

Highlights

- UNHCR together with partners are taking emergency measures to address declining nutritional status of refugees that are arriving in the countries of asylum already in poor nutritional status due to the food deficit in South Sudan.
- Sudan continues to receive South Sudanese at the rate of approximately 350 per day, with arrivals entering White Nile State from Upper Nile State of South Sudan on a daily basis. There are also reports of further influx to South Kordofan state fleeing Unity State in South Sudan.



Since mid-December, Adjumani District has received the bulk of the South Sudanese refugees; prior to that it was hosting some 12,000. ©UNHCR/ M. Sibiloni

- A total of 25,099 asylum seekers have been received through the Nadapal border area in (Kenya), with the highest figure received in the month so far being 569 since the crisis in South Sudan started.
- In Uganda, a total of 81,345 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo since the influx began on 16 December. The significant increase in new arrivals was precipitated by a recent outbreak of violence in Juba and ongoing fighting elsewhere in the country.
- In Yusuf Batil camp, South Sudan, where nearly 40,000 refugees are being provided protection and assistance, a clash between refugees and host community resulted in four deaths. The Government and UNHCR are currently leading negotiations and mediation efforts in reducing tension between the refugees and the host community.
- New arrivals into Ethiopia continue to come through Pagak and Akobo entry points and other smaller border points. To date a total of 69,456 refugees who have entered the Gambella Region via Pagak and other entry points as well, including Akobo Tergol and Burbiey. UNHCR, government counterpart and partners are working racing against time to establish new camps to accommodate them and provide enough life sustaining support despite the many challenges including logistics.

234,304 Refugees in South Sudan	217,911 South Sudanese refugees	708,900 (Including 75,000 in UN Protection of Civilians sites) IDPs since 15 Dec. 2013
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POPULATIONS OF CONCERN

SOUTH SUDAN	
Refugees from	
Central African Republic	1,634
Ethiopia	6,052
DRC	14,064
Sudan	212,554
Total refugees	234,304
IDPs	708,900

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES (AS OF 13 MARCH)	
Ethiopia	69,456
Kenya	25,099
Sudan	42,011 ¹
Uganda	81,345
Total	217,911

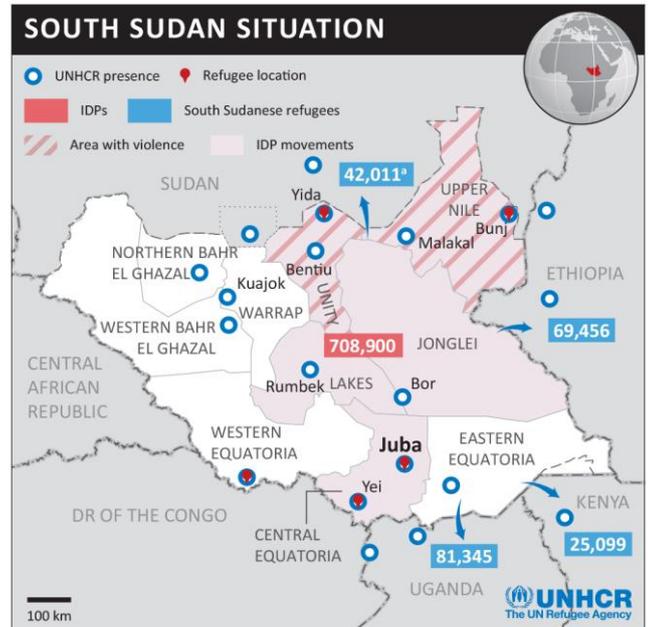
For more information please visit: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>

¹ This figure does not include new arrivals in Abyei PCA Box.

