

KEY FIGURES

32,650

New arrivals in reporting period
4-15 April, 2016

872,771

South Sudanese Refugees
Total as of 15 April, 2016

748,997

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

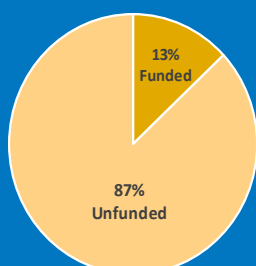
1.7 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

REQUIREMENTS 2016: USD 568 M

CONTRIBUTIONS 2016: USD 74.1M

13% funded, Gap is 993.9M



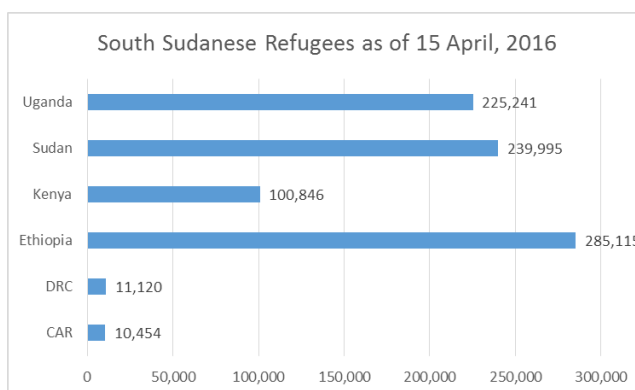
SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 88

4-15 April 2016

REPORTING PERIOD HIGHLIGHTS

- In DRC, from mid-March to 26 April, 777 new arrivals were registered by the Commission National pour les réfugiés (CNR) bringing the total number to 11,817 (3,798 households).** South Sudanese refugees are mainly located in the Haut-Uélé Province of DRC, in the localities of Dungu, Bangalu, Masombo, Gangala, Doruma and Bitima.
- In Kenya, 388 arrivals were transported to Kakuma from Nadapal.** The Ministry of Health (MOH) directive that all new arrivals should be vaccinated against yellow fever and quarantined at the border for ten days has prevented further movements since 4 April. The increased number of South Sudanese arrivals, and the MOH directive has led to 1,200 people waiting at the Transit Centre, almost three times its capacity.
- In Sudan, the influx of South Sudanese continues with 51,974 arrivals since the end of January 2016 into three states: East Darfur (41,170 arrivals), South Darfur (4,125 arrivals) and West Kordofan (6,679 arrivals).** The planning figure for 2016 has been exceeded in the first four months of 2016. Food insecurity was reported as the main reason for the marked increase in number of new arrivals in Darfur and West Kordofan. Those arriving in White Nile are from conflict affected regions.
- In Uganda the majority of new arrivals are women and children who cite militia activities, particularly in Bor, Twic, Uror and Fangak areas, as the reason for flight.** The first quarter of the year has already seen new arrivals equal to 80% of the initial planning figure for the year. If the current rate of the influx continues, Uganda will receive 120,000 new South Sudan refugees by the end of 2016 (more than three times the initial planning figure).
- In South Sudan a Polio Immunization Day campaign reached nearly 54,000 children under five years, in coordination with South Sudan's Ministry of Health, Maban and Pariang Health Department, WHO and UNICEF.**



*872,771 total South Sudanese Refugees

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Overall

Large scale conflict has mostly subsided, and while pockets of conflict remain, the reasons for movement have become more complex. South Sudan, a fledgling nation, has extremely minimal infrastructure and public services, in particular a dearth in health and education, which has become acutely exacerbated by the last two years of conflict. The population of South Sudan continues to face extreme hardship, with deteriorating food insecurity, and overall lack of rule of law. Entering the planting season, half of the population was food insecure (4.9 million people) with 12% severely food insecure, and a cereal deficit is 50% higher than in 2015. The conflict and instability lasting over two years has resulted in the displacement of families several times. Families will have used the last of their savings before deciding to cross into surrounding countries. For some, previous high levels of insecurity resulted in severely restricted movement. Intense conflict has subsided, making movement possible and contributing to the decision for people to move to other countries where sustained assistance is available. Families may also be basing their decision to flee on previous flights to neighboring countries during the long civil conflict, where they were provided with assistance. Others may have wished to move some time ago, but were awaiting the onset of the dry season to make the long and arduous journeys

