

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 85

15 February-4 March, 2016

KEY FIGURES

23,859

New arrivals in reporting period
15 February- 4 March 2016

824,517

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

700,743

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

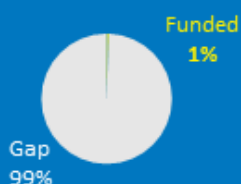
Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

REQUIREMENTS 2016:

USD 567.9 M

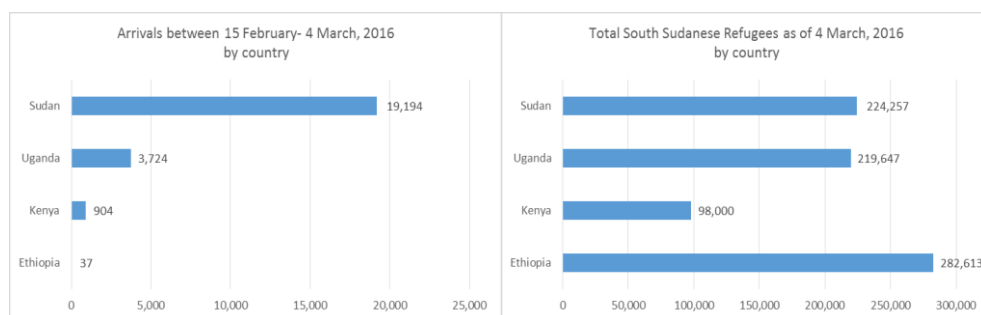
CONTRIBUTIONS 2016:

USD 3.0 M



REPORTING PERIOD HIGHLIGHTS

- In Ethiopia**, the security situation in the Gambella region is calm but fragile, and normal activities have resumed. The movements of staff members belonging to the Anuak and Nuer ethnic groups continue to be restricted. Peace and reconciliation efforts have been undertaken by the Government, including sensitization sessions, awareness-raising campaigns and reconciliation meetings.
- In Kenya**, the trend of daily new arrivals has remained high with more new arrivals coming from the Nuba Mountains, Eastern and Central Equatoria, Unity and Jonglei States.
- 16,537 individuals have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan.** This includes the 15,002 individuals that arrived in East Darfur the second week of February. A Rapid Humanitarian Needs assessment was conducted. The large number of arrivals are due to the 17-18 February attacks in Malakal, violence in Wau, Western Bahr El Ghazal and severe food insecurity in Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap State, South Sudan. There are a significant number women and children in need of immediate assistance.
- An average of 190 new arrivals are crossing from South Sudan into Uganda** every day. A potential explanation for lower rate of new arrivals since the start of 2016, is that refugees are waiting for the post-election period to cross the border.
- In South Sudan**, more than 26,000 people have been displaced by fighting that broke out on 17 February between ethnic Dinka and Shilluk at a site for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Malakal. Armed men allegedly donning Sudan's People Liberation Army (SPLA) uniforms reportedly entered the Protection of Civilians (POC) site with a population of 48,000 IDPs resulting in the killing of 18 and wounding more than 90 people. Two clinics, run by IOM and International Medical Corps (IMC), were looted and burned. Some 4,000 displaced Dinka fled to Malakal town while tens of thousands of Nuer and Shilluk IDPs sought refuge at the UNMISS (UN Mission in South Sudan) base in Malakal. 6,700 families lost their shelters to the fire, and services were disrupted. UNHCR and protection partners undertook an initial rapid protection assessment at the Protection of Civilians site in Malakal.



