

UNHCR SOK

Weekly updates 3rd – 9th July 2014

1. Population updates (New arrivals and old population)

409 South Sudanese new arrivals were received in the past one week from Nadapal border. As of 9th July 2014, the number of South Sudanese asylum seekers received is 40,196. This brings the total estimated camp population to 171,870.

General Ration Card Exchange which commenced on 1st July ended on 6th July. The exercise targeted 36,896 households but 35,089 households showed up and had their ration cards exchanged. Giving a 95% show rate. The remaining 5% will be given a chance in the forthcoming general food distribution cycle scheduled to begin on 16th July 2014. These and other expected issues arising will be addressed at the litigation desk.

2. Missions

a) Joint UNHCR/ GOK Mission to Nadia Border 4 July 2014

The objective of the mission was to find out from Immigration officials why they had not processed asylum seekers from South Sudan the previous day and request more time from them for the UNHCR transit center to be operational so they can process asylum seekers only three days a week. It was agreed that Immigration will continue daily processing of asylum seekers until **21st July** by which time the Transit Centre should be operational. There shall be continuous communication between UNHCR and Immigration will continue to monitor progress towards operationalisation of the Transit Centre and make any adjustments if necessary.

b) Programme Management Training 8 & 9 July 2014

Considering that UNHCR recently introduced a revised standard project partnership agreement for use with implementing partners that became effective as of 1st April 2014. The aim of the revised PPA being to enhance a balanced approach to humanitarian partnership, strengthening accountability, assurance and ethical compliance, providing operational flexibility for managing projects with varying complexity, reduce risks and alignment with international public sector accounting standards (IPSAS).

c) Joint UNESCO and AL Maktoum Foundation (Royal Family of Dubai Foundation)

The mission aimed at conducting a basic situation analysis on education programming in Kakuma in order to identify possible areas of collaboration/intervention.

d) Launch of Land Governance Project in Turkana County

On 8 July 2014, UNHCR participated in a meeting organised by FAO in Lodwar for launching of the project on “Supporting responsible land and natural resource governance in communal lands in Kenya” The project is funded by the European Union and it will be implemented for two years in Turkana (Kerio area) and Tana River counties. The overall objective of this project is to secure and improve access to equitable access to land and natural resources for food security and socio-economic development of agro pastoral communities in the project sites. FAO has expressed interest to partner with UNHCR and WFP on food security initiatives in the refugee camp and its environs.

3. Major Developments

a) Nadapal Border Monitoring

SOK continued to maintain presence at the border during the reporting week. The monitoring ensured that asylum seekers had safe access to asylum territory. Together with the Department of Refugee Affairs and Partners, a few cases of refoulement were prevented through interventions for PoCs entering without the South Sudan Temporary Travel Permit as they could not afford to pay for one to be issued prior to flight; intervened to prevent payment of Visa fee by asylum seekers and also ensured asylum seekers are received in safety and with dignity.

Transit Centre is about 80% complete pending is residential, office block and clearing of the 30 metres perimeter around the Transit Centre

b) Urban Relocation

43 PoCs relocated from Nairobi/Urban centre were received by the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) within the reporting period. This brings the total number of relocated persons received as at 7th July to 3,171. DRA drew attention that many PoCs who are relocating are doing so willingly and upon arrival in Kakuma return to their shelters within the camp and not to the Reception Centre.

c) Child Protection

As at 7th July, 1,034 new UAMs (352 girls and 672 boys) had been received since December 2013 bringing the total number of UAMs in Kakuma to 3582 (953 girls and 2629 boys). 747 (157 girls and 437 boys) South Sudanese out of the total 1034 new UAMs have completed registration.

As at 7th July 2014, 5648 new Separated Children (2122 girls & 3526 boys) have been received since December 2013 bringing the total Separated Children (SC) in Kakuma to 11855 (4026 girls & 7829 boys). 3022 new Separated Children (10210 girls & 1812 boys) including 2755 South Sudanese (1117 girls & 1638 boys) completed registration.

d) SGBV Prevention and Response

2 SGBV cases including 1 child defilement case was reported. All survivors received the needed support including medical intervention.

Group therapy session was held for 2 SGBV survivors and their families to ensure family support for the reintegration of survivors into the community.