South Sudan

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

- The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) members have authorized the prompt deployment of a Protection and Deterrent Force (PDF) from the region with a clear mandate and operational guidelines as part of the IGAD Monitoring and Verification Mechanism in South Sudan.
- Heightened tensions between refugees and host communities in Maban/Bunj, Upper Nile, sparked by allegations of livestock theft were observed. UNHCR is working with community leaders and government to reduce tension and return to normal.
- In Unity and Upper Nile border region, a gradual decrease in the open carriage of weapons by the general population continues to be observed throughout Maban County, although incidents of sporadic, indiscriminate shooting into the air continues in Yida.



*This figure does not include new arrivals in Abyei PCA Box.
Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR, OCHA.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Creation date: 13 Mar 2014.

IDPs

Protection: The Protection Cluster provided guidance to the inter-cluster working group on the use of biometrics for the current IDP populations in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites in Juba. Protection cluster partners joined a mission to Nassir to provide protection support and mainstreaming to the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster food distribution.

On 12 March 2014 UNMISS and humanitarian actors moved the first batch of Juba IDPs from the mission's base in Topping to another in Jebel which is better protected from the coming rains.

Camp coordination and camp management (CCCM): A CCCM Officer arrived in Yida to provide support to IDP response in Pariang, Unity State. IRC Protection Unit and Samaritan's Purse (SP) WASH department joined in to handle protection, water and sanitation for IDPs in Pariang. 10 latrines are under construction.

OVERALL HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

In the inter-agency relief effort, under the overall coordination of the Humanitarian Coordinator, UNHCR continues providing assistance to IDPs by leading the Protection Cluster, co-leading the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and providing support to the Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster.

REFUGEES

In Yida, there are continued reports of military presence by various groups but despite concerns that fighting associated with the internal conflict may impact the refugee hosting area, there has been no major outbreak of hostilities. In Abyei, there continue to be reports of armed groups moving within the Area although no additional incidents (except the theft of some NFIs) since last week. Another group of 34 Anuak Ethiopian refugees were airlifted by UNHCR from Malakal to Juba for onward voluntary repatriation processing. This brings the total of those airlifted to a total of 295.

HEALTH, WASH AND NUTRITION

- Health services continue to be provided to the refugees in the camps by implementing partners. In Yida, Hepatitis E Virus epidemic is ongoing, but showing a downward trend for the past six months. Hepatitis E Virus outbreak response continues. New cases of measles in Yida were identified. Other response activities include; isolation of suspected cases, case management, staff orientation on case definition and

management, and strengthening community awareness and surveillance through community health workers. The main challenge is the referral since there is currently no functional referral unit in Unity State, as well as security limitations. UNHCR is working closely with CARE to ensure that Pariang Health Facility is functioning as a referral unit, providing surgical capacity and Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC).

- Mortality remained below the emergency threshold; the nutrition situation in Yida is stable as indicated by the proxy Mid-upper arm circumference Global Acute Malnutrition (MUAC GAM) of 2.7%. Malnutrition preventive programmes such as the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) mother to mother support groups are being implemented; this is important to prevent and control anemia.
- The WASH service delivery is operational in both Yida and Ayoung Thok camps. The water production and delivery has been found satisfactory. The construction of 5,000 liters tank and elevated platform, pipe stand constructions are ongoing to increase water availability. All 15 boreholes are now functional in the camp. Latrines in the camp are both communal and shared family latrines; so far 237 institutional latrines and 4606 family latrines are in use.

Ethiopia

South Sudanese asylum seekers continue to arrive in the Gambella Region mainly through Akobo Tergol and Pagak border entry points which remain open, providing asylum seekers unhindered access to Ethiopian territory. Interviews with arriving refugees talk of more refugees on the way. This calls for more preparedness and prepositioning of humanitarian aid. UNHCR continues to work with the government of Ethiopia and state authorities to identify more land.

NUTRITION

- UNHCR worked together with ARRA, WFP, UNICEF, IOM, MSF-F and ACF to ensure that children identified as malnourished are prioritised for relocation. As a result, 897 children have now been relocated together with their families to either Tierkidi or Leitchuor camps, where they were immediately enrolled in enhanced blanket feeding programmes and have access to other services and assistance provided in the camps.