According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projections for South Sudan, an estimated 2.8 million people throughout the country faced acute food and nutrition insecurity between January and March 2016. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states, where a majority of the arrivals are coming from, some 540,000 people fell within the Crisis classification of food insecurity during the first quarter of the year, a time when food security historically tends to be the strongest.

DRC

- Since October 2015, DRC's Dingu territory (Province of Haut-Uélé) have been hosting South Sudanese refugees from the localities of Ezo and Nzara. Acute tensions exist between the Azande and Dinka communities in Western Equatoria state. Active radicalization of the Azande militia has exacerbated fighting between militias and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) causing massive population movement both inside and outside South Sudan. Refugees entered the territory of Dingu along the Dingu-Duru-Bitima and Dingu-Doruma-Gangala-Mogoroko-Masombo-Bangalu axis. Asylum seekers have been welcomed by the local population and accommodated in host families. The majority (some 5,000 persons) live in spontaneous sites in Doruma
- UNHCR Bunia Field Office and partners based in Dingu (CNR, INTERSOS, COOPI and Terre Sans Frontière) undertook assessment missions. UNHCR is currently not present in the areas where refugees are localized, but plans are in place to establish a UNHCR Field Unit in Doruma pending needs and financial resources being made available.



South Sudanese refugees waiting to be registered in DRC. ©UNHCR/B. Abdoulaye

South Sudan

- On 15 April, more than 200 people were killed and over 100 children abducted by armed men from South Sudan in a cross-border raid into Ethiopia's Gambella region. Over 2,000 livestock were also stolen. According to Ethiopian officials, these atrocities were committed by armed Murle tribesmen from South Sudan.
- By 12 April, all 1,370 Sudan's People Liberation Movement-In Opposition (SPLM-IO) troops had arrived in Juba from Upper Nile's Pagak, culminating the long-awaited security arrangements provided for by the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). The 1,370 SPLM-IO soldiers have deployed in Juba ahead of the arrival of First Vice-President Designate Riek Machar.
- On 9 April, the parties to ARCSS signed a recommitment to embrace peace entirely, including by implementing the provisions of the peace agreement, addressing the prevailing economic crisis and inviting the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to come to South Sudan soon after the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) to prepare an economy recovery programme.
- On 2 April, the South Sudanese government and a local opposition movement in Western Equatoria, known as the South Sudan National Liberation Movement/Army (SSNLM/A), signed a final peace agreement to end years of violent conflict in Yambio County. The most recent clashes between government forces and SSNL/A in Yambio on 21 January 2016 left 15 people dead and displaced more than 4,000 people.

Sudan

- In East Darfur's Khor Omer IDP camp, where nearly half of the new arrivals have settled, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) verified 24,944 individuals (6,249 households), which is less than the previously reported registration figures. The rate of arrivals has slightly decreased to 300-400 household arrivals per week. UNHCR in coordination with partners have developed a response plan covering East Darfur, South Darfur, West Kordofan as well as White Nile State to scale-up efforts in preparation for further arrivals.

REFUGEE AND IDP RESPONSE



Protection

DRC

- UNHCR registered 3,173 persons with specific needs including pregnant women (358), Children at Risk (28) Disabled (104), persons with serious medical conditions (1,379) Separated Children (207), Elderly (342), Single Parents (172), physical and legal protection needs (3) Unaccompanied Children (138) and Women at Risk (442).