* 23,859 new arrivals in reporting period

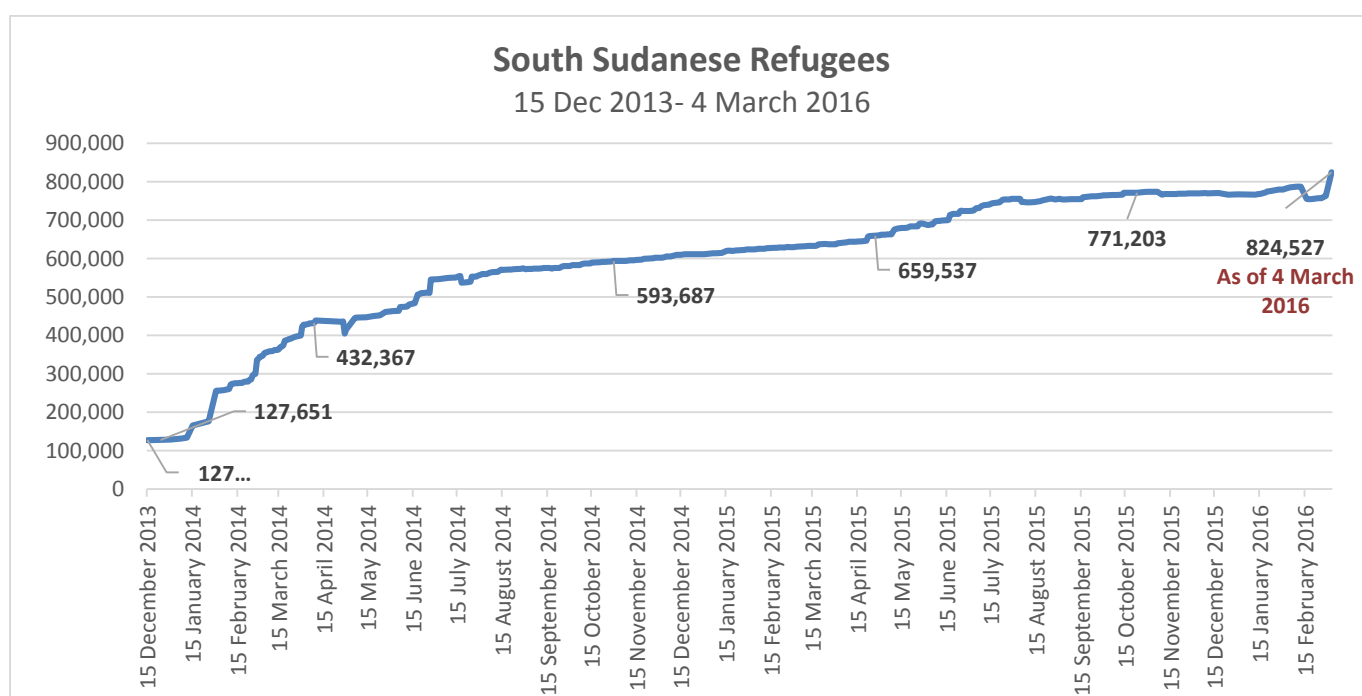
*824,517 total South Sudanese Refugees

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Overall

The trend in the increased numbers of refugees fleeing from South Sudan has sharply increased in the last week, but the Regional Refugee Response Plan for South Sudan continue to be severely underfunded. Just 30% of the requested funding was met in 2015 with a direct impact on the delivery of assistance to vulnerable populations including single mothers, orphaned children, and survivors of sexual assaults. Only 1% of Regional Refugee Response Plan for 2016 for South Sudan is currently funded.

Most of the high numbers of arrivals to Sudan are women and children and are in need of immediate assistance, including access to health services. An interagency assessment will inform planning.



South Sudan

South Sudan's President Salva Kiir and First-Vice President Riek Machar agreed on a plan to implement phased transitional security arrangements for Juba on 23 February, as proposed by the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC). The plan includes the deployment of 1,370 SPLM/A-In Opposition forces in Juba, which is deemed to be sufficient for Machar to return to Juba and partake in the establishment of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU). The remaining 1,540 opposition forces would be transported to the capital following the formation of the TGoNU.

The Government of the United States deferred proposed sanctions of arms embargo on South Sudan during a session of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on 26 February. The sanctions, proposed by Ambassador Ismael Abraao Gaspar Martins of the Angola mission to the UN, were backed by the United Kingdom whose ambassador told the council that individuals obstructing peace in South Sudan should also be

targeted. However, US opposed the timing of the sanctions, saying there was need to give time to the opposing parties in the August 2015 peace agreement to implement the deal.

UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon visited South Sudan on 25 February together with OCHA Assistant-Secretary General Kang Kyung-wha. During the visit, they met with President Salva Kiir and paid a visit to the Protection of Civilians (POC) site 3 in Juba along with humanitarian partners. The Secretary-General also announced the allocation of USD 21 million for South Sudan's Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2016 through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). HRP is reportedly 6.5 percent funded. On 26 February, UNHCR joined Kang Kyung-wha on a field visit to Malakal to witness the impact of the armed violence that took place on 17 and 18 February.