Monitoring and identification, referral and follow-up of persons with specific need to various partners for support are ongoing.

e) Education

Recruitment of 16 Primary and ECD teachers were completed; the teachers will be posted 10 to the two new site schools and 6 to replace teachers who have left; 1 Examination and Data Officer were also recruited. Recruitment of 1 Quality Assurance and Standard Officer and 1 Senior Deputy Education Officer are in process.

The total school enrolment now stands at 57,570 (ECD 7,873, Primary 46,445, and Secondary 3,252)

The 2 emergency schools opened their ECD classes with 1537 students including 678 girls and 20 ECD.

f) Shelter and Infrastructure

69 durable shelters were roofed for new arrivals settled in Kakuma 4 area while the gravelling of the feeder roads in the same area was completed.

The 10 UNHCR funded Semi permanent classrooms constructed to replace some of the tented classrooms at Hope primary are now in use for lessons; the 10 additional classrooms being funded by UNICEF are still under construction by World Vision

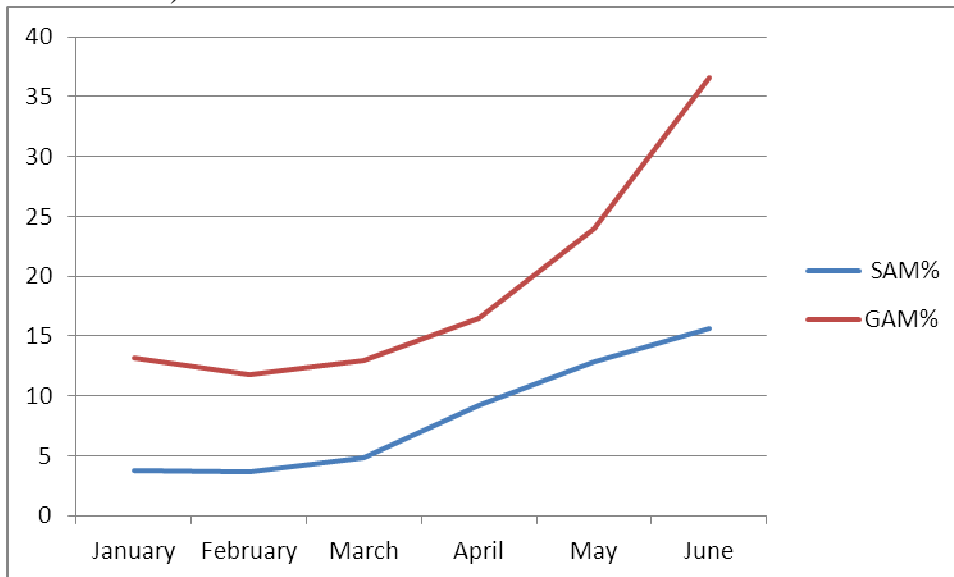
Health, Nutrition and WASH (30th June – 6th July)

g) Health

The health of new arrivals was relatively stable. The incidence rates of the diseases of public health importance remained within the endemic levels observed over the years in the camp. The mortality rates, too, were within the Sphere/UNHCR standards. For example, the U5mortality rate was about 0.3/10,000/day and crude was about 0.14/10,000/day compared to the respective thresholds of < 2/10,000/ and < 1/10,000/day.

h) Nutrition

The malnutrition rates among cohorts of SS asylum seekers increase with the ascending periods of arrivals. The later the arrival date, the higher the malnutrition rate among the cohort, signifying deterioration in the food security situation in South Sudan (See the trends below).



Between 24th to 30th June a total of 96 children aged 6-59 month screened by Weight for Height out of which 31 were found to be having Moderate Acute Malnutrition and 13 Severe Acute Malnutrition translating into the proportions with GAM at 29.6% and a SAM at 12.8% which is above the acceptable thresholds of < 15% and <3%

respectively. All the identified malnourished children were enrolled in appropriate feeding program for nutritional rehabilitation.

i) Water and Sanitation

Water is still being trucked to Kakuma 4 and on average, each refugee received 12.1 litres per day which is below the UNHCR standard of not less than 15 liters/ p/d. Water reticulation pipeline installation by LWF in conjunction with Team and Team is ongoing to minimize water shortage across the camp. The boles are reported to be running dry.

32 persons per latrine drop- hole in kakuma 4 compared to the Sphere standard of < 50 person per drop-hole in an emergency situation.