda

- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR and InterAid Uganda assisted a team of 13 applicants from Kiryandongo Refugee United Female Football Club to fill the application for the 5th International Women's Football and Cultural Festival scheduled to take place on August 28 – September 5 in Berlin, Germany. The event uses football to create inclusive women's football and to help address the current global situation of migration and refugee movements.
- In Arua, DRC with support of Arua district Agriculture Officer conducted inspection, verification and seed germination tests on the seeds and other inputs procured by the livelihood support sector for distribution to some selected farmer groups in Rhino camp settlement. Clean, viable, certified seeds and planting materials which are disease free will be provided to the farmers, as a required mandatory exercise by the ministry of Agriculture. Maize Longe V variety seeds were rejected because the seeds did not have certification tags from the ministry of Agriculture. The supplier did not supply the specified variety of sorghum (sekedo). Ground nuts seeds were rejected on the ground of the poor germination percentage below the recommended percentage of 85% and above, low seed purity (mixed varieties), poor seed health (seed not sorted). The cassava fields where cassava cuttings were to be obtained were found infected with some cassava pests and diseases. There were signs of high population of white flies, cassava bacterial blight on the leaves and in the nearby cassava gardens. The incidence of cassava green mite was evident on the leaves.
- In Arua, DRC in support of Arua district forest officer conducted a number of environmental awareness campaigns in Rhino Camp settlement and catchment areas increasing the demand for tree seedlings for planting. Some 2,955 assorted fruit and other tree seedlings have so far benefited individual farmers and institutions immediately after the onset of first season rainfall in the settlement and catchment areas. It is intended that these seedlings will survive and grow up to combat the harsh effects of climate change and rejuvenate the environment that is currently destroyed by massive deforestation for charcoal burning and shelter construction. The fruit trees are expected to supplement the nutrition of the inhabitants.
- In Kiryandongo, a youth-led refugee community-based organization- Planning for Tomorrow (P4T), through its USAID funded "Ambassador's Special Self-Help Program on HIV/AIDS provided assorted seeds i.e. carrots, cabbage, spinach, green paper, egg plants and Irish potatoes to a total of 52 farmers (refugees and host population) who are caregivers to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs). The support is aimed at encourage household production, nutrition, self-reliance and household income generation.