ACHIEVEMENTS



Protection: including Child Protection and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

Ethiopia:

- Level II registration was completed for the 541 arrivals relocated from Pagak to Pugnido II.
- Child protection Awareness Campaigns were held in Okugo camp for 1,164 women and 1,059 men.
- In Kule camp, refugees, social workers, protection committee members and youth facilitators received child protection training culminating in the development of an action plan to conduct awareness raising among social workers and child protection committee members. Save the Children-International delivered capacity building training for 60 members of child-led clubs on child protection principles.
- In Jewi camp, 60 teachers were trained in child protection principles and methods of positive discipline.
- The Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO) in Tierkidi and Kule camps trained 46 incentive workers and disability club association members on disability mainstreaming.

Kenya:

- 2,370 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) have been registered in Kakuma, including 973 South Sudanese and 12,200 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) as of 29 February. The Best Interest Determination team assessed a total of 43 children and conducted 109 Best Interest Assessments. 211 home visits were made to 1,518 children in child-headed households, foster families, and children with other protection concerns.
- 973 beneficiaries participated community awareness sessions on SGBV to increase reporting pathways.
- 311 home visits of persons with disabilities and home based therapy was carried out for 330 beneficiaries. 27 children with disabilities benefited from occupational therapy

Sudan:

- A registration exercise by International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) showed a 1,670 population decrease in Elleri Locality, South Kordofan.
- UNHCR and the Labena Organization for Women Development distributed 1,400 sets of female hygiene kits in Elleri and Al Sirajiya town in Abu Jubaiha locality, South Kordofan.
- Plan International commenced the construction of two child friendly spaces in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin site, White Nile State on 29 February. The new construction will benefit 300 additional children.

Uganda:

- Two families and three individuals left Kiryandongo for Ireland and Sweden for family reunification and resettlement. A total of three families and 15 individuals have been resettled in 2016.
- In Kiryandongo, 502 of the persons relocated include 498 separated children, two persons with disabilities and two elderly females. Seventeen of these families will benefit from temporary houses constructed by young volunteers. In total 27 temporary houses and 27 latrines have been constructed.
- In Arua, 30 persons with stress and exhaustion were counseled, and eight persons with medical conditions were referred to Medical Teams International (MTI). 22 persons from Ariwa, Ngurua, Wanyange, Odoibu II, Odoibu I, Ocea, Siripi, and Agulupi were counseled for depression associated with

chronic illnesses and gender based violence traumas. Danish Refugee Council (DRC) will conduct individual home visits and conduct capacity assessments to provide livelihood assistance.

- In Adjumani, 36 elderly, sick and persons with disabilities were supported by DRC and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) with hut construction. 500 out of 5836 persons with special needs identified in the 2015 assessment are receiving assistance.
- In Kiryandongo, International Refugee Committee (IRC) conducted GBV referral training for 40 participants identified by their communities within the 19 clusters as GBV community support volunteers. The training was facilitated by Kiryandongo Probation and District Health Education officers.
- In Kiryandongo, a community dialogue was held with 15 women host community and refugee market women to discuss issues related to gender based violence.
- In Kiryandongo, Interaid, Uganda Red Cross (URC) and Save the Children conducted Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for 226 children. The increase in the number of unaccompanied and separated children is reported because of hunger, insecurity and poor access to education. Children explained that they were sent to live with relatives in the settlements to access food and education. 65 children with education concerns were referred to Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) for support, and nine children were referred to URC for tracing and follow-up.
- In Arua, 80 children have been screened as vulnerable and at risk including 13 unaccompanied minors and 67 separated children. Eight BIAs were conducted.
- In Kiryandongo, Interaid distributed solar-powered lamps that use both electricity and solar power to 38 foster parents to encourage and support foster care arrangements.