Kenya

- 29 new unaccompanied and separated Children (UASC) from South Sudan were received at the reception Center. As of 10 April 2016, 973 South Sudanese UAMs and 5,742 Separated Children had been registered in the UNHCR database as arriving after December 2013. The cumulative number (including other nationalities) is 2,370 UAMs and 12,200 SC.
- 20 Best Interest Determination (BID) and 71 Best Interest Assessment (BIA) were conducted.
- 189 home and monitoring visits were made to 1,718 children in the community, including 32 children living under foster care and child headed households.
- Child to child activities were held for 3,620 children. Play therapy was provided for 330 children.

South Sudan

Refugees

- In Yida settlement, UNHCR registered and assisted 695 new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan. There have been 3,731 new arrivals since 1 January 2016. The majority are women and children, from Heban, Umdoreen and Boram counties. 561 refugees were relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok, including 510 new arrivals and 51 long-standing residents of Yida. 3,741 refugees have been relocated to Ajuong Thok since January 2016. Yida hosts 70,917 refugees, and Ajuong Thok hosts 34,667 people.
- In Doro camp, UNHCR verified 78 new arrivals from Sudan's Blue Nile and relocated them to Kaya camp for registration. Conflict in Blue Nile was the main reason for fleeing to South Sudan, especially in Khor Bodi, Dem, Borfa, Ura and Chali as well as the Jumjum villages of Tamfona, Maramaton and Wadaka. Since January 2016, 330 Sudanese arrived in Maban from Blue Nile State.

- In Maban camps, UNHCR registered 16 unaccompanied minors and 315 separated children since January 2016, including 70 with specific needs. Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) training was provided by Save the Children International (SCI) to help data managers and Child and Youth Protection (CYP) caseworkers track CYP cases as well as generate statistical analysis for CYP programming.
- A humanitarian convoy, protected by armed peacekeepers, transported a second group of 39 refugees from Ezo settlement to Makpandu. 69 refugees have been relocated from Ezo. Humanitarian agencies pulled out from Ezo in November last year, following clashes between government soldiers and local armed youth. While humanitarian services in the settlement have been discontinued since 29 February 2016, UNHCR continues to offer support for refugees to relocate to Makpandu.

IDPs

- In the Malakal POC site, Humanitarian Development Consortium distributed non-food items to 136 IDPs.
- Soap was distributed to 2,009 vulnerable IDPs (541 families), mostly elderly female-headed households, and lactating and pregnant mothers in Bor's Malual-Agoorbar villages. Outside Bor town, UNHCR also distributed non-food items to 173 vulnerable IDPs.

Sudan

- In Kharasana, West Kordofan and El Obeid, North Kordofan, the Ministry of Social Affairs identified the families of six separated children. UNHCR is supporting the family reunification process.
- In Bantiu relocation site in Khartoum State, the national organization Nada Al Azhar distributed female hygiene kits to 700 women.
- On 31 March, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in White Nile State conducted a one-day Women Empowerment for Sustainable Development Seminar. The Minister stressed the importance of enhancing the capacity of women living in the White Nile sites and the host communities through increased access to training and livelihoods activities.
- Phase II of the biometric individual registration exercise 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.

Uganda

- In Adjumani, DRC conducted BIDs for 56 unaccompanied minors and separated children at the transit centre and for two child-headed families living in Maaji III. Educational support and family care (foster care arrangement) and shelter were provided. Foster parents are being identified.
- In Arua, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) identified 32 vulnerable children at risk at Ocea Reception Centre. Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted for 18 of the children. Two foster care arrangements were made for eight children and eight children were placed with foster parents in Odobu II and Ngurua. Follow up visits were conducted and foster parents were provided with income generating activities. Community structures will ensure the children's rights are protected.
- In Arua, DRC identified 46 Persons with Special Needs at Ocea Reception Centre.
- In Adjumani, DRC held a meeting with 15 community leaders from Olijji Settlement on SGBV response measures, referral systems and were sensitized about Ugandan laws as contained in the National Constitution, Penal Code plus other conflict resolution mechanisms.
- In Adjumani, UNHCR, OPM, and DRC conducted a joint sensitization meeting on conflict resolution and management for 298 individuals in Mirieyi and Ayilo II Refugee Settlements.
- In Kiryandongo, Inter-Aid Uganda distributed blankets for 302 children aged between 2 and 17 years. This was in response to the feedback that the blanket distribution did not take into consideration the

gender and age composition of families. This was to address the problem of children sleeping without adequate bedding.