HEALTH

- The Gambella Regional Health Bureau is planning a region-wide measles mass vaccination campaign to begin on 14 March with support from UNICEF. No measles cases have been reported in Akobo. Timely vaccination coverage of new arrivals is ensured through the integration of vaccination teams in the registration teams as well as stationing vaccination teams at Leitchuor and Tierkidi to screen relocated refugees who may have missed out on the initial vaccination at the entry points.

WASH

- In Leitchuor, Pagak and Tierkidi, additional community hygiene workers have been recruited and provided training (25, 4 and 6 individuals respectively). Also in Tierkidi, 50 latrine stands with plastic slabs are in use, and another 48 have been completed with eucalyptus slabs. Bathing shelters are also being constructed.

Kenya

The extension area in Kakuma 4 has now surpassed its estimated maximum capacity of 25,000 individuals. The total estimated camp population is about 151, 800. The daily arrivals trend has been on a steady increase averaging 360 people per day.

PROTECTION

- As of 10 March 2014, there were a total of 2,757 unaccompanied children and 10,751 separated children in the camp.
- Participatory assessment to determine additional protection risk from the perspective of the refugees was undertaken and the findings will be used in planning and readjustments of programmes and interventions as

required. Community awareness and sensitization on the rights of children and monitoring of child protection issues are on-going.

WASH

- Water tankering to Kakuma 4 has continued with residents being supplied with between 12 - 13 liters per capita per day.
- Currently, a total of 831 communal latrines have been constructed at the new site. 103 family/household latrines have also been constructed.

SHELTER

- Preparation of camp addresses for Kakuma 4 is ongoing. The addresses are required as the area is vast and with the huge number of tents, new arrivals can easily get lost trying to find their shelters.

EDUCATION

- Construction of 20 semi-permanent classrooms at the new site will commence next week to replace the emergency school tents that were blown away by strong winds some two weeks ago. The current tents cannot withstand the heavy wind at the site.
- Child friendly activities are on-going for children at the new site with over 200 children participating in activities on a daily basis.

Sudan

PROTECTION

The number of South Sudanese crossing into Sudan continue to increase with 28,593 in West Nile; 6,021 in south Kordofan, 5852 in Khartoum, 3327 in West Kordofan and 318 in other areas bringing the total to 42,011. The daily average has increased to some 350 persons per day.

- The status of the relocation sites vis a vis the upcoming rainy season continues to be a cause for concern, as both sites are extremely vulnerable to flooding. The State Level Emergency Committee has discussed potential relocation to a site further north of the current area, but at the time of writing no concrete plans have been confirmed to humanitarian agencies, which impedes contingency planning both in the current sites and in possible future sites.
- There are also reports from the relocation sites in White Nile that some new arrivals have been screened in a nearby police hospital for HIV/AIDS and TB. UNHCR is trying to clarify the veracity and modalities of this process, and whether contraction of a communicable disease would preclude new arrivals from registering and moving onwards from the relocation sites.
- Due to lack of access to the areas where South Sudanese are located there was no distribution of NFI for the fourth week now.

WASH AND NUTRITION

- As of 10 March 24,585 individuals have been assisted with general food distributions; 21,052 in White Nile State (19,654 in Kilo 10 relocation site and 1,848 in Al Alagaya), with 3,082 assisted in South Kordofan, 1,449 in Abu Jibeiha locality since 5 March.
- Water and sanitation facilities in the relocation sites have improved. The Ministry of Health reported as of 5 March that water chlorination is now taking place. A UNICEF WASH specialist is now present in White Nile to follow up on ongoing WASH interventions.

COORDINATION

- UNHCR and partners are currently in discussion regarding the operationalization of the Minimum Operating Standards for delivery of humanitarian assistance to South Sudanese new arrivals. A tripartite agreement

has been signed between UNHCR, COR and SRCS defining the framework under which UNHCR's assistance will be provided to South Sudanese new arrivals.