South Sudan:

Sudanese Refugees

- In Ajuong Thok camp, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) provided 86 foster parents with material assistance.
- In Parieng County, UNHCR delivered training on refugee protection and rights for senior government officials.
- In Doro and Batil camps, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) conducted sessions on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for 93 women and girls.
- In Juba, Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) organized a ceremony for the South Sudan Eligibility Committee, which is provided for under Article 16 of the South Sudan Refugee Act 2012 on 19 February. The Committee comprises representatives from eight key Ministries, Directorates and Commissions, with CRA serving as Secretary to the Committee. The Committee is chaired by a representative of the Ministry of Justice, and is responsible for considering applications for refugee status and making recommendations to the Minister of the Interior on cases of expulsion, extradition and cessation of refugee status. Participants agreed on several key action points, most notably, the formal review of the Draft Refugee Regulations by the Ministry of Justice and key stakeholders, the need for capacity-building for the Eligibility Committee and expedited recruitment and training of CRA Refugee Status Determination (RSD) caseworkers.
- In Gorom camp, training on refugee protection and refugee rights and responsibilities was provided for 30 representatives from the local police, community watch team and the host community. Training was also provided on the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).
- In Lasu settlement, UNHCR and CRA established refugee community watch teams to help maintain safety and security. Supported by the police, 35 Congolese and Sudanese refugees will volunteer.
- UNHCR undertook an assessment mission to Pochalla, following reports of Ethiopian nationals having fled clashes in Ethiopia's Gambella region. 185 Ethiopians of Anyuak ethnicity have been registered as asylum seekers in Pochalla.

IDPs

- In Bentiu, host to 120,278 IDPs, 147 extremely vulnerable IDP families were referred to DRC for shelter assistance. 19 unaccompanied minors were referred to Non Violent Peace Force for family tracing, reunification and foster care. 20 survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), were referred to Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for medical attention and psychosocial support.
- UNHCR and protection partners undertook an initial rapid protection assessment at Malakal to identify persons with specific needs following fighting between ethnic Dinka and Shilluk on 17 and 18 February,

which displaced more than 26,000 people. Elderly people were reunited with their relatives and a child protection desk was established to facilitate reunification of children. A clinic space was established for SGBV response.

- In Juba POC site 3, UNHCR inaugurated its Protection Desk serving IDPs from both POC sites 1 and 3.
- 500-700 IDPs and refugee returnees, mainly women and children, gathered at Juba airport are seeking transport assistance to their places of origin as a result of the inability to support themselves in Juba.
- Based on January's inter-agency assessment, humanitarian partners are mobilizing resources to respond to the needs of 775 families whose houses were burned or looted in Yambio's Ikpiro in December 2015.
- UNHCR joined an Inter-Cluster Rapid Assessment (ICRA) of IDPs and returnees in Duk County, following reports of displacement. Preliminary results show that the IDPs are in urgent need of food, shelter, NFI and WASH as well as services to support family tracing and reunification.



Education

Kenya:

- UNHCR, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and the Ministry Of Education Science and Technology registered 956 candidates online for the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE).
- A team from Innovation, Design Engineering Organization (IDEO) visited Kakuma from 22 to 26 February to follow up on the impact of the training sessions that were conducted by Teachers College, Columbia University in 2015. Trained teachers gave feedback and identified future training needs.

South Sudan:

- In Ajuong Thok camp, LWF recruited 17 new teachers for primary schools, secondary schools and the Adult Learning Programme (ALP). Teachers were trained in Code of Conduct and Child Protection.
- In Ajuong Thok camp, LWF shortlisted 74 candidates to participate in the computer training programme.
- UNHCR and LWF provided *Healing Classroom* training for 33 head teachers, teachers and education officers of Yusuf Batil, Kaya and Gendrassa camps.
- In Makpandu camp, World Vision International (WVI) recruited five teachers for the primary school and ALP, bringing the number of teachers to 19. 783 students received 2,550 exercise books.

Uganda:

- In Pakele Adjumani, a Special Needs Education (SNE) institution supported by Fin Church Aid was opened. UNHCR and Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) will relocate children from Gulu to the new SNE institution.



Health

Ethiopia:

- Anti-retroviral drugs and other medical supplies were provided to ARRA by The Pharmaceutical Fund and Supply Agency (PFSA).
- The International Medical Corps (IMC) provided community conversation training for 15 refugee groups in Jewi camp between 24 and 26 January. Five mother-to-mother support groups (100 mothers) received information on Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) and other HIV services.
- IMC organized family planning training for 25 incentive workers in Tierkidi camp from 22-25 February.