Education

Kenya

- Camp schools (primary & secondary) closed on 8 April for vacation and will re-open on 02 May, 2016.
- A monthly average of 1,500 children access the INS kits at the community library hub and Green Light Secondary school.

South Sudan

- In Pariang, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) organized awards for Ajuong Thok primary school's refugee students who excelled at the national primary school examination for the 2015 academic year. Nine of the top ten male awards were made to refugee students, and all five awards were won by female refugee students. Winners received cash and educational materials.
- In Gendressa, Batil and Kaya camps, UNHCR recruited 12 mentor teachers to support existing primary school teachers in the administration and management of primary schools.
- In Maban, 35 primary school teachers from the refugee and host communities enrolled in the Teacher Training College, operated by UNHCR partner Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS), seeking to improve the quality of their teaching.
- In Lasu refugee settlement, United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) distributed 2,416 school kits. 418 kits were distributed to local pupils in Nyori Primary School. 162 new pupils have enrolled in primary school in the past two weeks, bringing the total number to 2,446.

Uganda

- In Arua, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) supported eight refugee primary learning schools of Yoro, Siripi, Ariwa, Odobu, Tika, Olujobo, Wanyange, Ocea and Rhino Camp High School in Rhino Camp Settlement with 3694 nationally recommended text books for primary and secondary education. Odobu and Siripi primary schools have established libraries in their schools.
- In Adjumani, 14 temporary teachers' houses were constructed in Maaji II and III, to reduce commuting distance for teachers. The structures will accommodate 39 teachers in Maaji II and III Settlements. UNICEF donated 10 tents to 2 schools in Maaji II and III to promote teaching and learning in the new settlements.



Health

DRC

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, UNHCR ensured basic healthcare by dispatching of 830 kilos of medicine, anti-retroviral medicines and 10,000 vaccines against measles. *MSF Switzerland* is planning to rehabilitate health structures for refugees.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There are no health facilities in most of the areas where refugees are located, except for the towns of Dungu and Doruma. Doruma health facilities lack medicines. Urgent medical facilities are needed for those who are HIV positive, pregnant women and malnourished children.

Kenya

- Crude Mortality was at 0.2/1,000/month while Under Five Mortality was at 0.6/1,000/month.
- UNHCR in coordination with IRC and Ministry of Health conducted a polio immunization campaign targeting all children below five years. Almost 80,000 children were immunized from 09 to 14 April.
- An ENT specialist and physician from AMREF offered services at the IRC main hospital and other health facilities from 11 to 15 April. 12 patients benefitted from surgery and over 50 patients received consultations.
- UNHCR facilitated a joint survey from 11 to 15 April led by the Malaria CDC team. The team worked closely with IRC and NRC to assess current malaria vector control epidemiology within the camp as well as test for resistance of the vectors to current larvicides and chemicals used in indoor residual spraying. The results of the survey will inform future malaria control strategies to reduce incidence morbidity and mortality associated with malaria in Kakuma especially during the rainy season.

South Sudan

- In Yida settlement and Ajuong Thok camp, more than 10,300 children under five received Vitamin A and 4,500 were provided with deworming drugs. The first round of National Polio Immunization Day campaign reached more than 22,600 children under 5 years.
- In Maban camps, government-led National Polio Immunization Days campaigns were held, aiming to reach nearly 31,000 children under five years. Relief International (RI) scaled up Gentil hospital's health, which now provides a 24-hour emergency room, adult and pediatric in-patient department, a 24-hour maternity ward (basic emergency obstetric and newborn care), an immunization programme and a stabilization centre. This hospital serves both the refugee and host communities from Yusuf Batil and Gendrassa camps.