Uganda

- A total of 81,345 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo since the influx began on 16 December. The daily arrival rate was 892 South Sudanese refugees during the last week, more than double what it was during the previous week. Most people arrived through Nimule and Elegu border point. The significant increase in new arrivals was precipitated by a recent outbreak of violence in Juba and ongoing fighting elsewhere in the country.

PROTECTION

- Protection: The border remained calm in Adjumani District though the number of refugees arriving through Nimule to Elegu rose markedly (6,242 new arrivals). In Arua, the border area remained calm and though there were more arrivals in Koboko District than the previous week. Interviews with refugees at Elegu collection point indicate that most have come from Malakal, Upper Nile State and Bor. According to refugees many people remain trapped in those areas without food, shelter and water, especially in the villages, owing to lack of access by humanitarian actors. Despite Malakal being closer to Sudan, some refugees said they feel more secure going to Uganda.
- Child protection: In Arua and Adjumani districts, Ugandan Red Cross Society (URCS) identifies foster families for unaccompanied minors UAMs with URCS/UNHCR ensuring basic needs such as water, shelter and food. In Adjumani, UNICEF will take the technical lead in preparing a child protection assessment tool. It will work with UNHCR before conducting the child protection assessment, scheduled for the last week of March 2014. In Arua, UNHCR is working closely with partners like Save the Children on child protection issues on a daily basis. Unaccompanied minors and separated children are identified, helped and referred to the relevant agencies where necessary. Community sensitization on child protection, home visits and individual case management are carried out. Child friendly spaces have been set up in some clusters and there are plans for Early Childhood Development Centres.

EDUCATION

- In Adjumani, the enrolment of children in Nyumanzi Primary School has increased considerably. However, although nationals and refugees study together, they do not play together and refugee children hang around in small groups as they lack recreational materials. It would be good to provide these schools with footballs to enable the children to interact. Some conflict between refugee children and nationals has been reported in which refugee children have had their school supplies taken by Ugandan children. UNHCR will meet with school authorities and the police to discuss the issue.
- In Kiryandongo, in response to the increased enrolment of refugee children at the surrounding schools, school officials have noted that they are reaching the maximum capacity and would not be able to admit further students. In particular Bidong primary school is not admitting new students due to this situation.

SHELTER, WASH AND NUTRITION

- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR and URCS volunteers carried out sensitization of household hygiene in terms of personal environment, personal hygiene and food and water hygiene, and encouraged refugees to construct family latrines. Pursuant to the new WASH strategy, 25% of refugees will have household latrines within the next two months.
- In all settlements nutrition screening is carried out at reception / transit centres and vitamin A, deworming and therapeutic feeding is available.

FUNDING UPDATE (IN USD)

The South Sudan Situation Refugee Appeal has been launched, which presents the budgetary requirements (US\$ 370.8 million) to respond to the protection and assistance needs of an estimated 340,000 South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda until 31 December 2014.

Below are revised UNHCR's financial needs for providing protection and assistance to South Sudanese refugees in the neighbouring countries, as well as discharging its responsibilities in the inter-agency framework to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs in South Sudan. Total revised requirements amount to USD 376 million for 2014 with targeted figure of 340,000 refugees and 750,000 (IDPs).²

	Situation	South Sudan	Ethiopia	Kenya	Sudan	Uganda	Total
Financial requirements total:		194,080,347	43,651,165	29,795,689	10,267,962	98,737,638	376,532,801
Funding received/confirmed:							
Canada	895,255						895,255
CERF		754,320		1,782,533		2,033,625	4,570,478
Denmark	1,000,000						1,000,000
Japan		6,800,000		2,116,973		130,512	9,047,485
Switzerland		275,634					275,634
<i>Total</i>	1,895,255	7,829,954		3,899,506		2,164,137	15,788,852
Funding gap:		186,250,393	43,651,165	25,896,183	10,267,962	96,573,501	355,350,580

² South Sudan is not part of the Inter-Agency Appeal that is why the total may be different from the one in the Appeal.