Sudan:

- 10,159 consultations were held at seven clinics in the White Nile State sites. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) was the primary cause of attendance, followed by malaria, and diarrheal disease.

South Sudan:

- In Maban County Hospital, UNHCR partner Samaritan's Purse (SP) conducted a third round of cataract surgery from 12 to 17 February. A total of 1,080 individuals from refugee and host communities were screened and 502 cataract surgeries performed.

Uganda:

- Malaria is the leading cause of illness resulting in high morbidity rates, but no related deaths.
- In Kiryandongo, 2572 medical consultations were held. A total of 30 new patients enrolled on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) in the month of February.
- In Kiryandongo, 629 children below five years were immunized against BCG, Polio, DPT and Measles.
- In Kiryandongo, the District Health Assistant and Educator, supported by IRC, provided induction training for 35 (out of 40) Village Health Teams on Reproductive Health messaging. Teams will conduct health education on reproductive health and distribute condoms. They will refer complicated cases and provide follow-up care for new mothers.
- Disposal of hospital/health facility waste (birthing and associated medical products) was reported as a challenge due to poor segregation modalities. Therefore, IRC distributed color-coded bins to three maternity units in Kiryandongo Settlement health centers to assist in waste segregation.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR/Interaid provided 3,200 girls and women with a six-month supply of sanitary supplies. A total of 5,149 girls and women out of a targeted 10,396 have received sanitary supplies.



Food Security and Nutrition

Ethiopia:

- In Kule and Tierkidi camps, GOAL conducted exhaustive weight for height (WHZ) screening for all children aged between 6 months and 5 years, to map and improve case-finding for malnutrition.
- 212 new Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Program (OTP), an increase in the 123 cases in the previous week. 1,276 children under the age of five years have SAM: 301 in Jewi, 197 in Tierkidi, 337 in Kule, 244 in Pugnido 2 and 197 in Pugnido camps. In addition, 923 new Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases were admitted to the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP), a significant increase to the 265 cases in the previous week. 3,489 children under-five years have MAM: 578 in Jewi, 713 in Tierkidi, 937 in Kule, 473 in Pugnido 2 and 788 in Pugnido. The increase in GAM and SAM is attributed to an increase in incidence of malnutrition and the weight for height screening conducted in Kule and Tierkidi.
- 547 new cases of children under-five and 180 new cases of Pregnant and Lactating women (PLW) were admitted in the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs (BSFP). The current caseload of children aged between 6 and 59 months in BSFP is 41,120, including 10,053 in Jewi, 10,035 in Kule, 9,906 in Tierkidi, 6,583 in Pugnido and 4,543 in Pugnido 2 camp. A total of 13,194 PLW are currently enrolled in the BSFP, including 1,831 in Jewi, 4,285 in Kule, 4,097 in Tierkidi, 1,965 in Pugnido and 1,016 in Pugnido 2 camp.

Kenya:

- 140 children aged 6-59 months were screened by weight for height at the reception centre on arrival in Kakuma, of which 8 (5.7%) were found with severe acute malnutrition and 4(2.9%) with moderate acute malnutrition. All cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled in rehabilitation programmes.
- Following the joint UNHCR & WFP round table discussion on malnutrition with donors including DFID and ECHO, a plan of action was drafted with proposals to address food insecurity and high malnutrition levels in the camp. Key proposals include emphasis on diversification of food bought by *Bamba Chakula* to ensure consumption of adequate micronutrients especially for children.
- Provision of mid-morning snacks for learners in schools continued during the reporting period. Snacks provided by WFP include MSB (maize soya blend), vegetable oil and sugar and baked bread rolls (made from sorghum, wheat and sugar) which are highly nutritious and improve alertness of learners in class.

Sudan:

- WFP's assistance enabled a full general food distribution basket for 6,079 beneficiaries for the month of February in Kharasana, West Kordofan.