Sudan

- In West Kordofan, the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) began a two-day polio vaccination campaign in Kharasana on 11 April, and upon completion will begin a measles vaccination campaign. WHO has confirmed 13 children in the State have died as a result of the illness.
- In East Darfur, the SMoH conducted a four-day measles campaign reaching 1,935 children aged 9 months to 15 years old.

Uganda

- In Arua, 3,088 medical consultations were recorded, with malaria accounting for 25% of morbidity, as a result of the rainy season. Upper respiratory tract infections have overtaken malaria as the leading cause of morbidity due to the dry, sunny and dusty spell that has since been replaced by the onset of the rainy season.
- In Kiryandongo, 92 (16 Refugees, 76 Nationals) deliveries were carried out by skilled health workers at Panyadoli Health Center III 67, Panyadoli HCII 9 and Nyakadot HCII 16 indicating an increase from the 87 reported previously. Refugee mothers consist of 20% of the total of assisted deliveries.



Food Security and Nutrition

DRC

- WFP provided food assistance on the axis of Dungen-Bitima, reaching a total of 1,009 individuals (317 households). In the Dungen-Doruma axis, the distribution is hindered by poor road conditions and food rations are stretched.
- An emergency evaluation of nutritional needs was jointly organized by UNHCR, ADES and UNFPA. 601 children (299 males and 302 females) under 5 years of age, 75 pregnant women and 203 lactating women were screened. The Global malnutrition rate is 7.3% (this rate is higher than the rate in the host community).
 - 2.3% of all children screened are affected by bilateral edema.
 - 31% of the children are not immunized/vaccinated.
 - 2% of women were in a state of mild or moderate or severe malnutrition (MUAC <230 mm). Among them, 0.7% are in a state of moderate and severe acute malnutrition.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Food distribution is planned for a maximum period of six months as per the MoU signed with WFP. Additional funds are necessary to ensure continuation with the distribution.

Kenya

- 278 children aged 6-59 months were screened by weight for height at the reception centre on arrival in Kakuma and 73 were found with moderate acute malnutrition and 51 with severe acute malnutrition. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled to respective rehabilitation programs.

Identified needs and Remaining Gaps

- There has been a significant increase in the number of children identified with acute malnutrition on arrival in Kakuma as compared to the month of March. New arrivals are quarantined at Nadapal for 10 days for observation of yellow fever signs and screening is done on arrival at Kakuma reception centre. Vaccines have been procured to enable vaccination of new arrivals.

South Sudan

- In Gendrassa camp, UNHCR and partner International Medical Corps (IMC) began Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme for children under two years through distribution of milk fortified

Corn-Soy Blend (CSB++). Distribution of Corn-Soya Blend Plus (CBS+) for Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) will follow. In Doro, Kaya and Yusuf Batil, beneficiaries' verification is ongoing. This distribution is part of a broader strategy to tackle malnutrition in Maban camps, which is higher compared to 2015, as indicated by a nutrition survey conducted in the last quarter of 2015. This 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. The survey also found that anemia is high among children under 5 years and women of reproductive age. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) was also found to be high among children under 5 years. High prevalence of anemia and stunting are due to micronutrient deficiencies and malaria.

Sudan

- In White Nile State, WFP distributed a total of 1.103MT of Plumpy'Sup transit rations to 218 beneficiaries (124 CU5 and 94 PLW) across all three reception centers between 28 March and 10 April. A total of .323MT of food (super cereals, super cereals + and oil) were distributed to 104 beneficiaries across all seven sites as part of the WFP Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP).

Uganda

- In Adjumani, there is currently a very high rate of malnutrition amongst new arrivals. Medical Teams International (MTI) screened 345 children aged 6 – 59 months for malnutrition. The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was 13.3% (UNHCR standard <15%) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was 6.0% (UNHCR standard <3%). 279 children aged 6-59 months were given Vitamin A supplements. Malnourished children were admitted to appropriate feeding programmes.
- In Arua, MTI screened 110 children. Two children were found moderately malnourished. A blanket supplementary exercise saw 492 packets of CSB++ (Corn Soya Blend++) given to children < 5 years for essential vitamins, minerals required for normal growth and development.