- In South Kordofan, 7,378 arrivals in Abbasiya, Abu Jubaiha, El Sirajiya, Gereid, Abu Nowara and Tegmala town received 256 MT in January and February. In Elleri town, South Kordofan, 13,388 beneficiaries were provided with 462 MT in February and March.
- In North Kordofan, WFP distributed 14.4 MT of food to 418 arrivals for the month of January and February.
- Through WFP's assistance, 232 new arrivals (177 children under five (U5) and 55 pregnant and lactating mothers (PLM)) were provided with 0.791 MT of Plumpy'Sups at Joda, El Kwek and El Mquiens reception centres. Also, 11,398 beneficiaries (9,786 children U5 and 1,612 PLMs) were provided with 75.227 MT of food as part of the emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (EBSP) in February. The targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) reached 179 beneficiaries (146 children U5 and 33 PLW) across all seven sites in White Nile State with a total of 0.537 MT of Super Cereal Plus.
- Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding distributions took place in Elleri and Abbasiya localities, South Kordofan, with 15.80 MT of food (14.364 MT of SC and 1.436 MT of oil) for 2,394 people (1,934 children U5 and 460 PLW).
- In White Nile State, the results of the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening during the reporting period show that of the 6,234 children under five years old screened, 11 (0.18 per cent) had severe MUAC malnutrition and 100 (1.6 per cent) had moderate MUAC malnutrition.

South Sudan:

- General Food Distribution (GFD) was completed in both Yida and Ajuong Thok, reaching more than 100,000 refugees in February. The basket reduced by 30 per cent included Sorghum, peas, oil and salt.
- In Maban camps, February's GFD, reached more than 130,000 refugees. The basket reduced by 70 percent included cereals, pulses and cooking oil.
- In Lasu refugee camp, February's GFD reached 10,702 refugees. The basket reduced by 70 percent included sorghum, yellow peas, vegetable oil and salt.
- In Doro camp, on 22 February, the distribution of Targeted Supplementary Food Program (TSFP), was disrupted when young people seized nutrition supplies in two distribution centers. UNHCR and partners organized a meeting with the community to seek assistance in preventing such incidents in the future.

Uganda:

- In Adjumani, food insecurity in South Sudan has resulted in a high Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate. The prevalence of GAM is 14 per cent and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is 4 per cent. The prevalence of GAM before the emergency was 8 per cent and SAM 1 per cent. Children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition using weight for height at Elegu Reception Centre. Medical Teams International (MTI) admitted malnourished children into appropriate feeding programmes.
- In Kiryandongo, the second food GFD in 2016 began targeting 50,160 beneficiaries in the settlement.



Water and Sanitation

Ethiopia:

- Coverage of safe water is 17.5 litres (20L is the UNHCR standard) of water per person per day (lpd) in Jewi, 16 lpd in Pugnido, 17 lpd in Pugnido 2 and 10 lpppd in Kule and Tierkidi camps. The cause of the low water amount is a broken-down water pump that serves Kule and Tierkidi.
- In Jewi camp, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) backfilled 7.4 km out of the 10.4 km (71 per cent) distribution pipeline for the permanent water supply system which will serve Zones A and B.
- WASH training in Jewi camp by OXFAM built the capacity of the 17-person Refugee Central Committee on managing WASH related disease transmission routes, prevention methods, and safe food handling practices, safe excreta disposal, vector control, solid waste management and safe water chain.

Kenya:

- In Kakuma 4 water per person per day (lpd) was 19l following a cumulative supply of 12,815m³.

- Monitoring of water treatment at all boreholes and maintenance of cleanliness at water storage points continued. Water supply distribution systems were inspected to identify leaks for repairs at areas prone to possible faecal contamination.
- 900 household assessments were conducted to provide awareness on proper water collection and storage, malaria prevention and control and latrine usage.
- In collaboration with community members, 125 latrines were doused with ash to kill odours and 18 stagnant water ponds were drained to prevent mosquito breeding.

Sudan:

- Plan International distributed 235 jerry cans in El Redis I, White Nile State.
- Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) and Sub Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) desludged 288 latrines in Al Alagaya, 54 latrines in Dabat Bosin site and rehabilitated 54 latrines in Um Sangor.
- CAFOD/SIDO, supported by UNICEF, distributed 44,200 pieces of soap in Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin and Um Sangor sites, White Nile State.

Uganda:

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage is 22 litres per day (lpd). The highest coverage is 76 lpd in Olijji while the lowest is 9 lpd in Ayilo II and Maaji III where ground water availability is limited. Water is being trucked to Ayilo II and Maaji II and III to meet minimum water requirement.
- In Arua, the water indicator remained at 12.5 lpd across Rhino Camp Settlement, Siripi and Wanyange villages. UNHCR, DRC, and Welthungerhilfe continued delivering 30,000 litres of water daily by trucks to Wanyange B and C villages. WASH partners agreed to pump additional water from Odoibu II hybrid water system using the generator to Wanyange B and do pipe extensions to Wanyange C. The long-term plan is to drill and motorize a production well to increase safe water supply in Wanyange village.
- In Kiryandongo, InterAid Uganda conducted water quality surveillance on 16 boreholes and 16 households of ranch 37 both at the source and at the delivery point (at homestead level). 32 samples were analyzed and results indicated that water is safe for consumption.
- In Kiryandongo, the average available safe water per person per day remains at 16.5 litres.
- In Kiryandongo, InterAid completed 100 latrines and 45 bath shelters from the 2015 programme. 14 households were able to complete pit latrine excavation and hence receive the latrine slabs and treated logs. The hard ground aggravated by the dry season contributed to this slow pace as well as the prioritization by new arrivals of the construction of residential houses over latrines.

South Sudan

- In Ajuong Thok camp, water per person per day (lpd) is 18.6 litres. All water bladders are full and all taps are functional. The average latrine-to-refugee ratio is 9:1, which is within UNHCR standards of a maximum of 20 persons per latrine. 16 family latrines were constructed across the camp, bringing the total number of latrines to 3,888 (493 communal latrines and 3,395 family latrines).
- In Yida, the average water coverage is 16.8 lpd, which is slightly below UNHCR standards of 20 lpd. All water bladders are full and all taps are functional and the average latrine-to-refugee ratio is 10:1. Eight family latrines were constructed, bringing the total number of latrines to 7,238 (438 communal latrines and 6,800 family latrines).
- In Maban camps, the average water coverage increased cumulatively from 21 to 22-26 l/p/d compared to the first two weeks of February 2016. This is above the minimum standards of 20 l/p/d. The average latrine-to-refugee ratio is 13:1, which is within UNHCR standards.
- On 24 February the Norwegian Ambassador, Tone Tinnes, travelled to Maban with the UNHCR Representative and officials from the Norwegian Embassy and the Norwegian Early Preparedness System (NOREPS) to inaugurate the new hybrid solar energy plant in Kaya camp, which will service nearly 24,000 refugees and their host community. The plant was funded by NOREPS through Innovation Norway in a joint contribution with Dadaab in Kenya focusing on sustainable energy solutions, and will provide return for investment within two years.
- In Lasu settlement, ACROSS distributed soap to 10,702 refugees.

Shelter and NFIs

Ethiopia:

- The formal handover of 635 transitional shelters constructed by the Danish Refugee Council in Pugnido II camp was attended by representatives from ARRA, UNHCR, DRC and the Refugee Central Committee.

Sudan:

- In February, UNHCR delivered emergency shelters and non-food items to over 780 South Sudanese arrivals residing in Um Sangor, Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin. UNHCR is further working with the authorities to examine if additional space is available in the existing White Nile State sites.
- On 28 February, UNHCR received authorization from Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) to work with the Youth Unity National organization to assist 4,500 South Sudanese arrivals residing in urban areas of Elia and Goz Salam within Kosti town, White Nile State, with shelter support and non-food items.

South Sudan

- In Ajuong Thok, DRC supported 148 families with emergency shelter materials, including wooden poles and plastic sheeting.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

South Sudan:

- In Pamir, UNOPS completed 14 km of internal roads. UNHCR prepositioned materials for the construction of a reception centre and drilled three of the four boreholes planned for the new camp. Pumping test is underway.
- On 17 February, UNHCR, South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) and partners inaugurated the refugee and host community youth center in Doro camp under the theme "*Welcome peace, bye-bye conflict: education first, illiteracy behind.*"
- In Bunj town, Concordis International organized a conference on peaceful coexistence between the refugee and host communities and to update a 2012 written agreement on peaceful coexistence.



Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

Kenya:

- 124 new arrivals were matched with livelihoods opportunities. Action Africa Help International (AAHI) held community awareness meeting to inform members of various livelihoods groups, the revolving fund and the requirements for loan applications.
- AAHI conducted a *Training of Trainer* workshop on water conservation and shallow well maintenance for 41 farmers. 50kgs of seed and 50 liters of pesticides were distributed to 17 farmers groups.