Water and Sanitation

DRC

- There are no wash facilities in the areas of settlement. In Doruma, 4 out of 14 existing wells are functional. *MSF Switzerland* constructed two blocks of latrines at the beginning of April.
- Quality of the water is not at an acceptable standard, and still not available in all sites. There is no potable water source in Bangalu.

Kenya

- The water distribution in Kakuma 4 was 23 liters per person per day (lpd) following a cumulative supply of 17,428m³ of water.
- 650m of pipeline was laid and connected to public tap stands in Kakuma 4. Two new tap stands were also installed and seven Talbot taps replaced.
- 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 0.2-0.5mg/l at households' levels.
- 18 household latrines were constructed in Kakuma 4. Cumulatively, the total latrines constructed in the whole camp during the period is 146. Latrine to user ratio is 1:7 for both communal and household latrines. Overall latrine coverage is 72 % for both communal and household latrines.
- 12 communal latrines are being constructed at the reception center for the increased arrivals.
- Community WASH promoters reached 907 households to sensitize on proper latrine use. 75 latrines were doused with lime and 42 stagnant water ponds treated to prevent mosquito breeding

Identified needs and Remaining Gaps

- Nine more boreholes require solarisation but there are no funds to support the process. With all the camp boreholes on solar power, there will be better output and less costs in pumping water for both household and institutional use in the camp.

Sudan

- In the Geried area, Abu Jubaiha locality, South Kordofan, IOM is constructing a solar powered water yard to cater to the South Sudanese and host population residing in the area. IOM is preparing to construct a solar powered water yard in El Tartar, Tadmun locality, to cater to the approximately 600 South Sudanese in the area as well as the surrounding host community.

- In Kharasana, to improve access to water IOM is constructing a water yard, but with further arrivals into the area, gaps in water coverage are expected to persist.
- In Khor Omer camp, East Darfur, UNAMID and NGO ASSIST are trucking approximately 27,000 litres water into the camp daily, soon to be supplemented with an additional 10,000 litres per day by the international NGO ZOA. The SMOH and Government Department of Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES) have constructed 15 community latrines in the camp, and ASSIST has constructed 10 latrines.
- In White Nile State, Plan International - Sudan in collaboration with UNICEF and through El Eithar Charity Organization conducted 13 awareness raising events focusing on water points in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and El Redis II sites, reaching 2,954 beneficiaries (1,900 women, 209 men and 845 children). Plan International also conducted four community-based general cleaning campaigns in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I and El Redis II, distributed soap to 13,557 families across all of the sites, and cleaned 2,615 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 18 general cleaning campaigns (5 in Al Alagaya, 3 in Um Sangor and one each in Jouri, El Kashafa, El Redis I, El Redis II and Dabat Bosin).
- CAFOD and SIDO conducted hygiene promotion activities including home visits, general awareness session and women's discussion groups in Um Sangor, Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin and the Dabat Bosin host community as well as training in latrine management for 30 beneficiaries in Al Alagaya.

Uganda

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage is 22 lpd. Water availability at Maaji III Settlement is below the emergency standard at 10 lpd. 30,000 litres of water are being trucked to Maaji III from Zoka Primary School of Maaji II to meet immediate water needs, Uganda Red cross is in the process of drilling 3 boreholes and DRC is drilling two additional boreholes to increase per capita water availability.
- In Adjumani, the average household sanitation coverage is 11 persons per latrine in the settlement. Intensive sensitization on hygiene promotion is on-going by partners, especially in newly opened settlements. However, support is required to bridge the gap at institutional level (schools and health centres) where there are low numbers of latrines relative to pupils/patients.
- In Arua, the water per capita has increased to 15 lpd from 12. 5 lpd of the previous reporting period due to increased efforts made by UNHCR and partners to repair five boreholes. Similarly, the yield of the water stressed boreholes has increased due to the onset of rainfall. Additional pumping of the motorized hybrid water systems using generators has also contributed to this increment.
- In Kiryandongo, one borehole (Crop Valley) was repaired resulting in an increase to 17 lpd from 16.5 lpd.