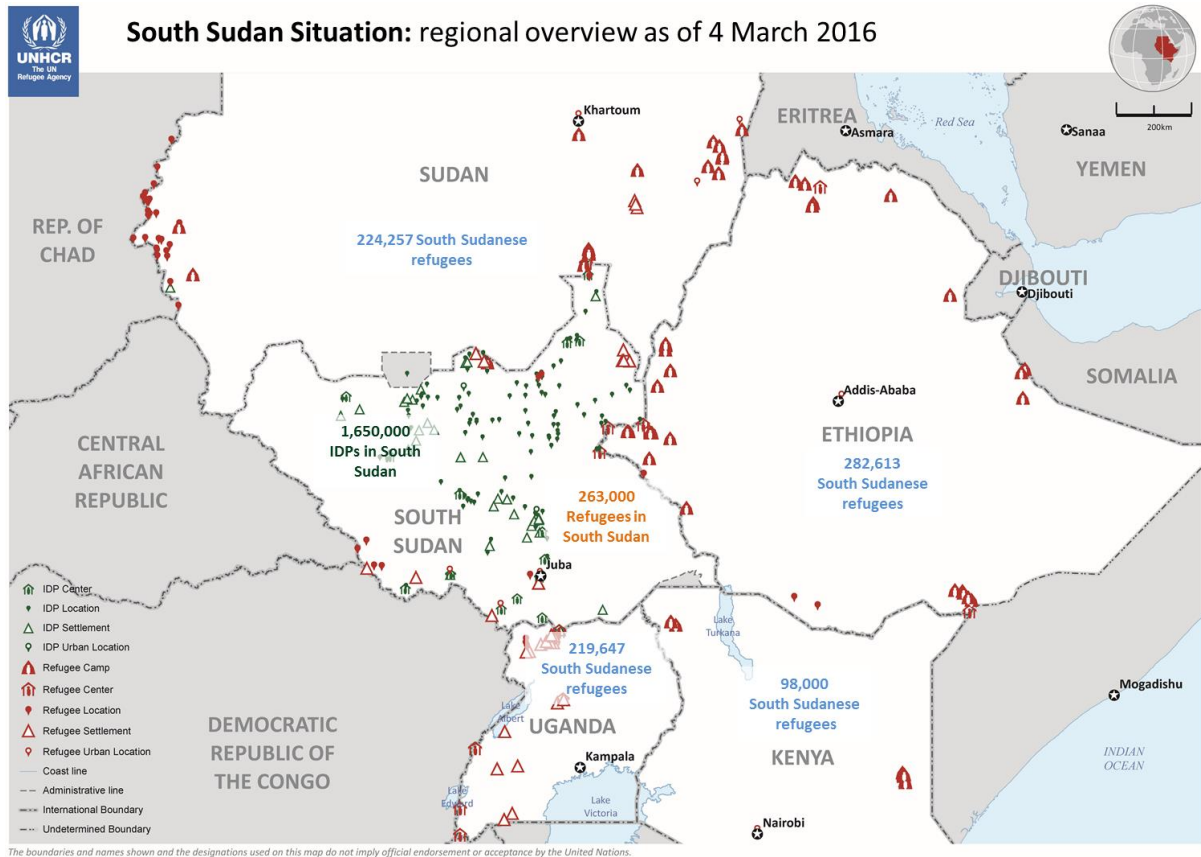
Uganda:

- In Kiryandongo, 19 refugee community social workers were recruited by a panel consisting of representatives from UNHCR, Interaid and OPM.
- In Kiryandongo, the tree nursery site has been connected to National Water and Sewerage grid aimed at improving the growth and survival rate of the seedlings. Accessing water has been difficult since the nearest borehole (Crop Valley) is overcrowded.

South Sudan:

- In Maban, UNHCR facilitated a *Training of Trainer* seminar on Child Resilience, run by Save the Children International (SCI) to enhance the facilitation knowledge and skills of community-based child protection caseworkers responsible for providing 12 workshops to 1,375 children.

South Sudan Situation: regional overview as of 4 March 2016



DONORS (2016)



Funding also received from private donors

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Links:

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