Shelter and NFIs

Kenya

- UNHCR and Team International are drilling four boreholes in Kalobeyei. The police post and the 5km of access roads are almost complete. Preparatory activities have started on the construction of two primary schools, an Early Childhood Development Centre and a health post.

Identified needs and Remaining Gaps

- With the increased number of new arrivals, the transit and reception centers (RC) have become overpopulated. As of 30 March there were 2,400 persons at the reception center with a capacity of 2,000 persons. Limited space results in arrivals staying longer at the RC. 1,000 new arrivals have been relocated from the centre to the camp – however, plot sizes have been reduced from 10m x 15 m to 10m x 10m. 115 temporary shelters were constructed and 3 temporary halls put up at the RC.

South Sudan

Refugees

- In Gorom camp, South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs, UNHCR, ACROSS and representatives of the refugee community conducted a comprehensive shelter assessment. The camp, which hosts 1,948 ethnic Anuak refugees from Ethiopia (725 families), consists of nine villages of six blocks each. Plans are in place to rehabilitate shelters, improve WASH facilities and install solar street lights.
- In Morobo County, UNHCR distributed non-food items to 233 refugees (74 families).

IDPs

- In Baliét, 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.

Sudan

- In South Darfur, UNHCR with support from COR and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) distributed non-food items, including jerry cans, kitchen sets, blankets and sleeping mats, to all 674 newly arrived households in Bielel IDP camp.
- In White Nile State, UNHCR, through SRCS, distributed NFIs and shelter kits to 888 households in Al Alagaya, El Redis II, Um Sangour and Al Kashafa during March, including for new arrivals and rehabilitation of shelters. Lack of space for new shelters remains challenging and communal spaces are still in use for many households. These households are being prioritised for relocation to Al Waral where shelter kits and NFIs will be provided.
- Following the relocation of South Sudanese families from the Joda border area to Al Alagaya extension site as ordered by local authorities in response to a recent directive to treat South Sudanese as foreigners, UNHCR has distributed shelter materials to 80 families and temporary tents to a further 40 families. The 80 families who received shelter materials were found to have already undergone biometric registration by UNHCR and will remain in the Al Alagaya extension site. The families who received temporary accommodation are due to be relocated to Al Waral site at which point they will receive shelter materials. An additional 160 temporary tents have been prepositioned in Al Alagaya for immediate use in anticipation of further arrivals.

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 Batil and Doro camps, UNHCR and partners reduced general food distribution from three to two days, to decreasing waiting time for refugees.

Sudan

- As of 29 March 2016, all 2,000 plots 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 location of administrative facilities is being finalized. UNHCR has identified households for relocation and has shelter and NFIs ready for distribution once basic latrine facilities are in place. A water tank is under construction at the site and is near completion.



Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

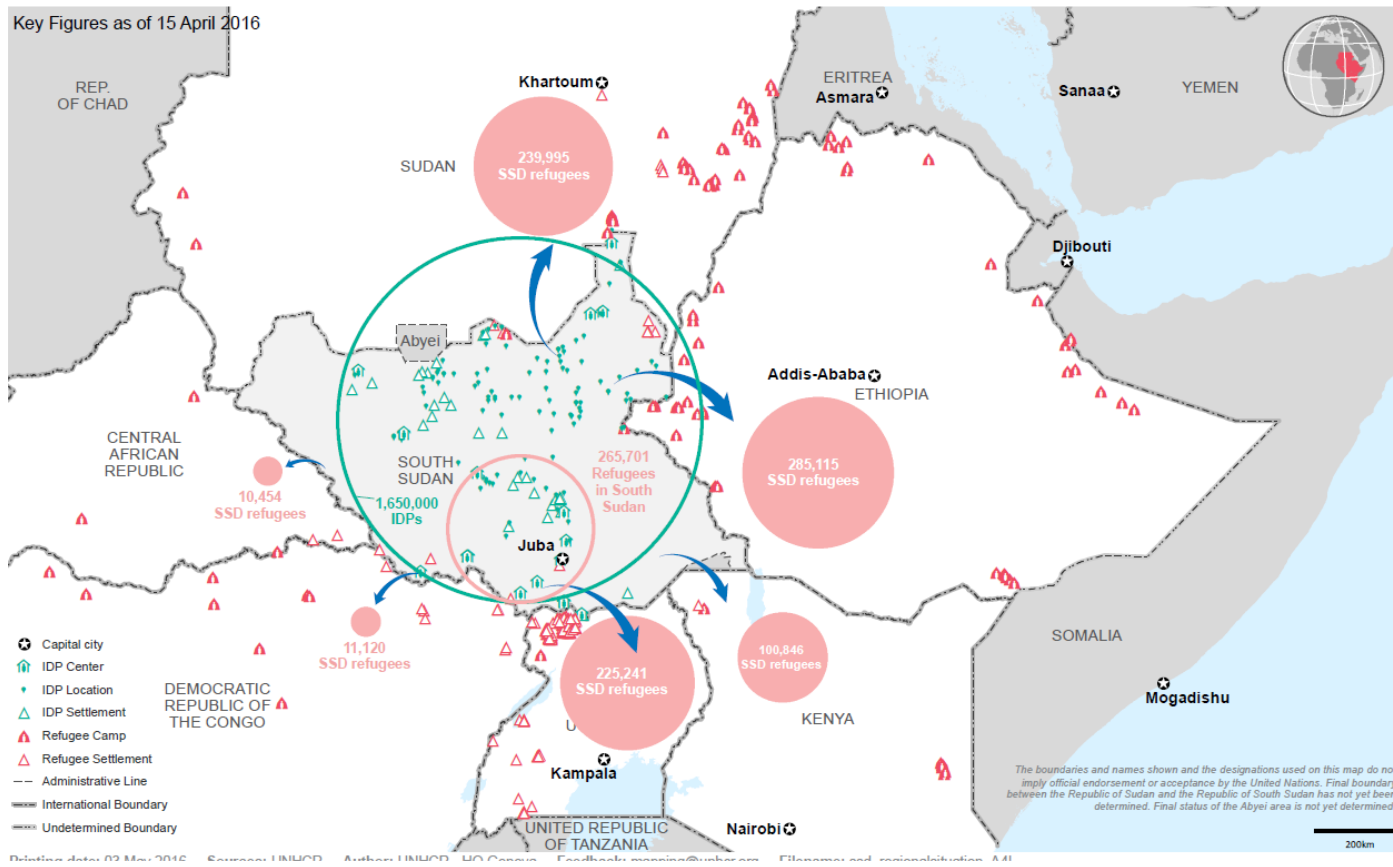
Uganda

- In Arua, ten Community Based Extension Workers consisting of five refugees and five nationals were trained in Farmer Field School (FFS) methodology. They were trained at Abi Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute. Key training themes included experimental learning cycle, introduction to Farmer Field School, principals of integrated pest management, understanding ecosystems, conducting agro-ecosystem analysis, mainstreaming gender perspectives in farmer field school activities, effects of HIV/AIDS on agricultural production.

South Sudan

- In Batil camp, the refugee and host communities opened a livestock market. The market will reinforce peaceful coexistence and minimize the sale of stolen animals which sparked tensions in the past.
- In Gorom camp, national NGO ROOTS began implementing a pilot project to help refugee women develop literacy and artistic skills. 30 women and girls were enrolled.

Key Figures as of 15 April 2016



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